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This document compiles the January 1978 through December 1978 issuances of ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST into a single volume. This periodical publication reports on environmental protection efforts in the midwestern United States within the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

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New innovations in environmental monitoring

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Smudged

Urban smog clean-up slows

EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle released data December 21 showing that America has made significant progress in cleaning up its air from 1970-1976, but also has experienced some setbacks.

"America's air is getting cleaner," Costle said. "The long term declines in particulates and sulfur dioxide are due to the successful efforts of State and local air pollution control agencies. The carbon monoxide cuts result primarily from auto emission controls. But we're still a long way from having healthy air throughout the country. Urban smog levels remain high and are even increasing slightly in some areas. And some industries, such as steel, copper, petroleum, and electric utilities, still are lagging in pollution control."

Citing figures from a new EPA study, *National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1976*, Costle pointed out that from 1970 to 1976:

— Sulfur dioxide levels dropped 27 percent.

— Carbon monoxide levels were cut 20 percent.

— Particulates (smoke and dust) decreased 12 percent.

In the short term, however, some reversals have taken place. From 1975 to 1976 for example, many areas experienced increases in particulates. Slight increases in photochemical oxidants were also noted in many parts of the country. It should be noted that short term variations can be much more sensitive to meteorological variations than long term trends.

The analysis in this annual EPA report — sixth in a series — is based on data from EPA's National Aerometric Data Bank. These data are obtained primarily from State and local air pollution control agencies through their monitoring activities.

The report gives special emphasis to statistics on the reduction of population exposed to dangerous air quality levels in New York City and Los Angeles, Chicago and Denver.

The Clean Air Amendments of 1970 gave EPA the responsibility for setting and enforcing standards for air pollutants having an adverse impact on public health and welfare. The Agency subsequently set national ambient standards for sulfur dioxide (SO2), particulate matter, carbon monoxide (CO), photochemical oxidants, and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). To meet these standards, the Act required each State to set specific emission regulations restricting the amount of pollutants which stationary pollution sources (such as factories and power plants) in its jurisdiction could release into the atmosphere. EPA also set national emission standards for hydrocarbons, CO, and NO2 pollution from highway vehicles. These mobile source standards must be met by the manufacturers.

A major feature of this report is the presentation of multi-color air quality maps for total suspended particulates, SO2, and photochemical oxidants (smog). These maps show how air quality varies from locality to locality across the United States.

Following is a brief summary of the report's findings on national progress in cleaning up all the major pollutants from 1970-1976:

PARTICULATES: Levels of this pollutant, which can cause breathing problems and respiratory illness, were reduced in the ambient air 12 percent. The report states, however, that this improvement reversed itself between 1975 and 1976, with many areas of the country experiencing increases in this pollutant. EPA believes the likely explanation is that large areas experienced drought during 1976, and these extremely dry soil conditions increased the likelihood of wind-blown dust contributing to ambient particulate levels.

There was a major decrease in the number of people exposed to dangerous particulate levels in Metropolitan New York, Chicago and Denver. The greatest improvement occurred in the New York area, where the percentage of people exposed to particulate levels violating health standards decreased from 88 percent in 1970 to zero percent in 1976. Similarly, Chicago decreased from 100 percent of people exposed in 1970 to 67 percent in 1976. Denver decreased from 83 percent exposed in 1970 to 74 percent in 1976.

Particulate emissions from 1970-76 were reduced mainly by (1) installation of control equipment on industrial processes, (2) less coal-burning by factories, (3) installation of control equipment by coal-burning utilities, and (4) less burning of solid waste. Reductions also resulted from economic recessions that curtailed production by some industries, particularly from 1974-75.

SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO2): **Ambient levels of SO2, which can irritate the upper respiratory tract and cause lung damage, have decreased 27 percent, most of the improvement taking place in the early 1970's. Since then, levels have been fairly constant. Most cities are now meeting the health-related SO2 standards. There have been slight increases in some areas due to changes in fuel use patterns. A number of major sources of this pollutant exist in rural locations; these non-urban sources, such as smelters, pose the greatest threat to the maintenance of SO2 standards.**

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO): **Ambient levels of CO, primarily an automotive pollutant which can place serious burdens on the heart to increase blood flow to compensate for reduced oxygen in the blood, have decreased 20 percent. The progress rate is even greater in California where auto emission standards are more stringent than Federal requirements.**

Carbon monoxide emissions have decreased due mostly to Federal emission standards on autos.

PHOTOCHEMICAL OXIDANTS (OX): **Although there is not enough historical data to determine clear national ambient trends for oxidants at this time, smog is one of the most serious and pervasive air pollution problems in this country. Virtually every urban area in the U.S. is violating health standards for oxidants. In the Los Angeles area, which has one of the worst smog problems in the nation, the long-term improvement in smog levels since the mid-1960's reversed itself in 1975 and 1976. Los Angeles residents were exposed to oxidant health violations an average of 176 days per year in the mid-1960's; 105 days per year in 1973 and 1974, and 112 days in 1975 and 1976.**

Oxidants, which can seriously irritate eyes, mucous membranes, and the respiratory system, are not emitted directly into the atmosphere but are produced by a complex series of chemical reactions initiated when hydrocarbons and nitrogen dioxide emissions from autos and other sources are exposed to sunlight.

NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO2): **There is still insufficient historical data to draw any definite conclusions on ambient nitrogen dioxide (NO2) trends outside California, but it appears national NO2 levels are increasing. Nitrogen dioxide levels are stable in California.**

From 1970-76, NO2 emissions have increased from electric generating power plants — because of increased demands for electricity — and from mobile sources, due to the upsurge in the number of miles travelled by all highway vehicles. The health effects of NO2 include bronchitis and pneumonia.

HYDROCARBONS (HC): **EPA sets auto emission standards for hydrocarbons because they are a prime ingredient in the formation of photochemical oxidants. Hydrocarbon emissions have been reduced due to Federal controls on automobiles. Stationary source emissions of hydrocarbons have remained constant, with increased industrial emissions from sources such as chemical manufacturing and organic solvents being balanced by decreased emissions from solid waste burning.**

Copies of the report are available free from the Monitoring and Data Analysis Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, or phone (919) 541-5351.

Mahoning Valley case

Costle states EPA's position on court decision

On December 13, 1977, EPA Administrator Douglas Costle stated the agency's position on the September 14, 1977, decision of the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals remanding to EPA for further consideration the agency's effluent limitation guidelines for the iron and steel industry. The following is Administrator Costle's statement:

In a September 14, 1977, decision, the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals remanded to EPA for further consideration the agency's effluent limitation guidelines for the iron and steel industry. In that decision, the court held illegal EPA's exemption of the steel plants in Ohio's Mahoning Valley from otherwise applicable national Best Practicable Technology regulations. The EPA has decided not to seek further judicial review of the court's decision. The 90-day period for filing a petition for appeal to the Supreme Court expires today.

The 3rd Circuit's decision did not rule out relief for the Mahoning Valley. It held solely that the form of relief — total exemption form national regulations — is not permissible under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The court did not rule out relaxation of environmental requirements on the basis of geography, access to raw materials, age or other factors and directed the agency to reconsider the problems of the Mahoning mills. Additionally, the court directed EPA to further consider the financing problems of the iron and steel industry.

My decision not to petition for an appeal does not preclude the adoption of environmental requirements which take into account the special problems of the Mahoning Valley. In response to the 3rd Circuit's decision we are further considering the problems of old mills and the financing problems of the industry in general and the Mahoning Valley in particular.

Controversial landfill well-designed: EPA

The controversial Wilsonville, Illinois, landfill site has been found to be well-designed and secure by a technical evaluation team composed of EPA and Illinois Geological Survey personnel.

The team's report states that ". . . after considering the design and operational information on the Wilsonville site, that it is a well-designed, secure landfill which provides disposal by environmentally acceptable methods."

According to the report the site is believed to be ". . . Capable of managing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) . . . ."

The six-man team was headed by Karl Klepitsch, chief of the Waste Management Branch for EPA Region V. Members of the team were: Matthew A. Straus, an engineer with the Hazardous Waste Management Division, Office of Solid Waste, EPA; Jack Turer, a chemist, Office of Toxic Substances, EPA; Mike Roulier, a soil scientist, Municipal Environmental Research Laboratory, EPA; Robert Griffin, a geochemist, Illinois State Geological Survey; and, David Lindorff, a geologist, Illinois Geological Survey.

Some of the conclusions stated in the report are:

— The 14 ground water and the 3 surface water sampling points around the site are sufficient to detect any contamination of the sand layer or of the surface drainage channels. Analyses to date indicated no change in the amounts or types of contaminants compared to initial site samples before the site began accepting waste.

— Concerning the site's operation, the precautions being used are "necessary to assure that both the public and the environment are protected."

— The segregation of PCBs from solvents as practiced by Earthline corporation will cause the PCBs to be nearly immobile (PCB travel times will be at least 10 to 100 times longer than even the least mobile heavy metals).

According to the report, the site operation has and is alleviating an acid mine drainage problem that has already polluted the surrounding streams. It said much of the earth material that has been removed in the construction of the trenches at the site is being placed around the edges of the waste pile. The team's report concluded that this reclamation treatment will eventually reduce the entrance of water into the waste pile and reduce the acid mine drainage.

Enforcement Actions

The following is a list of air and water enforcement actions that were taken by Region V from November 16 through December 15, 1977. AO stands for Administrative Order and NOV stands for Notice of Violation.

Air

Name of Facility	Location	Date
Wills Trucking Inc.	Toledo, Ohio	AO 11/18/77
U.S. Air Force Base	Rantoul, Ill.	NOV 11/18/77
Campbell Soup Company	Napoleon, Ohio	NOV 11/18/77
928 Tactical Airlift Group-O'Hare Airport	Chicago, Illinois	NOV 11/25/77
Feed Materials Prod. Center	Fernald, Ohio	NOV 11/25/77
Portsmouth Area Gaseous Diffusion Plant	Piketon, Ohio	NOV 11/25/77
Lewis Research Center	Cleveland, Ohio	NOV 11/25/77
Grissom Air Force Base	Peru, Indiana	NOV 11/25/77
Defense Electronic Supply Center	Dayton, Ohio	NOV 11/25/77
Defense Construction Supply Center	Columbus, Ohio	NOV 11/25/77
Savanna Army Depot	Savanna, Illinois	NOV 11/25/77
Michigan Army Missile Plant	Sterling Heights, Michigan	NOV 11/25/77
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	Joliet, Illinois	NOV 11/25/77
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	Dayton, Ohio	NOV 11/25/77
Toledo Edison Company Bayshore Station	Oregon, Ohio	NOV 11/29/77
Republic Steel Co. Coke Battery	Chicago, Illinois	NOV 12/2/77
Republic Steel Co. Blast Furnace	Chicago, Illinois	NOV 12/2/77
Metropolitan Waste	St. Paul, Minn.	NOV 12/7/77
Borden, Inc.	Illiopolis, Illinois	NOV 12/12/77
Orrville Municipal Utilities	Orrville, Ohio	NOV 12/13/77

Water

Name of Facility	Location	Date
Shell Chemical Co.	Belpre, OH	NOV 11/16/77
Ford Motor Co. (Brook Park)	Cleveland, OH	NOV 11/18/77
Inland Steel Co.	East Chicago, IN	NOV 11/21/77
City of Logansport	Logansport, IN	NOV 11/22/77
Bethlehem Steel	Chesterton, IN	NOV 11/21/77
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.	Ashtabula, OH	NOV 11/29/77
Cleveland Electric Illuminating co.	Avon Lake Generating St.	NOV 11/29/77
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.	Eastlake Gen. Station	NOV 11/29/77
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.	Lake Shore Gen. St.	NOV 11/29/77
Dayton Power & Light Co.	Aberdeen, OH	NOV 12/6/77
Mead Corporation	Chillicothe, OH	NOV 12/6/77
Champion International Corp.	Hamilton, OH	AO 11/16/77
Selfridge AFB	Mt. Clemens, MI	AO 11/23/77
Chanute AFB	Rantoul, IL	AO 11/27/77
U.S. Energy R&D Admin. Oak Ridge Operations	Cincinnati, OH	AO 11/21/77
Dept. of the Navy U.S. Naval Ammunitions Depot	Crane, IN	AO 11/21/77
Dept. of the Army Admin. Center	Ft. Benjamin Harrison Indiana	AO 11/21/77
U.S. AF, K.I. Sawyer AFB, Sewage Treatment Plant	K.I. Sawyer AFB, MI	AO 11/21/77
Rickenbacker AFB	Columbus, OH	AO 11/21/77

Letters

Dear Sir:

I have read with great interest the October 1977 issue of **Environment Midwest.** The subject of occupations in the environmental field is of great concern to many students today as you know and your treatment of this subject is to be commended.

I am particularly interested in the article titled "Intern Programs Aid Career Planning" which appears on page 20. In this letter I would like to bring you up-to-date on the status of the "new" intern program (noted in paragraph 3 of the article) at the Institute for Environmental Education in Cleveland.

I am the Coordinator of the Program which is called Lower Great Lakes Environmental Intern Program (LEIP). Since August 1st I have been travelling throughout this region contacting individuals and organizations in an attempt to gain a working knowledge of the area, its issues, and its priorities. By understanding the state of affairs of the environmental scene in this area, I will be able to implement our Program in the most successful manner.

To date I have met with approximately 130 organizations in the states I am covering (Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania). It is my conclusion that there is a great demand for the services of a program that can recruit high quality student intern at a low cost to the sponsoring organization. These services are made possible by grants from local foundations and a recruitment system that historically has received 60-70 applications to each postion offered.

The Lower Great Lakes Environmental Intern Program will publish its list of job opportunities in January 1978 and the projects will begin in May 1978. I would appreciate it if you could note the existence of this Program in your next issue of **Environment Midwest.** It would be a great help to students and organizations alike who are concerned with environmental affairs in this region.

Thank you again for the article on the New England Environmental Intern Program. It is my hope that the Lower Great Lakes Environmental Intern Program will be just as successful and effective in training young people for careers in the environmental field. Your help to this end will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Jerry Tone, Coordinator
Lower Great Lakes
Environmental Intern Program
Institute for
Environmental Education
8911 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Thank you for your letter. Keep us posted about your program and its timetable.

Follow-up: Jan. 1978

Since publication of the October, 1977, "Jobs and the Environment" edition of **Environment Midwest,** we have received letters from colleges and universities saying they were not included in our list of institutions offering environmental programs. Our list was taken verbatim from EPA's **Career Choices** published by EPA Headquarters in Washington. In an effort to remedy omissions from this list, we are including in this months edition of **Environment Midwest** institutions that have contacted us since publication of the October, 1977, edition.

Illinois

The School of Public Health at the University of Illinois at the Medical Center, Chicago, offers a graduate program in environmental health sciences. The school offers the M.S., Ph.D., or Dr. P.H. degree with opportunites to emphasize or major in environmental health sciences. For further information, contact Arthur H. Wolff, D.V.M., Professor and Director, Environmental Health Sciences.

The Environmental Resources Training Center (ERTC) at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville services at the coordinating center for environmental pollution control operator training in Illinois. For further information, contact Susan A. Castle, Coordinator for Laboratory Operations.

Eastern Illinois University at Charleston offers the B.S. in Environmental Biology degree and has just received approval to offer the M.S. in Environmental Biology degree program. In each program an internship is required. For further information, contact Leonard Durkham, Director, Environmental Biology Program.

Quincy College offers "bio-environmental" options to those majoring in biological sciences. The college has a 35-foot research boat on the Mississippi River. For further information, contact the Rev. John L. Ostdiek, O.F.M., Chairman, Department of Biological Sciences.

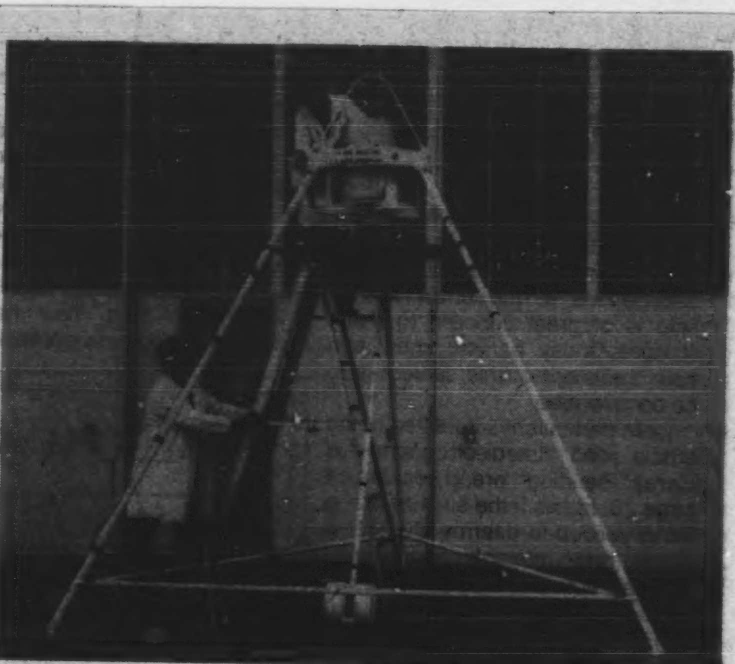
Illinois State University at Normal offers an undergraduate curriculum in environmental health which leads to the B.S. degree. For further information, contact Daryl E. Rowe, Dr. P.H., R.S., Director, Environmental Health Program, Center for Allied Health Professions.

Ohio

Case Institute of Technology at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland offers B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. programs in environmental studies. For further information, contact Yacov Y. Haimes.

The Institute of Environmental Sciences at Miami University in Oxford offers a Master of Environmental Science degree. For further information, contact Director, Institute of Environmental Sciences.

EPA's brief encounters:



Landsat satellites 'sense' pollution

In December of 1970, just seven years ago, the United States declared war on pollution by establishing the Environmental Protection Agency. Since then Congress has appropriated billions of dollars to wage this war.

But, over the past seven years, EPA has learned that an essential element for waging a successful campaign against pollution is missing. That element is an adequate knowledge of the enemy — its whereabouts, its source, its concentrations, its characteristics, and its effects.

In order to get this knowledge, EPA is turning to sophisticated intelligence-gathering techniques such as remote sensing and automated monitoring.

The common practice is to send people out to pick up samples for later analysis in a laboratory. While remote sensing and automated monitoring are not expected to totally replace this type of pollution analysis, they can provide a speed, perspective and mobility that can be obtained in no other way.

Remote sensing has been used for years to do aerial surveys of the surface of the earth for military reconnaissance and, more recently, for general applications such as geologic, agricultural and land use studies.

Remote sensing to obtain environmental information can be done from aircraft and from satellites. The systems include aerial photography, thermal infrared scanning, multispectral scanning, image exploitation, lidar, earth reflected differential absorption, and laser fluorosensing (see pages 00 for supplemental information explaining each of these systems.)

Automated monitoring provides continuous measurements at specific monitoring sites. Sophisticated sets of sensors and analyzers can be battery-powered and located so they can take measurements of various kinds of pollutants and either record the levels or transmit the information back to a central point. For an analysis of water pollutants, an automated station can be located on the bank of a river in a building so that water samples are pumped to the sensors and analyzed or it can be mounted in a buoy and anchored in a river or lake or it can be sealed and submerged at different depths.

Clifford Risley, Director of Research and Development in EPA's Region V, is a long-time advocate of remote sensing and automated monitoring in surveillance and analysis of pollution.

In regard to remote sensing, Risley says: "Remote sensing in the area of aerial photography has been used to locate sources of pollution such as outfalls, to detect oil spills or spills of hazardous materials, to characterize the boundaries of streams or lakes, and to detect pollution from landfills and junkyards.

Region V has used color and infrared photography extensively for many years for these purposes. In recent years we have also called upon the Research Laboratories of EPA and of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for assistance in utilization of the more sophisticated remote sensing techniques. Revion V has particuairly called upon EPA EMSL, Lal Vegas, Nevada, and NASA Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio, for such assistance.

Up to now, Risley says, remote sensing techniques have mostly been used in specific cases where the agency wanted to tie the effect of a known spill or a known source of discharge in an enforcement case.

"Remote sensing has great potential, but we haven't used it on a consistent basis for environmental monitoring," he says. "It can measure or identify discharges occurring over a wide area and can give us a synoptic view of what is going on. We would miss very few spills or deliberate discharges if we had a continuing remote sensing program," Risley adds.

As an example, Risley points to the shipping which continually criss-crosses the Great Lakes. "On occasion, ships discharge wastes after they get away from the shore, and this is very difficult for us to detect from the surface of the lakes. We often find evidence in terms of an oil slick or floating refuse, but you can't prove that it came from any particular ship without a tremendous amount of detective work.

"However, if we had continual surveillance from remote sensing, we would be able to detect the movement of ships and catch them in the act, so to speak, when they make such discharges.

"Whether or not you actually caught every one of them wouldn't be as important as the fact that if you had such a continuing surveillance program they would know that their chances of getting caught would greatly increase."

Risley believes the same effect would result with respect to industrial surveillance. "In industrial monitoring, industry seems to know when our people are coming down the river with a boat to collect samples or when they're approaching plant boundaries on the shore and the discharge of waste material is often greatly reduced or stopped altogether during these periods.

"In many cases, we have been able to detect discharges only if we do 24-hour-a-day sampling for long periods of time—sometimes up to two weeks—until the industry can't hold their effluent back any longer and must go ahead and discharge. Even then, they may still be able to retain the most noxious portions.

"So remote sensing would give us the ability to keep an eye on these discharges at greatly reduced expense. We would not have to have manpower in the field sitting by these outfalls watching them around the clock for weeks at a time.

Risley doesn't believe remote sensing will ever totally replace other kinds of environmental monitoring but will be used to complement them. "I don't see it ever replacing other types of monitoring entirely. It will still be necessary to go out out on a case-by-case basis and get hard evidence by actual collection of samples, and remote sensing can only measure certain parameters. The other parameters must be measured by intimate contact with the water.

"But remote sensing can take a look at a large area and give you a much better idea of what's going on than you can ever find out by on the spot sampling. We would never have enough manpower if you combined all of the federal, state and local interested parties that have a responsibility for and an interest in environmental matters.

"All of the agencies put together would not be able to cover all of the geographical area that we must look at. Remote sensing gives us a tool to look at the entire geographical area of a lake or a river basin or air pollution region at almost any degree of detail that is needed. You can look at the entire United States or you can look at a region of the United States or one state at a time in broad scope or a portion of a state with greater resolution.

"To be used most effectively, remote sensing would combine the satellite view of an area with high altitude and low altitude photography. With combinations of these you can get the big picture and a detailed picture at the local level.

The Region V R&D Director said if your goal is to identify the area contaminated by a specific pollutant you would collect samples of that specific parameter from several locations to determine if the pollutant is present and in what concentrations. By doing this in conjunction with remote sensing you may be able to characterize the zone of water that the specific pollutant is in by distinguishing differences in other remote sensing parameters such as turbidity, suspended solids or temperature.

By identifying this zone of water, you will probably see that it's a pollution plume originating from one source. The source could be a river tributary to the body of water you are examining. By following the plume up the river on the picture you may see the point of discharge.

"Without remote sensing you have to use a lot of manpower and run up and down the river collecting samples and trying to locate where the plume came from," Risley says.

He says remote sensing is valuable in locating landfill areas, junkyards and refuse disposal spots. "After you've located these sites it's useful in determining whether or not they have an impact on the watershed. Sometimes, even if you know the existence of these areas, it's difficult to see from the ground just where they may be impacting the surface water discharge.

"These disposal sites also affect groundwater and of course this is not as easy to detect with remote sensing. However, in some cases, it is detectable, particularly if you use infrared sensing or some of the multi-spectral scanner techniques. Then you can determine if the groundwater, particularly shallow groundwater, has an impact upon the vegetation.

"This has actually been used quite successfully in the case of some industrial discharges where toxic materials are discharged into a storage area or lagoon and seepage from the lagoon has spread out to surrounding areas and has had a pronounced effect on the vegetation. In some cases even discolors the soil itself."

Risley says Region V has used remote sensing in terms of aerial photography from a number of years in identifying sources of pollution and in specific pollution events and cases.

"In one case, we wanted to prove that the Calumet River did, on occasion, flow back into Lake Michigan instead of going the other way as some industries would like to have us believe, that the river never resersed itself and that the pollution discharged into the Calumet River never got into Lake Michigan.

So, through the use of aerial photography, in that case, we were able to say that upon occasion it did reverse itself and did pollute the lake. By proving that we were able to assist the Enforcement Division with one of its cases.

"We have supported the states in similar enforcement actions when they wanted to prove that pollution was occurring from a certain point and the extent of that pollution.

"In Illinois, Risely says, "we had an industrial lagoon that was polluting the groundwater and affecting the wells in the surrounding area. We used remote sensing to really show from the air, from the impact on the vegetation, that this was indeed affecting a geographical area which included the wells of private homeowners.

"After you looked at the aerial photography, there wasn't any doubt where the contamination was coming from. This is harder to prove when you just take some samples out of the wells and samples out of the lagoon and try to show by chemical analysis that these came from the same place."

More recently, Risley said, Region V has done a complete survey of the land areas discharging into the Great Lakes to classify them according to land use and to see how much of the land is urban, how much of it is forest land, how much is in pasture and how much in row crops.

"This was a way of providing on inventorying of the land use so we can anticipate pollutional effects in each watershed. This kind of classification was rather straightforward and has been done by other agencies. Perhaps the innovation made by Region V was the fact that we overlaid the spectral information gathered from NASA's Landsat satellite with a political boundary map showing which counties these land uses occurred in. This had to be done by careful overlaying of the Landsat information with mapping information by computer.

"We've also used remote sensing for measurement of sediment loads into the Great Lakes and we have used it to get a larger picture of the pollutional areas in conjunction with the lake sampling done by our EPS Research Vessel Roger Simons.

"In Saginaw Bay, the Simons was used by the Grosse Isle Research Lab and Region V to measure water quality all over the bay. We had a lot of good 'in situ' information. At the same time NASA was doing flyovers for EPA with aircraft and satellites and using that imagery to get the bigger picture of pollutional affects and relate the two together. This work was done in a specivic geographical area for a limited period of time.

"We plan to do additional work of this kind next year on Lake Erie. The EPA vessel will be working on the lake and we will be doing remote sensing and we will combine the arial view of what's going on with the information the vessel gets from the lake.

"One of the things we can get very well from remote sensing is the surface current measurements so we can measure the current patterns around and through the lake. This is very difficult to measure from the ship. From the current information, we get from remote sensing, coupled with information from the ship, we can determine how pollution is moving around the lake.

Turning to automated monitoring, Risley says this form of environmental surveillance makes it possible to go to remote and difficult places and to provide continual monitoring over a period of time without the presence of manpower. Tapes can record data gathered and stations can be interrogated by telephone, radio or even by satellite.

"Stations have already been developed that can send the information back to a satellite and back to the satellite center where the data is collected and interpreted.

He says present limitations are in the sensors and what can be detected with automated sampling. "They can't measure all of the parameters that we need to measure, so we are still limited to those parameters for which good sensors have been developed. We have not put enough resources into the development of sensors and we need to do that," he continued.

"So until we get more sensors that can really give us a complete picture we will have to depend on getting actual samples of these parameters and analyze them in a laboratory."

Another capability of automated monitoring is automated sampling. "In addition to collecting data through sensors in the water, automated monitoring stations are capable of periodically collecting a water sample and storing it until we go out and retrieve it. They can also be set to trigger when they detect certain kinds of pollution in certain concentrations, and to continue taking samples at whatever intervals we wish.

"Preservatives can be put in sample bottles so that samples can be fixed at the point in time that they were taken."

Risley said EPA's Las Vegas Laboratory and NASA presently have a contract for the development of an automated monitoring package that can be deployed in the Great Lakes and be used to give the agency continual information regarding water quality. "We expect to have a new package for a pilot study by the end of next summer," he said. "The package can be placed on the surface or on the bottom or at any depth in between."

"We plan to do a pilot evaluation of this new NASA-developed package in Lake Erie sometime in the fall of next year. We'd like to put it in an area where we'll have the EPA research vessel working so we can compare the automated sampling results with the sample results gathered the research vessel and tie all of that work together."

He said a part of the contract is to develop a helicopter deployable automated monitoring package. "We think this will greatly increase the utility of the automated monitoring stations. It will enable us to place the station in any part of the lakes or any part of the river systems tributary to the lakes, or back in a small lake. We can go places and take samples where it wasn't possible to go before. We won't be constrained by having to keep to roads and bridges."

Helicopter deployable packages can also be put into place very quickly. "If we get an indication of a problem such as a spill, we could be on scene and monitoring very quickly."

Risley forsees a time when such monitoring devices will be developed to the point where they will be extremely valuable tools for pollution control and predicts that every state will want them for pollution monitoring.

"If we're ever going to do the job properly," he says, "we almost have to go to a combination of automated monitoring stations and remote sensing."

REMOTE SENSING

Aerial surveys of the Earth's surface have been used for years for military reconnaissance and, more recently, for general applications such as geologic, agricultural and land use studies. However, their application to environmental problems is relatively new.

Historically, pollution monitoring has been performed by collecting samples for later chemical analysis in a laboratory. During the last three decades, physical and automated methods have been developed to provide continuous measurements at specific monitoring sites.

Remote sensing supplements these contact monitoring techniques. It provides speed, perspective and mobility that allow the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to collect important environmental information that would be either prohibitively expensive or impossible by contact monitoring alone.

The Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory devotes more than half of its remote sensing efforts to providing technical assistance to EPA regions and headquarters program offices. Among these are studies to:

- Delineate the thermal mixing zones from heated water discharged by electric power generating stations.
- Inventory rivers for waste discharge locations.
- Document harmful industrial air emissions.
- Locate feedlot and associated pollution sources.
- Document strip mining operating and reclamation practices.
- Locate targets for contact monitoring or compliance inspections.
- Locate and document major oil spills; provide guidance for containment and clean-up efforts.
- Determine the height and inversion layers.
- Map the distribution of pollutants over large areas.
- Analyze land use related to environmental concerns.

In addition to providing technical support, the Remote Sensing Division develops and adapts new remote sensing systems and assists in monitoring the environmental impact of increasing energy development.

Remote Monitoring Systems

A wide range of remote sensing techniques and equipment is available because of research conducted for military, agricultural and other application. The Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory is taking advantage of this research by finding ways to apply existing technology to environmental problems, rather than engaging in basic research on entirely new systems.

In many cases, the Laboratory has even been able to use existing data, gathered for an entirely different purpose by other agencies, to yield important information about the environment.

Among the systems now in use or under development are:

Aerial Photography — The Laboratory uses two kinds of aerial cameras: mapping cameras, to photograph large areas without distortion, and reconnaissance cameras. The reconnaissance cameras show exceptional detail because at the instant of exposure the film moves to compensate for the forward motion of the aircraft. The cameras use black-and-white, color and infrared film.

When interpreted by experts, photographs can be used to inventory pollution sources such as waste outfalls, industrial facilities, garbage dumps and feedlots. Information from aerial photography can help show environmental impacts of energy-related activities like oil shale extraction, strip mining, and rehabilitation of land disturbed by these activities.

EPA aerial photographs also are used to estimate the population density in a polluted or threatened area and to map oil spills and aid in assessing their long-term effects.

Thermal Infrared Scanning — The thermal scanner is sensitive to heat radiated from the ground. A sensor in the aircraft scans at right angles to the flight path. As the aircraft moves forward, the scanner covers adjacent strips on the ground. The aircraft speed and scan rate are controlled so that no ground remains unscanned.

The scans are recorded on film to produce a continuous image of ground features that resembles a photograph. They also can be recorded on magnetic tape, from which a computer can produce an isothermal map.

This technique can be used day or night and is sensitive enough to show temperature differences in water as low as one degree Celsius. Infrared scans are often used to show waste discharges into waterways.

Multispectral Scanning — Multispectral scanning is used to identify classes of objects on the ground from the light frequencies they reflect. Multispectral scanning can be used to remotely determine whether land used for strip mining has been properly reclaimed by identifying the vegetation it supports. It also shows promise in identifying water pollutants and in monitoring land use.

Image Exploitation — An ongoing research objective is to extract every possible bit of useful environmental information from surveys conducted by imaging monitoring systems.

Interpretation keys are being developed as an aid to photo interpreters at Federal, state and local agencies. The keys describe and illustrate characteristics of an aerial image that are environmentally significant.

The Laboratory also is working with computer programs and techniques that increase the speed, quantity and accuracy of information extracted from the images.

Through a field station at Warrenton, Virginia, the Laboratory maintains liaison with other agencies that use aerial imagery. This avoids duplication of effort and makes data collected for other purposes available to the Laboratory.

The Laboratory uses Landsat and Skylab satellite images of the Earth produced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and aerial photography produced by a variety of government agencies.

Although most of these images were made for such uses as land use studies, mapping, and agricultural surveys, they can also be interpreted to yield significant information about environmental problems.

Lidar — Lidar is similar to radar and sonar. But, instead of using radio or sound waves, it uses light from a laser. The light, aimed at the ground from an aerial platform, is reflected by particles of liquids or solids suspended in the air (aerosols). The light reflected back is colleted by a telescope, changed to electrical pulses, and stored on magnetic tape for later analysis. Simultaneously, the recorded information can be displayed on a television screen on the aircraft for immediate assessment of the aerosol layers.

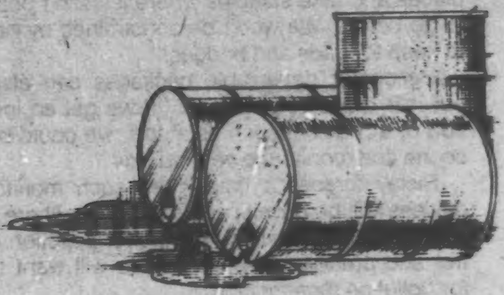
From this information, EPA scientists can determine the range, concentration and location of aerosols, height of inversion, and locations of pockets or plumes of highly concentrated aerosols.

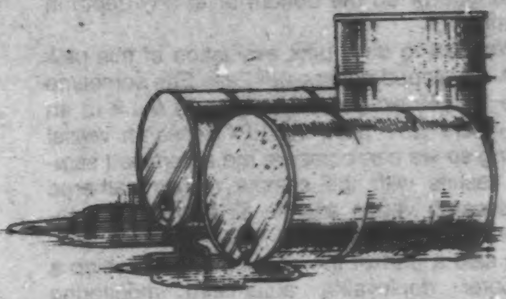
Earth Reflected Differential Absorption — This is an airborne system which uses two lasers to monitor specific gaseous pollutants in the air. It takes advantage of the fact that different substances absorb different frequencies (colors) of light. The frequencies of the lasers are adjustable. One is set so that it is absorbed by the pollutant being sought. The other is adjusted to a frequency that can pass through the pollutant unchanged. The difference in the two beams, after they have been reflected by the Earth and collected by a telescope in the aircraft, indicates the quantity and geographic distribution of the specific pollutant under study. Pollutants that can be monitored by this system include ozone and sulfur dioxide.

Laser Fluorosensing — Many substances emit visible light (fluoresce) when they absorb light in the blue or ultraviolet range. The color and intensity of this fluorescent emission is unique for different sustances and can be used to identify them.

In laser fluorosensing, fluorescence is produced in a remote target by illuminating it with light pulses from a laser. The fluorescent emission is collected with a telescope and analyzed to identify the specific pollutants being monitored and to provide clues to their source.

Laser flourosensing can be used to identify water pollutants and to monitor changes caused in vegetation by air pollution.





Hazardous Waste: Minnesota

Problem: The production of dangerous chemical waste in the U.S. continues to grow as American consumers demand more plastic and chemical products. EPA estimates that industries discard about 34 million tons of hazardous waste annually. This volume is increasing at a rate of 5 to 10 percent each year. The hazardous waste accumulating throughout the nation have various chemical compositions such as: heavy metals and synthetic organics, corrosives, salts, and acids or alkalines. Poisonous, flammable, explosive and disease-carrying substances may also present. Only radioactive waste, not meant to handle, which are regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, is not landfill material.

How did U.S. EPA become involved in the hazardous waste controversy?

EPA has long recognized the fact that uncontrolled dumps were potentially harmful to the environment and water supplies in particular. The agency acquired hazardous waste regulatory management control with the passage of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. In 1974 EPA made a decision to fund a $3.7 million dollar chemical waste landfill as a demonstration that such a facility could be built in industrial areas and accepted by the public.

How did Minnesota and the Twin Cities become involved?

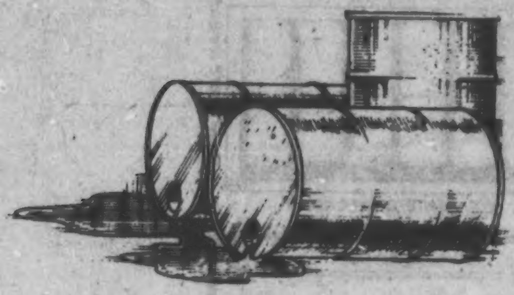
EPA received 30 applications to its original request for demonstration sites. Minnesota was one of the eight finalist and was chosen as the test site. Minnesota's legislature in 1969 had already recognized the problem of hazardous waste and had passed the Metropolitan Solid Waste Disposal Act which was strengthened in the spring of last year.

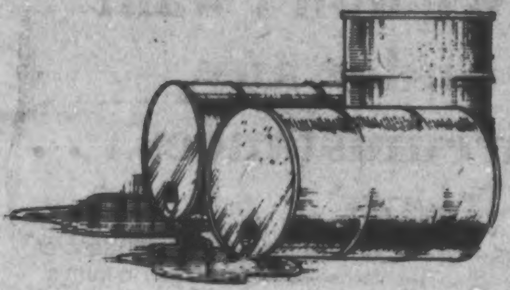
The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency authorized the Metropolitan Waste Control Disposal Commission (MWCC) to undertake the operation of a hazardous waste disposal facility for the seven county metropolitan area. The MWCC joined the MPCA as its agency to complete the grant's requirements. Subsequently, the MWCC and MPCA added $1.2 million of state money to pay for the project's projected costs. All the agencies involved have until April of this year to select a final 200 acre site for the proposed facility. If a site is not selected by the April deadline, EPA can withdraw its $3.7 million dollar grant.

Reprinted from MWCC's "Outlet"

Summary of Criteria used to evaluate potential landfill sites

- **Floodplains**
- **Wetlands**
- **Water Courses and Water Bodies**
- **Groundwater Recharge and Flow Patterns**
- **Erodible Slopes**
- **Soil Suitability for Croplands**
- **Commercial Agriculture**
- **Proposed Regional Parks and Park Reserves**
- **Regional Parks and Open Space**
- **Existing Authorized State Lands**
- **Topography, Geology and Hydrogeology**
- **Reasonable highway access and availability of suitable transportation routes**
- **Rail access**
- **Within 25 miles of metro area (1 1/2 hour)**
- **Most equitable location between Mpls. & St. Paul**
- **Compatible land use/zoning**
- **Low residential development in adjacent areas**
- **Fire and police protection available**
- **Police protection available**
- **Sewer available**
- **Water available**
- **Available utilities**
- **No nearby (1/4 - 1/2 mile) historical, archaeological or cultural significant areas**
- **Low overall visibility from major roads**
- **Relatively flat — gently rolling — 0-12% slopes**
- **No sensitive wetlands, recharge areas, or surface water on site or within 1/4 mile**
- **No rare, unique or endangered species within 1/2 mile**
- **No scientific and natural areas or areas of natural significance within 1/2 mile**
- **Project site compatible with future local and regional plans**
- **Depth to bedrock — 50 feet**
- **Depth to groundwater — 20 feet**
- **Thick deposits of low permeable materials**
- **Conflict with existing land disposal site regulations**
- **Areas with groundwater tables at depths less than 6 feet**
- **Consistency with Metropolitan Council and local policies**
- **Industrial zoning**
- **Avoid use of residential streets where possible**





confronts the problem

Why did state agencies want to become involved in this problem?

The Twin Cities Metro Waste Control Commission (MWCC) was concerned that hazardous waste were being discharged into the region's sanitary sewer collection system. The MWCC is a regional water pollution control agency concerned about the impact that hazardous waste had on the area's water quality. The project represents a determination in the greater Twin Cities area to make a dent in the growing amount of hazardous waste and to ultimately reduce the volume and danger of these substances for man's future.

"This chemical waste landfill demonstration project has nationwide implications," explained Ken Bombach, commission staff engineer and program manager. "The experimental facility we design and build will be the first of its kind in the nation for the proper management of hazardous waste in a landfill disposal and storage system."

The object of the joint MPCA-MWCC pilot project is to provide a working model for the nation's industries, manufacturers, and users of toxic materials.

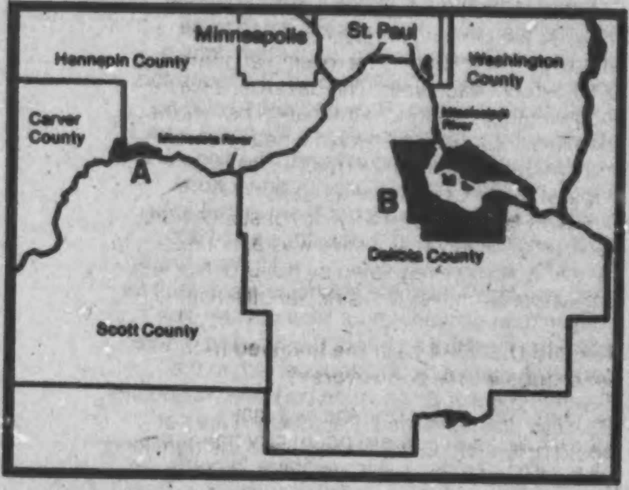
What's happened to the proposed facility?

The steering committee for the proposed project, the Chemical Waste Landfill Advisory Committee, decided in a Nov. 4 meeting this year to narrow the site search to two large areas: the 12,500 acre Chanhassen/Eden Prairie acres in Carver and Hennepin counties, and the 27,000 acre Pine Bend-Cottage Grove search area in Dakota and Washington counties. The advisory committee will then choose a 200 acre site depending on what happens at citizens meetings explaining the proposal.

What's the biggest stumbling block to date over the proposed landfill?

Citizen opposition to the sites. No one seems to want a chemical landfill in their backyard, says Tom Vandervoort, the MWCC's public information officer. Vandervoort says it is hard for the public to realize that the proposed facility would allow us to control dangerous substances that are not being controlled at present.

Hazardous-waste disposal search areas



A-Chanhassen/Eden Prairie
B-Pine Bend/Cottage Grove / **Minnesota**

Reprinted from MWCC's "Outfall"

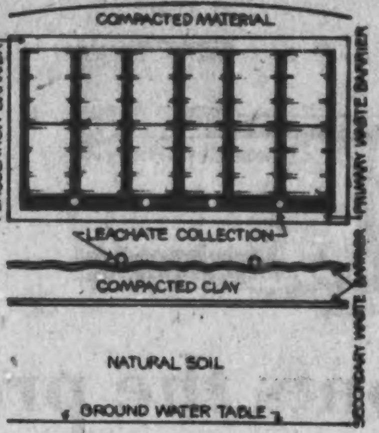
Vandervoort has designed a public participation and action program designed to "... persuade citizens that hazardous wastes are everybody's responsibility. Existing disposal methods and limitations are being explained. We will demonstrate that such a site is not only necessary, but is an environmentally sound method of dealing with the growing problem of hazardous waste. The program will work continuously to encourage a high level of citizen interest, participation and understanding ..."

Vandervoort and the agencies he represents want a safe site. An EPA spokesman, Frank Corrado, director of public affairs, Region V, said the biggest problem was not the technology, but social and political acceptability.

"We don't want it under any circumstances . . ."

"Rosemount's population is 5,000 in a 36 square mile area. Two townships were merged to form a city and right now 90 percent say no to the project. We don't want it under any circumstances. We became aware of the problem through the Metro Council and the Metro Waste Control Commission when they started sending out the notification of siting and the selection criteria they were going to be using. They seemed to be zeroing in our particular area. In looking in at the criteria and the matrix it seemed more obvious than ever that we were going to be chose. The Dakota County paper has done a good job of keeping us informed. We found the public to be aroused. They had already talked about putting sewage sludge in the same area. It seemed they went hand in hand. The people who are going to be affected are our agricultural neighbors. There are a lot of them in that area. Two hundred acres for hazardous and 1900 acres for sewage disposal . . . will have a pretty heavy impact. I think the agencies are at fault for not bringing us along more slowly. They didn't make too much of an effort to education. There had been quite a bit of discussion when the Castle Rock sludge question had been raised. It's 20 miles down the road. Personally, I am not afraid of it. With our technology and the right kind of management something like this might be alright for any given area. One of the real concerns that has been expressed is what happens to the underlying water table . . . people are becoming more and more aware of how valuable water is . . . much of the water in Dakota County lies under the proposed site. Somewhere, somebody has to take these materials. I became frightened when I saw 40,000 barrels backed up . . . sitting out in the open near Savage . . . I have an idea that this is maybe not the worse thing that could happen . . ."

Rosemount Mayor Leland Knutson



Cross section of a Chemical Waste Landfill model

"The production of these wastes is inseparable from the lifestyle we enjoy . . ."

Reprinted from MWCC "Gazette"

"Our trade association represents the generating industry side. We represent the people who produce the waste, the people who transport and dispose of hazardous waste. I am aware of what's happening in Minnesota. Hazardous waste, though, is not only a problem that is generated by industries. It is a problem made by people who place demands of those industries for products. Whether they be post-consumer or industrial waste, they are generated in the process of consumation. The production of these waste is inseperable from the lifestyle we enjoy. All petroleum and plastic based products are heavily involved. We are not asking individuals to dispose of hazardous waste. They do not have the expertise or chemical lab facilities . . . they don't have the long term ability to control the environment in which the product will be deposited. We agree that we have responsibility to do it. We do have a long term problem hanging over our heads. Past mis-management has poisoned public attitudes against sites that in a new generation have the capacity to fulfill their mission. It will be a continuing problem to industry and government to explain that poorly designed sites are the ones causing the problems and that the facilities planned in their communities are much safer. This will stretch the credibility of those talking. It is an argument that needs to be made. . . . those arguments can never succeed unless government and industry gets their act together. We have to be very open with the public and how it is going to be . . ."

Dick Hanneman, spokesman for the National Solid Waste Management Association, Washington, D.C.

Eugene Crumpler, U.S. EPA project officer, Washington, D.C.

"We wanted to . . . show how a safe landfill can be done . . ."

"Don't call it a dump. A dump is a totally uncontrolled facility. Somebody puts a big hole in the ground and whoever wants drives down the street and puts in whatever they want. The proposed facility in the Twin Cities is a demonstration of a controlled waste landfill. This is the only project like this in the nation. EPA has got all its eggs in one basket. Right now $3.7 million of EPA money is tied up . . . We wanted the landfill to demonstrate technology and show how a safe landfill can be done. We wanted to show others how its done. When the project was originally conceived we did not know that siting would be the biggest problem. Siting has been one of the major obstacles . . . We knew we would have to have a major public information program on the problems and the solutions . . . We did not anticipate quite as much public opposition. I don't know how we could have anticipated it. The people up there seem to be a little more independent and willing to speak up than people in other parts of the country . . . The county seems to think that the city is bringing all of its problems out and putting them in a hole in the country. This facility will use the highest levels of technology we know of to control waste. The facility will have chemical pre-treatment processes as part of the operation. They will be pre-treated to reduce toxicity. They are not just going to take raw toxics and put them into a landfill.

Our philosophy has been that the private sector would meet the demand. But, private people would have to purchase land somewhere. Relatively few areas in the U.S. have natural conditions for the disposal of waste . . . no ground water, no leakage . . . those sites are few and far between. The upgrading of engineering for sites is necessary for environmental protection. In the past the operation of an environmentally safe landfill was marginal. Now, we are requiring industry to take their waste to an approved facility. I would be upset if they located it two blocks from my house. But, this has got to go somewhere like any other quasi public facility. The criteria may be more political than anything else. . . ."

"I have some very negative reactions to the landfill approach . . ."

Minnesota State Senator Gerry Sikorski

"I have some very negative reactions to the landfill approach. I don't like the mentality of putting it in the ground and willing to future generations our problems today . . . I go beyond landfills. Sixty percent of hazardous waste can be recycled. I want to see more recycling or reclaimation projects of hazardous waste. Almost all non-radioactive waste can be neutralized. Currently, the state legislature has asked the state to do a hazardous waste management plan. We need a plan first. We don't even have an inventory of all our wastes. I don't think the Metro Waste Control Commission has been so effective . . . A year ago they went through the siting process. They have to involve the public and do some education. Public officials were involved too late. It is very difficult to talk about emotional issues in an educational environment. The consultants come with their own prejudices. Two thousand people one night told me they are not going to have it put in their community . . ."

"It might take an accident to bring it to a head . . ."

Dick Dahl editor of the "Eden Prairie News" — a weekly.

"I think it is a good idea, but they made a mistake in only having the search process for the seven country metro area. The entire state should have been looked at . . . No one wants it in their backyard. There are plenty of sparsely populated areas in the state. I have seen the literature from the (MWCC) staff. Obviously they have brought out the dangers of hazardous waste. One of the dangers I see is that after 20 years the federal money will run out and the facility will sit there with no one . . . to keep it going . . . I realize the problems of chemical waste. I saw 40 million tons of chemical poisons laying around in barrels in the open. I think that people don't react until there is an accident. I fear that will now happen. It might take an accident to bring it to a head. Of course, some of the industry in the Edens Prairie area say they would move out if the facility is located here. The only people who seem concerned are the residents of the two site selected areas. Most people are apathetic . . . There has been a lack of time in getting out the word on the informational meetings.

13c

People

James E. Orlemann has been named by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency to serve as the new Chief of Air Pollution Control.

Orlemann assumes the position formerly held by Jack Wunderle who recently retired.

He received his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in chemical engineering from the University of Toledo.

Lee Jager, former Chief of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources Air Quality Division, has been appointed Chief of the Michigan Health Department's Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health, replacing **John Vogt** who is retiring. Jager assumed his new position January 23.

1977 Clean Air Act Amendments forum opens Feb. 14

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will discuss implementation of the new Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 with industrial and environmental groups and other concerned citizens at a forum scheduled for Tuesday, February 14, at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel in Chicago.

The forum, one of three being held throughout the country, will be co-sponsored by EPA and the Air Pollution Control Association (APCA). Other forums will be held in Denver on February 16 and in Atlanta on February 23.

"The purpose of these forums is to consider the Amendments and how we should translate them into regulatory law," said EPA Administrator Douglas Costle. "EPA will discuss its present implementation strategy. Environmental, labor, consumer, industry, business and trade groups are expected to point out potential regulatory difficulties."

An agenda of topics for discussion will be prepared for each forum, and may differ from city to city to accommodate regional interests. Potential topics include significant deterioration of air quality, non-attainment of air standards, revision of new source performance standards, tall stacks and supplemental control systems for power plants, nitrogen oxide standards, revised oxidant standards, and transportation control plans.

For more information on the forums and hotel accommodations write Clean Air Act Forum, Air Pollution Control Association, P.O. Box 2861, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15230, or phone (412) 621-1090.

Federal Register

November 22, 1977 — Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; various States, etc.: Nevada. **Notices:** Pesticide applictor certification and interim certification; State plans: North Carolina. Pesticide chemicals; tolerances, exemptions, etc.; petitions: American Cyanimid Agricultural Division. **November 23, 1977 — Rules:** Noise abatement programs: Transportation equipment; trucks, medium and heavy; motor homes, effective date stay. **November 25, 1977 — Notices:** Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Nebraska. **November 28, 1977 — Rules:** Ocean dumping: requirements and criteria; procedural regulations. **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide programs: Adjudicatory hearing procedures and rebuttible presumption against registration process; inquiry. **Notices:** Meetings: Drinking Water National Advisory Council. Science Advisory Board, Environmental Health Advisory Committee. Science Advisory Board, Environmental Measurements Advisory Committee. Science Advisory Board, Executive Committee. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: New Hampshire. Pesticides, specific exemptions and experimental use permits. Elanco Products Co., Pennwalt Corp., Amchem Products, Inc., American Cyanamid Co. **November 29, 1977 — Rules:** Noise abatement programs: Transportation equipment; trucks, medium and heavy. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans, various States, etc.: Connecticut. **Notices:** Air pollution control: Montana Power Co., applicability of Clean Air Act; determination. Meetings: Air Pollution Control Techniques National Advisory Committee. **November 30, 1977 — Rules:** Noise abatement programs: Transportation equipment; trucks, medium and heavy; correction. Toxic substances: Public participation in agency proceedings; financial assistance; inquiry. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; various States, etc.: California. **Notices:** Pesticides; specific exemptions and experimental use permits: California Department of Food and Agriculture (2 documents) 60949, Clemson University, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Michigan Department of Agriculture, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Vermont Department of Agriculture, Washington State Department of Agriculture. Radiation protection guidance, Federal; proposed dose limits for persons exposed to transuranium; inquiry. **December 2, 1977 — Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Aluminum phosphide; correction. Toxic substances: Rulemaking procedures. **Proposed Rules:** Noise abatement programs: Hearing protectors, labeling standards; meeting. Regulatory process, public participation; air pollution programs, various; inquiry.

Environment Midwest

Environment Midwest is a monthly newsletter published by the Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Office, Region V, U.S. EPA, 230 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60604

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A brief delay in start-up

Region V
Public Participation Program

Last fall we promised a new public participation program here in Region V, that would provide early notice through a "tip sheet" to the public on planned policies, regulations, and actions we were contemplating.

Our initial hope was to get this program on line by December. But, because we are completely revising our mailing list, we have decided to wait until we can tie the new mailing list operation to publication of the tip sheet. We hope all this will be done by mid-February.

In the meantime, we are publishing our first try at the **Printout** below.

By April of this year you hopefully will be seeing some changes in **Environment Midwest** and in our communication with you. Right now it takes six weeks to produce **Environment Midwest,** from start to finish. We're going to try and cut that time to two weeks, so you have up to the minute environmental information. Also, with our new mailing list we will be able to update **Environment Midwest** address changes, additions and deletions on a daily basis, giving you better and more efficient service.

Thank you for your patience.
Frank Corrado, PAD

AIR

1. **Clean Air Act Forum — February 14, 1978** — Public meeting to be held regarding implementation of the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments. Participating will be members of the USEPA, Michigan and Ohio EPA, the Chicago Lung Association, and Argonne National Labs. CONTACT: Ray Bodner, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, IL.

NOT A HEARING — LOCATION: Hyatt Regency Chicago, East Wacker Drive, Chicago. Register at 7:30 a.m. — program to run 8:45 to 5:30 p.m.

2. **Air Emission Source Compliance Data Available** — Air Compliance Section of USEPA maintains computer file that shows the compliance status of 4,400 major air emission sources in Region V. This information is available for public review. CONTACT: George Hurt, Air Compliance Sect., (312) 353-2090.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

3. **Implementation of Section 311 Hazardous Materials Regulations — December 22, 1977** — Section 311 Hazardous Materials Regs. have been approved and extend our spill response, containment and cleanup authority to 271 compounds. All persons subject to regulations will have to prepare SPCC's — Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasures Plans. CONTACT: Russell Diefenbach (312) 353-2316 or Chris Timm (312) 353-2300. No public hearing scheduled, but one will be held in each state to provide information to persons affected.

PESTICIDES

4. **Special Packaging Regulations for Pesticides** — Regulations promulgated because of large numbers of children swallowing home use pesticides from containers without proper closures. Home use pesticides in child-resistant containers are required. CONTACT: Maureen Grimmer (202) 755-8036.

5. **Exemptions of Custom Blends (regulation)** — September, 1975, Office of Pesticide Programs issued policy statement exempting fertilizer/pesticide mixtures from registration if four conditions are met. EPA will issue regulations expanding the exemptions to pesticides/soil, et al., if the four conditions are met. CONTACT: Dave Brandwein (202) 755-8036. Comments to be submitted 2 months after regulations are pub[illegible]d. Regulations not published as of Jan. 9.

WATER

6. **Major Discharger NPDES Permit Compliance Files Available in Region V** — Compliance Unit maintains compliane files for NPDES dischargers. These files include permittee self-monitoring information, State and Federal enforcement actions, etc. Available for public inspection. CONTACT: Arnold Leder, Enforcement Division (312) 353-2114.

7. **Region V Quarterly Noncompliance Report Available** — The report details major dischargers in noncompliance with NPDES permits and state and federal actions to return dischargers to compliance. The report covers all Region V states. Report covers Oct., Nov., Dec. 1977. CONTACT: Arnold Leder (312) 353-2114.

8. **Two-Year Intensive Study of Lake Erie** — EPA is lead agency for implementing international monitoring program on Great Lakes. Program calls for an intensive study of the lake to determine change in trophic status and toxic materials in lake and materials balance in the lake. EPA plans to implement open lake and nearshore studies during 1978 and 1979. CONTACT: Robert Bowden (312) 353-1366.

Calendar

Dates to remember

February 2-3

The second national two-day conference on the Solar Energy Business Opportunities and Outlook in Phoenix, Arizona. To register and for further information, contact: Karen Winslow (212) 889-0199 or write to the Registrar, The Energy Bureau Inc., 101 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

February 6-10

EPA Training course titled, "Biological Treatment Technology" is being held in Cincinnati, Ohio. This course is for engineers, environmental specialists, and administrators involved in process selection, performance upgrading, and design of biological wastewater treatment facilities. For further information on this course contact: Registrar, National Training and Operational Technology Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268 or phone (513) 684-7501.

February 12-13

EPA Training course on Planning Monitoring Activities in Water Quality Management Programs being held in Cincinnati, Ohio. For further details contact: Registrar of the National Training and Operational Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

February 14-16

Applied Ecology Seminar being held by the USEPA in Athens, Georgia. For further information contact: R.L. Towner, Training, USEPA, Region IV, Environmental Research Laboratory, College Station Road, Athens, GA 30605 or phone (404) 546-3161.

February 27-March 3

March 1-2

Asphalt Industry Environmental Solutions, sponsored by the U.S. EPA Technology Transfer being held in Cincinnati, Ohio. For further information on this contact Cliff Risley at (312) 353-2200 or Marti Velasco at (312) 353-2072.

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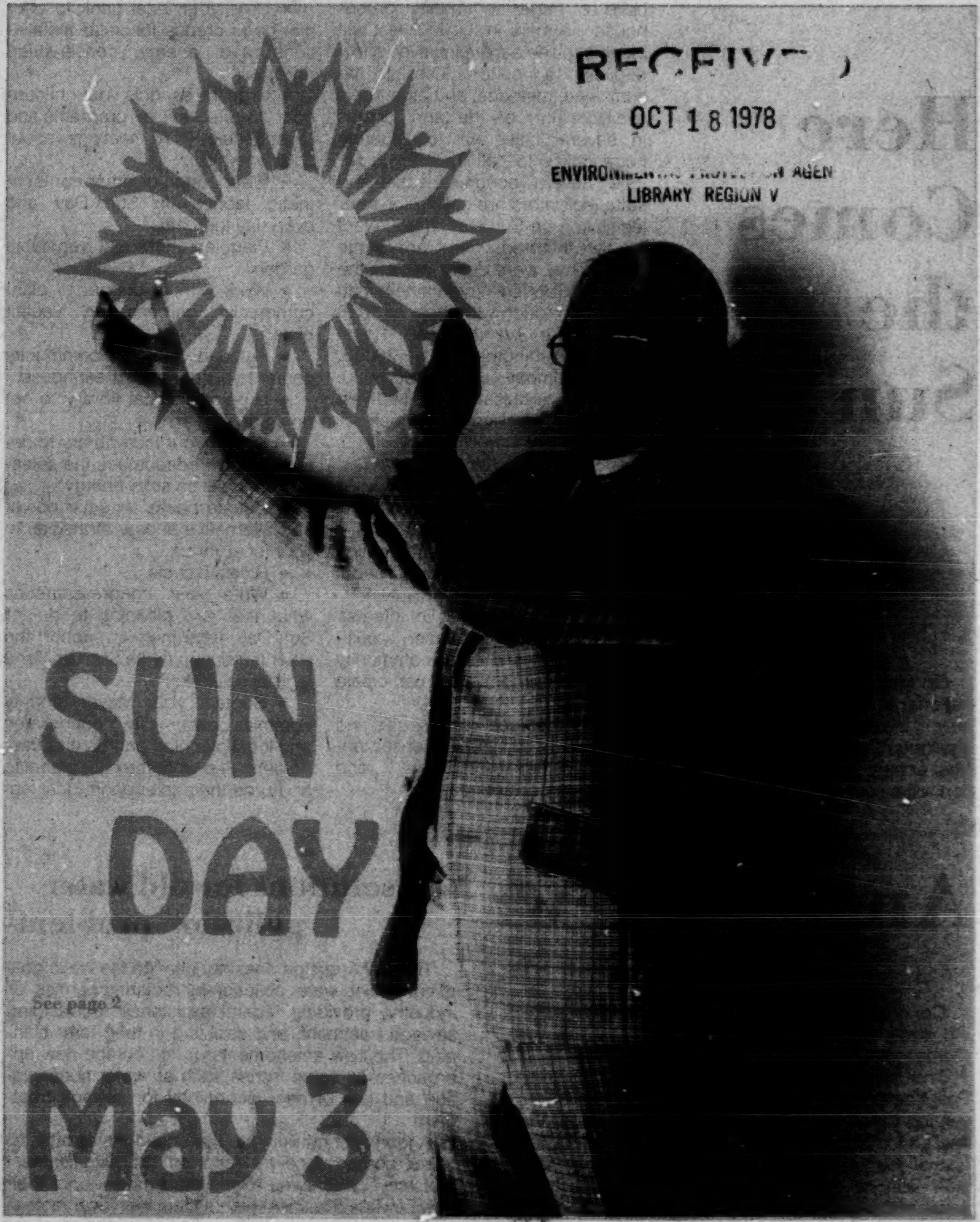

See page 2

Here Comes the Sun

On May 3, 1978, there will be a national celebration of the world's only inexhaustible, predictable, egalitarian, non-polluting, safe, and free energy source. This celebration will be called "Sun Day."

Groups of "Sun Day" activists are planning various types of events to mark Sun Day. A group is planning a celebration on top of Cadillac Mountain in Maine. Later in the morning New Yorkers can enjoy a sunrise concert at the United Nations. In Chicago, plans are underway to build a huge community greenhouse. Farmers in the Midwest will be able to see a traveling slide show depicting agricultural uses of the sun, wind, methane, and other fuels available right on the farm. Unions in several cities are considering huge rallies to call for more solar jobs. Several congresspeople and state legislators are calling for solar legislation on Sun Day. If you want to get involved, here are some ideas. They were developed by the national SUN DAY committee. You can get in touch with them at 1028 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Room 1100, Washington D.C. 20036. Phone number is 202-466-6880. On our cover this month is Midwest SUN DAY organizer, Bob Hudek.

INDIVIDUAL IDEAS

- Conduct an energy audit in your own home or apartment.
- Visit local heating and cooling stores and ask questions about available solar equipment.
- Contact local public interest, environmental, consumer, business, church and other community groups and urge them to participate in Sun Day.
- Contact local radio shows and ask them to run public service announcements, interviews, and debates on solar energy.
- Radio stations play sun shows.
- Local movie houses to play sun film festivals and short subjects on solar energy.
- Give a book on solar energy as a gift to yourself or a friend.
- Urge your local stores to reduce energy consumption.
- Urge your local bank to offer mortgage credits for solar installations and energy conservation retrofits.
- Urge the schools your children go to to run Sun Day programs and to schedule PTA meetings about solar energy.
- Wear cotton or other non-synthetic fabrics on Sun Day and everyday thereafter.
- Plant an individual vegetable garden.
- Work with neighbors to plant community gardens on vacant plots.
- Persuade a local community center to build a solar greenhouse.
- Urge your local library to set up a Sun Day exhibit.
- Survey your local library to determine how adequate is the selection of books on solar energy.
- Donate books on solar power and alternative energy strategies to your local library.
- Ride a bicycle.
- Write your congresspersons what they are planning to do for Sun Day, urge them to support the solar legislation (write Sun Day for a legislative packet).
- Contact your Mayor, county commissioners, city councilmen and local planning boards and freeholders. See what they are planning and urge them to support local leg-

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An overview: New solutions for old water pollution problems

Congress is encouraging new solutions for some old water pollution problems in the new amendments to the Clean Water Act.

The law was first passed as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (PL 92-500). The 1972 version called for a review of experience under the law and possible amendments by 1977. About the first of the year, the President signed the new version with its "mid-course corrections" after two years of Congressional controversy.

The 1977 version does not change the basic goal of controlling water pollution by requiring permits for industry, providing federal assistance for building sewage treatment, and assisting in long term planning. The new amendments do encourage new approaches on some issues such as water conservation and use of new technology for sewage treatment.

A journalist returning to the United States after 10 years abroad recently reported his astonishment that mayors of some towns brag more about their new sewage treatment plants than their local football teams. Since 1972, building sewage treatment systems has become the biggest public works game in the country, but paying for them has become one of the biggest problems for local taxpayers, especially in small towns.

The 1972 law provided that the federal government would pay 75 per cent of the cost of building treatment plants but that operating costs were a local responsibility. Unfortunately many times the operations and maintenance was ignored until after the plant was built. In other cases, design engineers recommended expensive large and complex systems that small communities could not afford either to build or operate.

Water conservation is another issue that has become more important since the 1972 law was passed. Widespread drouth is one reason, but recognition that sewage treatment costs could be reduced if less water flows through the plants is another.

"Industry must pay for the actual cost of treating wastes that are discharged into municipal systems"

The 1977 amendments have several provisions that aim to reduce the costs of both building and operating sewage treatment systems for communities. Some of these provisions also intend to encourage water conservation.

There is a new requirement (Section 21 of the amendments) that a sewage treatment agency has to investigate ways to conserve water and reduce the flow of sewage requiring treatment. The investigations will be paid for by reductions in the allowances for reserve capacity. They are required for all facilities plans submitted after September 30, 1978.

Industry is also encouraged to conserve water supplies. A major requirement under the 1972 law is that industry must pay for the actual cost of treating wastes that are discharged into municipal systems. Under the 1977 law, these user charges can be reduced if industry is required to reduce flows.

Still another way the new law tries to reduce sewage treatment investments in both money and environmental costs is by encouraging use of new and alternative technologies such as land treatment. A community that considers land disposal of sewage effluent the Muskegon County, Michigan, system can obtain as much as 100 per cent of the cost of the technical evaluation under Section 9.

Section 15 adds still more weight to new technologies by requiring the Environmental Protection Agency to encourage energy conservation. This provision will probably be given extra weight in new regulations on how communities should develop facilities plans for sewage treatment systems.

If a community decides to use an innovative approach to its sewage problems, they can receive as much as 85 per cent of the cost instead of 75 per cent for conventional systems.

"Storeage lagoons are essential to land disposal systems"

To give still more encouragement, the new amendments provide that the federal government will pay the full cost of repairing or replacing an innovative process that is tried and fails.

Even federal agencies will be required to consider innovative methods that save water and energy. A new provision in the 1977 law says that an innovative process has to be used for a federal sewage treatment system unless it exceeds the cost of the next most expensive system by more than 15 per cent.

To encourage land treatment specifically, the cost of land for storage lagoons is now eligible for reimbursement. Previously only the cost of land for treatment plant could be paid for with the federal share. In areas where the ground freezes in winter, large storage lagoons are essential for the land disposal systems.

Toxic substances are also given new attention in the 1977 water act. One of the most intense Congressional arguments was over a new requirement that pollutants be divided into three categories. "Conventional" pollution is caused by sewage, silt and organic wastes. "Toxic" pollution is caused by the toxic chemicals listed by EPA under the Toxic Substances Act. "Nonconventional" pollution is caused by a new category that includes heavy metals and some pesticides whose toxicity is still uncertain.

The deadline for "best available technology" for treating conventional pollution was moved back from 1983 to 1984, with some waivers possible if treatment is proved not cost effective. The deadline for removal of toxic substances is 1984 with no exceptions.

Some of these provisions are intended to support Congressional intentions in other laws, such as the Drinking Water Act and the toxic control law.

The new version also provides for paying for the federal share of sewage treatment construction costs by appropriating $24.5 billion to be spent over the next five years.

While Congress dragged on the debate over the amendments, many fears were expressed that the 1972 water pollution control act would be weakened. Industry actively sought even more delay and modification on ultimate goals.

The bill that was finally passed seems to satisfy both environmentalists and industry reasonably well. Whether design engineers appreciate the push for less complicated "hardware" for treating sewage remains to be seen.

Costle: Land treatment of sewage must be considered by states

In October, 1977, EPA Administrator Douglas Costle issued a statement of the Agency's policy on land treatment of municipal wastewater saying that the Agency will press vigorously for publicly owned treatment works to utilize land treatment processes to reclaim and recycle municipal wastewater.

"Because land treatment processes contribute to the reclamation and recycling requirements of P.L. 92-500," Costle said, "they should be preferentially considered as an alternative wastewater management technology.

"Such consideration is particularly critical for smaller communities. While it is recognized that acceptance is not universal, the utilization of land treatment systems has the potential for saving billions of dollars.

"This will benefit not only the nationwide water pollution control program, but will also provide an additional mechanism for the recovery and recycling of wastewater as a resource."

The EPA Administrator said EPA currently requires each applicant for construction grant funds to make a conscientious analysis of wastewater management alternatives with the burden upon the applicant to examine all available alternative technologies.

"Therefore," Costle continued, "if a method that encourages water conservation, wastewater reclamation and reuse is not recommended, the applicant should be required to provide complete justification for the rejection of land treatment."

He said that whenever states insist upon placing unnecessarily stringent preapplication treatment requirements upon land treatment, such as requiring EPA secondary effluent quality in all cases prior to application on the land, the unnecessary wastewater treatment facilities will not be funded by EPA.

Administrator Costle said land treatment is presently in extensive use for treatment of many industrial wastewaters, particularly those with easily degraded organics such as food processing. "Adoption of suitable in-plant treatment for the removal of excessive metals and toxic substances would expand the potential for utilization of municipal wastewater and sludges for agricultural purposes," he added.

Costle encouraged EPA Assistant Administrators and Regional Administrators to "exert maximum effort to ensure that the actions of your staffs reflect clearly visible encouragement of wastewater reclamation and recycling of pollutants through land treatment processes in order to move toward the national goals of conserving water and eliminating the discharge of pollutants in navigable waters by 1985."

Clavey Road STP An O & M Success Story

Billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money have already been spent and many more billions are slated to be spent to build facilities to clean up wastewater discharges from cities that have been contaminating the nation's waters. But that's only the beginning. If these facilities are going to do the job they're built to do, they have to be kept finely tuned and in top working condition. That's where operation and maintenance (O.&M.) comes in.

Improvements to the North Shore Sanitary District's Clavey Road Plant in Highland Park just north of Chicago have cost about $40 million. About half of this came from grants made by the U.S. EPA's Region V. The experts say the ultra-modern, advanced waste treatment facility is operated and maintained so that the water discharged from the plant is cleaner than the water in the receiving stream.

The plant has been nominated for an Illinois Environmental Protection Agency operations and maintenance award. What does it take in addition to money to make a plant this good?

H. William Byers, General Manager of the NSSD, said: "I think it's a matter of getting the right people and getting them trained, and it's completely hard work. You can't relax for 10 minutes because something else goes wrong and it has to be corrected."

Byers continued: "It comes back to the plant superintendent really managing his plant. That's what it amounts to. It takes a person who is a jack of all trades. What I mean by that is, he doesn't need a Ph.D. in sewage treatment, but he's got to know sewage treatment. More important, he's got to know a little bit about electricity, a little bit about pumps and motors, and he's really got to be fairly technically oriented on a practical level. He has to know how the equipment goes together and how to maintain it."

The superintendent of the Clavey Road Plant is Joe Styx. Styx has been superintendent for the past four years. Byers said Styx started with the NSSD about 20 years ago as a laborer and has worked his way up through the ranks. He said the Clavey Road Superintendent has been attending night classes and now has about three-fourths of the requirements completed for a bachelor's degree in civil engineering.

"Joe is a good educator," Byers added. "He teaches his people what he wants done and they get it done."

In addition to a well-qualified plant superintendent, Byers said the Clavey Road Plant has some older, more experienced chief operators that have been able to train less experienced men.

Ten years ago, the Clavey Road Plant had a capacity of 4.5 million gallons a day MGD and was receiving about 7.5 MGD. Since then, the plant has been expanded to a 17.5 MGD capacity and is presently receiving about 9 MGD for treatment. It is not expected to reach design capacity until 1985-90.

User charge fees stir Gary controversy

When we buy our first new car it doesn't take long to learn that purchase price is not the only cost. Operation and maintenance costs go on year after year after year until we trade the car in.

So it is with a sewage treatment plant. A city that gets a 75 percent grant from the federal EPA and another 10 or 15 percent from the state to build its plant isn't home free. It must still pay the cost of operating and maintaining the plant.

The Federal Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500) requires that a residential discharger into a sewage treatment plant pay a "proportionate" share of the cost of O.&M. through a "user charge."

This requirement has created a controversy in Gary, Indiana. The nine-member Gary Common Council is under the gun to approve an ordinance proposed by the Gary Sanitary District (GSD) mandating the user charge for Gary "users", and the councilmen aren't happy about the ordinance or the predicament they find themselves in. The fact that it's an election year in Gary further complicates the issue.

Robert Freeland, President of the Gary Common Council, says: "Until I receive additional information, I'm going to be opposed to the user charge." Freeland says he believes he speaks for the entire council.

Freeland says the user charge becomes a tax on the people who are already overtaxed, particularly for utilities, and he's concerned that costs will accelerate.

He's also concerned about what he believes is a failure of the GSD and EPA to communicate the user charge requirement to the Common Council over the past few years when the GSD was receiving over $40 million in federal construction grants.

Councilman Freeland says he is also disturbed by the ability of the GSD which is composed of non-elected officials to spend millions of dollars, or about half of the city's budget, without having to have their dollars and expenditures checked by the Common Council which has legal and fiscal responsibility for the city's expenditures.

Before he will approve a user charge ordinance, he says, it would have to be proven to him that there is no way out.

From the evidence, it would appear that the Council has no alternative but to establish the user charge. According to Len Oberc, financial analyst in EPA Region V's Construction Grant Branch, the user charge requirement is a condition of all grants awarded under Public Law 92-500 for the construction of sewage treatment plants.

Oberc said the federal government participates in 75 per cent of the eligible construction costs in order to help communities meet Federal-State water quality standards. Because of the large federal investment, he said, EPA wants to assure that the facilities will provide adequate wastewater treatment services on a continuing basis in the future.

"Therefore," Oberc continues, "the community must agree to adopt a user charge which will provide for the economic self-sufficiency of the wastewater treatment enterprise."

He says the user charge goes further to require that the revenue needed to operate and maintain the facilities is obtained proportionately from those who are provided the service.

Oberc says that under the present proposed rate of 32 cents a thousand gallons and a monthly consumption of 7,000 gallons, the average residence would pay about $27 a year for the user charge.

"If a community that accepts a federal construction grant and the associated user charge requirement does not adopt the required revenue system, it may have to pay back the federal grant construction monies it has already received. In Gary's case, this can amount up to $42 million."

The situation in Gary is typical for the Region, according to Oberc. It came about as a result of Indiana law which makes a Sanitary District Board responsible to a city council requiring that all rates be approved by a council.

For the Region, the statistics are as follows:

The following data represents approved User Charge Systems in Region V and the sewered population they affect (as of 1/3/78):

	No. of approved UCS	No. of grant projects	Sewered pop. affected	% of sewered pop.	
ILLINOIS	59	68	935,780	10.1%	(9,246,290)
INDIANA	55	65	1,333,280	41.4%	(3,219,960)
MICHIGAN	33	40	978,350	16.1%	(6,077,790)
MINNESOTA	15	29	1,719,620	63.7%	(2,699,440)
OHIO	38	58	4,523,420	57.1%	(7,929,400)
WISCONSIN	18	23	449,080	14.5%	(3,103,170)
TOTAL	218	283	9,939,530	30.6%	(32,276,050)

So, as we said before, the Gary Common Council is in a crunch. If they don't establish or enact the user charge ordinance, then the federal government can require them to pay back the $42 million already granted and they would be ineligible for an addition $40 or $50 million need for them to meet federal water quality standards. Failure to meet these standards would also open the door for heavy federal money penalties. Gary was one of those municipalities that failed to meet the July 1, 1977, deadline for secondary treatment.

"Gary has no alternative but to adopt a user charge," says Robert Turner, Director of the GSD. "In the final analysis, the law is very explicit in that everybody that discharges into the nation's waters must meet the 1983 goals of clean water."

"We're out of compliance now. The state can slap a fine on us. The federal government can slap a fine on us because we can't meet secondary and phosphorus removal requirements. I put the facts on the table."

"Gary has no alternative, but to adopt a user charge, . . . the law is very explicit in that everyone . . . must meet the 1983 goals of clean water . . . "

Turner, who came to the GSD on July 1, 1976, says the GSD Board had just awarded a contract for a user charge study to a local consulting firm. "The study was completed in December of 1976, and a copy of that study was forwarded to the nine city common councilmen."

He said that in February of 1977 the Common Council acknowledged receipt of the study, and the following June they requested a meeting with the GSD. The meeting was held on July 13 and five councilmen were present.

Turner said the purpose of the meeting was to apprise the Councilmen of the purpose of the user charge as it related to the Clean Water Act. "We indicated to them how much construction money we had received up to that point and how we had to conform to the regulations and guidelines as far as the user charge-industrial cost recovery was concerned."

The GSD Director said the user charge issue heated up at a meeting last November between the GSD and the Council. The controversy continued to flare at meetings held in December.

Trudy Wilson, a spokesman for two local citizen groups, the Miller Citizens Corporation and the Inland Manor Homeowner's Association, was concerned that citizens with septic tanks would also have to pay a user charge under the proposed ordinance.

She said her groups had originally been told by the GSD that the user charge would apply to them. Later, however, at a meeting attended by Len Oberc of EPA, members of the Common Council and the GSD, these groups learned that people whose homes were not on sewers could not be assessed a user charge.

"Under the federal guidelines," she says, "I don't see any way that the City of Gary could avoid putting the user charge on. It's not really the Sanitary District's idea. It all boils down to the federal government wanting the user charge."

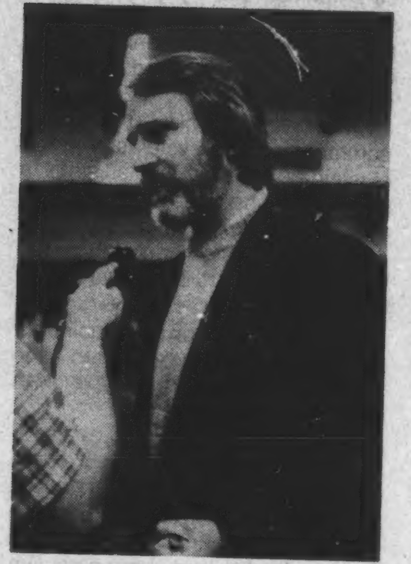
Wilson says she thinks the user charge study commissioned by the Sanitary District refers to a minimum discharge of 7,000 gallons a month which she believes is too high for fixed income people. She thinks 3,000 gallons a month would be more in line with usage by single-person dwellings. "The old people can't possibly use 7,000," she says.

Councilman Freeland says he would not be opposed to paying for operating the sewage treatment plant with funds raised through the ad valorem property tax. "We may even increase it. I have no problem with that. But to come with an ad valorem tax and a user charge is double taxation. In addition to that the taxation that the federal government put on us in order for them to raise the money to give to the Sanitary District in the first place. That too came off of our taxes.

"So somehow there's a triple tax. If we didn't get the money back, some other community would have gotten it and some other community is getting my tax dollar. All over America, some other community is getting my tax dollar from EPA to come into compliance.

"In reality," he concluded, "we may have to do it, but I'm not going to feel very good about it and chances are I will reflect this in my vote, and if EPA has some kind of regulations that they can come and get the money back, then let them come and get it. I don't think it's ever happened any place but let them come and get it. It's my tax dollar. Come and get it back."

—William Omohundro



Union leaders back water clean-up goals

(Editor's note: Tony Earl, director of the Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources, met with paper mill union leaders in January to answer all their environmental questions. Earl had previously met with paper union leaders six months earlier.)

By Phillis Kierig

Men without work in any area creates difficult social and political pressures. But, men without mill jobs in a paper town has historically been the signal for union leaders to head the fight for more jobs.

Yet, last month in Green Bay, Wis. approximately 70 union leaders expressed their feelings that the paper industry's problems were not the fault of the DNR, but of the industry itself . . .

The men said this to Tony Earl, director of Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources, in the face of newspaper reports that one of the state's largest mills might close its pulp plant and fire 105 employees.

"What is the DNR going to do about those mills that have never installed pollution clean up equipment."

"The DNR ought to fine those companies."

"It is not fair to the little mills that tried to meet the DNR's clean up permit requirements," admonished the union leaders.

The same men indicated they were uncertain whether the mills should have to meet DNR or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards on suspended solids and BOD discharges.

The DNR had issued permits to the mills in 1973 in order to start on the job of cleaning Wisconsin's waterways. In 1977, EPA issued new guidelines that were in some cases more lenient and in other cases harder for the mills to meet.

When EPA issued the regulations, though, it stated that the DNR was not required to adopt the EPA requirements but could continue with its own program.

Earl told the men that the DNR had decided to stick with its own requirements because the majority of the mills had already or were on their way to meeting the DNR standards.

"It's ironic to me that the mills that would have a tougher time meeting EPA's standards have not said anything about this furor, but the mills that would have an easier time making the standards are asking us to go to EPA's standards. In any case, this is a fight over the principle of the thing . . . We are going to rewrite all the permits starting this year," said Earl.

The agency director made it clear to the paper mill union leaders that it was not the DNR's decision to close down any mill, but it was the decision of corporation leaders.

The new mid-course corrections to the national clean water act had made it easier for industry to meet national standards, said Earl, but industry must move towards meeting national goals of fishable, swimmable water by 1983.

"It's not fair to the small mills to let the big mills get away with disregarding the law. Everyone will drag their feet then . . ." reasoned Earl.

The mills that are making a reasonable effort to meet clean water standards, said Earl, would not be penalized by the DNR when a mechanical failure caused them to temporarily exceed their discharge limits.

Several paper workers were worried that the DNR would close down some mills if legitimate equipment failure forced the mills to dump raw wastes into the river for a short time period.

In other water pollution area, Earl told all union audiences that toxics had replaced BODs and suspended solids as the major water clean up concern.

The DNR's job to regulate toxics was tough at the moment, explained Earl, because no one knows what toxins are supposed to be regulated . . .

Currently, the DNR is regulating the discharge of PCBs by paper recyclers. The mill recyclers that have been doing the best job of getting the solids out of their discharge are getting the PCBs out, said Earl.

On another matter, Earl told the audience that he thought the state legislature would soon pass a bill demanding the DNR to map all of Wisconsin's remaining wetlands.

"After the map is finished, I think people will be suprised at how little wetlands the state has left. Too many people think wetlands is a blight word for swamp and have filled in the land . . ." said Earl.

Mid-course corrections

EPA steps back to simpler, less costly designs

"We've been telling the people you gotta do this . . ., and you gotta do that . . ., and you have to pay for the dump's upgrading . . ., and you have to pay for improved water treatment, and you have to pay for improved sewage treatment. What we had better do is tell them they have to make more money somewhere," said Hank Switzer, a Michigan water quality planning official.

People who live in small, rural communities cannot afford to pay 30 or 40 dollars a month for sewage treatment, explained Switzer, commenting on the costs of conventional treatment plant systems.

Switzer and other water quality officials in Michigan and in the rest of the United States are waiting to see how U.S. EPA is going to apply water act "mid-course correction" amendments affecting the funding of new unconventional or alternative treatment systems for small communities with populations of less than 3,500.

"The new amendments to the water pollution control act of 1972," said Myron Tiemens chief of the policy land guidance of the facilities requirements section in EPA's Washington headquarters," are meant to encourage engineers to consider innovative or alternative solutions to sewage treatment for communities in rural areas . . .

"We have been working hard to change the climate for engineering solutions to sewage treatment. We know that conventional centralized systems based on gravity often cost too much in rural areas that are sparsely populated. It makes more sense in some areas to build individual systems in each home. EPA will be asking engineers to consider individual systems and EPA's new amendments include financial incentives to consider the unconventional systems . . ."

The financial incentives included in the new amendments include a 100 percent funding or refund to communities that try an innovative system that fails. EPA will pay for a new system if a community tries an innovative approach and it doesn't work.

"EPA can now fund the new communal septic systems where a cluster of houses is tied into a single drainage system with a valve. The valve which is manually operated once every other month allows the septic lines to alternately drain into different fields every 30 days."

Adamkus went on to explain that EPA can now look into the costs of financing a drain type clean out of old septic systems.

The former consulting engineer said the agency will now be examining a procedure where hydrogen peroxide is pumped under pressure to old septic tanks and fields. The hydrogen peroxide then acts like draino to dissolve the septic systems's solids.

Neither the agency nor Adamkus knew at the time whether the land treatment of sewage of lagoons would be included in EPA final definition of land innovative treatment of sewage.

Congress had already pushed for the land treatment of sludge, explained Adamkus, by allowing EPA to finance the purchase of land for lagoon usage. Previously, EPA did not fund land purchases for sewage lagoon usage.

Adamkus said the agency would work closely with consulting engineers and state officials on implementing the new amendments because EPA realized how costly conventional treatment was to retirees and persons in small towns.

EPA agency director Douglas Costle had echoed similar concerns at EPA '77 alternative treatment convention: "Our experience shows that costs that exceed the $66 to $130 per year costs for the typical homeowner in small towns will lay a heavy financial burden on many poorer residents . . . Our goal . . . is to reduce pollution and raise the quality of living without imposing undue costs on localities . . ."

EPA will also assume some of the operation and maintenance costs on some of the new alternative systems. Now, EPA does not pick up any of the maintenance and operational costs of conventional systems. System O & M costs have plagued some communities.

Theodore C. Williams of William and Works, Inc. of Grand Rapids, Michigan said at EPA's Reston, Virginia conference on Less Costly Wastewater Treatment Systems for Small Communities last year that: "Grant programs will come and go and bond issues are paid off, but operation and maintenance costs go on forever."

Next, the amendments provide that EPA will fund up to 85 percent the grant necessary for construction of the innovative systems. Conventional systems are funded for 75 percent.

Finally, Congress directed EPA to pay for innovative systems that cost up to 15 percent more than conventional systems on a comparison basis.

In the midwest, the definition of innovative systems EPA will finance will be of immediate importance to small communities that ring many inland lakes.

Communities of less than 500 people are currently having headaches caused by the costs of proposed solutions to their sewage treatment problems. In the midwest, the definition of innovative systems will be of immediate importance to small communities around many of Michigan's inland lakes.

Val Adamkus, deputy regional administrator of Region V, told northeast Michigan water quality planning officials last month that EPA can now consider the business of financing alternatives for individual households in small communities.

"We are going into the gray water, black water business. EPA's engineers are considering the waterless sytems where toilet and sink garbage enter humus tanks and the wash basins, washing machines and kitchen sink water goes into a separate holding tank to be reused on lawns.

"The reusable water is called gray water and the black water is the human waste which breaks down into humus. By the way, an entire year's worth of human waste can be decomposed into a five gallon can, . . .

On the other side

Innovative sewer systems must prove themselves

Change for change's sake is not a good adage in the wastewater engineering community.

Jack Rydquist, a sanitary engineer since 1969 for the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, said he personally was not a proponent of unusual or innovative sewer systems unless they provided cheaper operating costs or solved some engineering obstacle.

"You have to look at alternatives closely. If a conventional system will work, we should not go turning over rocks just because 'it' is innovative . . ." said Rydquist.

The Michigan engineer said he had considered alternative systems of operation whenever a community needed sewage treatment facilities.

He added, "EPA facilities planning requirements demand that we consider alternatives, I started weighing septic tanks and sewer systems quite awhile ago."

The engineer explained that professionals often balance the merits of septic systems and sewer systems. Rydquist said it was necessary to weigh the advantages of cheaper septic systems, which lasted approximately 10 years, against a more expensive sewer system that could go 30 years without serious problems.

Still, Rydquist admitted that the mid course amendments that allow small communities extra money was a 'heck of a good idea.'

In the upper peninsula, Rydquist said the small lake side residents of Michigamme might be one of the first small communities to qualify for an innovative system and its financing.

The little community of 200 or less is clustered on the west end of Lake Michigamme. The residential area is plagued with hilly terrain, a high water table, and bedrock for much of the soil structure.

The septic tank systems are not working very well when they work at all in Michigamme, said Rydquist.

The county health department has already warned the Michigamme Lake residents that they are creating health problems with their non-working septic systems.

Currently, Michigamme households dump their septic overflow into storm drains that empty into road side ditches when the septic systems back up.

"They need to relieve their problems. It is a community that needs sewers, but can't afford them . . ." said Rydquist.

The state engineer said he was considering an individual vacuum or pump system for each house to take the sewage to a central treatment plant and then to a lagoon for settling.

The pump vacuum system is an alternative answer to the community's problems, revealed Rydquist adding:

"Something innovative is going to have to come along . . ."

Clean Air vs. Industrial Growth?

The subject seemed strange — especially if you looked out the window of the hearing room at the Indiana Board of Health where a non-stop snowstorm was entering its third day.

The subject was clean air versus industrial growth. The question was "Would designation by State and Federal environmental agencies of certain counties in Indiana as non-attainment areas bring a screeching halt to recent successes in bringing new business to Indianapolis."

"Eighty new businesses in the last year have come here," bragged one local official. But "Federal policies that would impose excessively stringent air quality standards on the cities of America could cause the dispersion of business and jobs that would in turn contribute to the abandonment of built up city areas," warned Indianapolis Mayor William H. Hudnut.

And to back up the mayor's concerns, the Indianapolis business community turned out in strength for the hearing, held by the Indiana Air Pollution Board.

The Indiana hearing was one of many being held throughout EPA's Region V and in other parts of the country during December and January as Congressionally set timetables for revising State air plans started running.

Those timetables, administered by EPA, require that areas of each State that have not met clean air standards for any of five pollutants (particulates, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxides, and ozone) must designate the areas where the standards have not been attained and by January, 1979, come up with a plan for reaching those standards. Compliance with the State plan can run up to 1982 with possible extension up to 1987 for meeting ozone and carbon monoxide requirements.

The new Clean Air Act Amendments, said Region V Air Director Robert Duprey, automatically impose strong economic sanctions on communities that delay in revising clean air plans to cope with remaining air problems. Those sanctions include prohibition on new major industrial growth and withholding of Federal highway and possibly sewage treatment funds.

There will be an "unnecessary confrontation between clean air and growth" if there's a delay with these plans, warned Duprey. "Communities anxious to attract new growth must also be committed to achieving clean air.

"Our major concern in Indianapolis, and in almost every city above 200,000 population in the country, is ozone," said Duprey. Duprey told the Indianapolis hearing that over 2,000 violations of the ozone (smog) standard had been recorded in Marion County alone since 1974.

State Representative Jim Jontz told the hearing that the real answer to Marion County's problem is passage of an annual statewide inspection and maintenance program for autos.

islation.

- Urge your local church to set up a study group on solar energy.
- Help set up a tour of solar homes in your area (Sun Day office has a list of them by region).
- Meet with other staff where you work to discuss ways to participate in Sun Day.
- Volunteer at a local Sun Day office.
- Contact local tree nurseries and urge them to offer Sun Day discounts.
- Take a carpool to work on Sun Day (and every day thereafter).
- Build a solar collector or install insulation in your home.
- Distribute Sun Day buttons, bumper sickers, T-shirts.

Send any new ideas to Sun Day for inclusion in the next idea sheet.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

- Sponsor a teach-in at the university or in the local community.
- Develop a slide show on solar energy.
- Develop a solar exhibit.
- Develop a traveling exhibit on solar energy.
- Set up a speakers bureau of experts on solar power.
- Train students and faculty to give talks on solar energy.
- Urge trustees to invest university funds in small solar businesses.
- Urge turstees with banking connections to offer mortgage credits for new housing with solar installations, insulation, and to offer low interst solar loans.
- Urge trustees with business connections to implement solar technologies at factories and businesses.
- Hold teaching seminars for members of the banking and investment community on the economics of solar energy and other energy strategies.
- Sponsor a film festival.
- Establish guidelines for new building construction on campus and for energy conservation in existing structures.
- Promote alternative energy courses in the curriculum.
- Students construct three-dimensional models of solar energy.
- Students photograph solar homes in the area and develop a photo exhibit.
- Sponsor a tour of solar homes in the area.
- Set up a task force to revise local building ordinances and zoning regulations in the community.
- Set up a resource center for the community.
- Urge the law school to develop model solar legislation.
- Conduct an energy audit on buildings in the campus and in the community.
- Set up a broad coalition of university representatives, union leaders, business, church and public interest groups to promote solar energy in the community.
- Promote reduction of energy consumption in buildings on campus.
- Set up bicycle racks in front of all campus buildings.
- Urge all students and faculty to reduce energy consumption at home.
- Help develop curriculum materials for local elementary and high schools.
- Meet with elected officials to discuss solar power and urge co-sponsorship and support solar legislation (contact Sun Day for solar packet).
- Research and publish a consumers guide to solar manufacturers, designers, distributors and installers in the area.
- Research and publish a guide to homes and businesses in the area with solar installations.
- Get an article in the alumnae magazine on solar energy.
- Do research on the solar potential of your specific geographic area (climate, design, cost).
- Develop a list of sun facts to be published daily or weekly in local newspaper (and send them to Sun Day).

Send any new ideas to Sun Day for inclusion in the next idea sheet.

UNIONS and SUN DAY

1. Work with local Sun Day coalitions, including other union locals, to promote public education on solar energy.
   — provide organizing assistance and small mini-grants
   — offer in-kind services, (mailing, printing, etc.)
   — have union halls available for Sun Day
2. Promote solar energy, energy conservation, and the transition to renewable energy sources within the union political agenda.
   — jobs and energy: solar power is most efficient in a decentralized, labor-intensive production process
   — solar is a clean and non-polluting form of energy
   — solar energy and energy conservation means less expense for working people and their families
3. Conduct a workshop in job and economic impact of various solar technologies and energy conservation techniques.
4. Conduct a training workshop on how to install solar collectors, solar water heaters; build a solar greenhouse.
5. Show sheetmetal workers film.
6. Do research on additional jobs that would be generated by retrofitting houses, energy conservation policies, and implementation of solar technologies. Read: Jobs and Energy by Richard Grossman; Senate Commerce Report on Retrofitting Houses; Fred Dubin report; Benson CEP report.
7. At local labor education center union building set up a resource center on alternative technologies.
8. Design energy education exhibits on job sites.
9. Have union allocate pension fund money as venture capital for small solar business.
10. Have a solar job rally.

Briefs

In Pittsburgh it was announced that the American Iron and Steel Institute and a number of steel companies had sued EPA to compel revision of existing air quality criteria for particulate matter, the suit charging that the standard had not been revised since 1969 and does not reflect latest scientific data. In another development, a U.S. Appeals Court in Cincinnati ruled that EPA acted correctly when it extended to mid-1977 a compliance date for meeting particulate standards. Environmentalists contended that the extension should not have been given; some industries had argued that a longer delay should have been granted.

Last month, GM announced it has developed a new auto emission system it says will meet federal clean air requirements in the 1980s without sacrificing fuel economy.

The system, a three-way catalytic converter, will add $165-185 more to the sticker price of an auto. GM officials said the system is the first to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions from auto exhausts by half. Present catalysts control only hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

Enforcement Action

The following is a list of air and water enforcement actions that were taken by Region V between December 16, 1977 and January 15, 1978. AO stands for Administrative Order and NOV stands for Notice of Violation.

Air

Name of Facility	Location	Type of Action	Date
Junction City Treatment Center	Junction City, Ohio	AO	1/12/78
U.S. Steel Corp. No. 3 Sinter Plant	Gary, Indiana	NOV	12/19/77
Shell Chemical Company	Belpre, Ohio	NOV	12/20/77
Toledo Edison Company Acme Station	Toledo, Ohio	NOV	12/20/77
American Can Company Plant 52.	Cleveland, Ohio	NOV	12/30/77
Toledo Edison Company Water Street Station	Toledo, Ohio	NOV	1/12/78
City of Dover Dover Municipal Power Plant	Dover, Ohio	NOV	1/12/78
Ford Motor Company	Dearborn, MI	NOV	1/13/78
Water			
Ohio Edison Company, Sammis Power Plant	Ohio	NOV	12/27/77
Ohio Edison Company, Burger Power Plant	Ohio	NOV	12/27/77
Town of Clarksville, South Plant	Clarksville, IN	NOV	1/6/78
Gould, Inc.	McConnelsville, OH	NOV	1/6/78
Town of Clarksville, North Plant	Clarksville, IN	NOV	1/6/78
City of Charlestown	Charlestown, IN	NOV	1/11/78
Dept. of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard Div.	Harbor Beach, MI	AO	1/3/78
U.S. Army Engineer Dist.	Louisville, KY	AO	1/3/78
U.S. Army Engineer Dist.	Louisville, KY	AO	1/3/78

Drinking Water

Proposed regulations to limit dangerous chemicals in drinking water have been announced by EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle. The plan would lower human exposure to suspected cancer-causing chemicals by requiring major changes in the treatment given drinking water.

EPA's proposals are intended to be the first step in a comprehensive program to reduce organic contaminants, and would provide increased health protection initially to about 100 million Americans.

"We know that some of these chemicals are dangerous," Costle continued. "The lifetime exposure of our population to these chemicals poses a serious threat to public health. We are especially concerned about the increase in cancer risk."

The prime emphasis in drinking water treatment has traditionally been on the control of bacteria, which cause waterborne diseases such as typhoid and cholera. EPA's new rules, if adopted, would require additional treatment to reduce organic contaminants in order to provide added public health protection.

On the basis of the limited sampling the following cities in region V may have a problem with trihalomethane, or synthetic organic chemicals: Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio and Dayton, Ohio.

Hazardous Waste

EPA jas just proposed the first of a series of regulations and guidelines for a State-Federal program to protect public health and the environment from hazards arising from the transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Hazardous wastes, generated mostly by industry, total more than 30 million tons a year. About 90 percent of this waste, EPA says, is not handled in accordance with sound environmental practices.

Acting under the authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, EPA has proposed a set of guidelines to assist

States, the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories in establishing their own hazardous waste management program.

The guidelines would require States to issue permits for specially designed storage, treatment, and land disposal facilities and establish a manifest tracking system for transportation of hazardous wastes to these facilities. Thus States would know who was generating and hauling the waste and where it was going.

Sewage Treatment

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will assist EPA in reviewing and inspecting the construction of hundreds of new sewage treatment plants around the country, under an interagency agreement announced jointly by the Corps and EPA.

The multi-billion dollar construction program, one of the Federal government's largest, is conducted by EPA under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The 1972 law, as amended in 1977, calls for a level of water quality to support fish and recreational use in America by 1984. Nearly 4,000 sewage treatment plants are now under construction.

So far more than $19 billion has been spent by EPA to help cities build sewage treatment systems. Another 24.5 billion through Fiscal Year 1982 has been authorized by the Congress.

EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle said "the Corps of Engineers' help will give the Agency more time to devote to environmental aspects of the construction grant program. The Corps' construction expertise will help us ensure that these plants are built right, that the money is being spent properly, and that construction timetables are being met."

Radiation: X-Rays

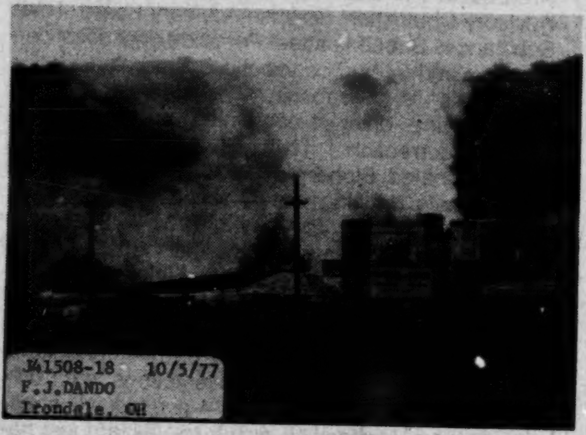
President Carter has issued radiation protection guidance to all Federal agencies involved in administering medical diagnostic x rays. The President recommended the elimination of unnecessary radiation examinations to patients and brings medical uses of radiation under specific Federal protection guidance for the first time.

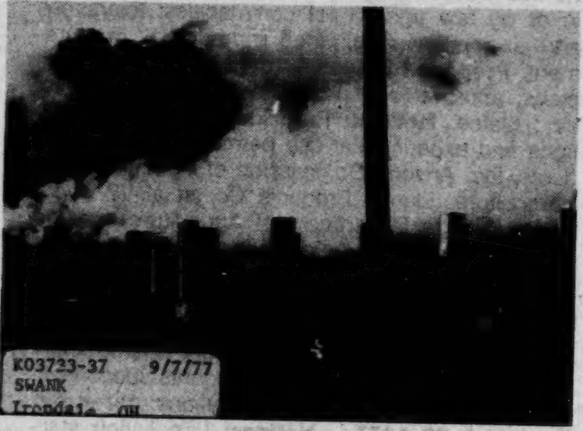
More than ninety percent of the U.S. population's exposure to manmade radiation is due to diagnostic x rays, a significant portion of which are avoidable without impairing health care delivery. The guidance is designed to reduce this major source of radiation exposure by discouraging clinically unnecessary uses of diagnostic x rays and assuring that best available techniques and equipment are used.

The Administrator of the EPA and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service jointly recommended the guidance, which was developed under EPA's authority to advise the President on radiation matters which may affect health.

Federal health care agencies assisted in the development of the guidance.

The Food and Drug Administration recently estimated that exposure nationwide could be reduced by as much as thirty percent with a cost savings of about $2 billion per year. EPA estimates that such a reduction nationwide would also eliminate the potential of between two and three thousand adverse health effects. This estimate, includes cancers, both curable and non-curable, and genetic diseases of a serious nature.





The pictures above were taken by Globe Refractories of Newell, West Virginia, (located near the tip of the West Virginia panhandle) and given to EPA enforcement officials last month to document the company's contention that their competitors are enjoying an unfair economic advantage by continuing to be allowed to pollute. Globe, which makes steel laddle fire brick, told EPA officials it had invested three million dollars to install ionizing wet scrubbers to handle amonium chloride and sulfite wastes. Globe said it could not continue to keep a viable business unless the competition were forced to install similar equipment. One of the things going for Globe, said EPA enforcement engineer Steve Rothblatt, is that it has a single continuous kiln process, while Swank, Dando and other nearby companies have a periodic kiln process, with numerous smokestacks.

Federal Register

December 12, 1977 — Rules: Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Grain mills. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Colorado Westmoreland, Inc.; short-term coal lease. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Alabama. **December 13, 1977 — Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans, approvals and implementation; various States, etc.: Texas. **December 14, 1977 — Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 4-Amino-6- (1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,-4-triazin-5(4H)-one. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; preparation, adoption, and submittal: Lead, National ambient air quality standard. Ambient air quality standards, National primary and secondary: Lead. **Notices:** Air pollution; ambient air monitoring reference and equivalent methods. Authority delegations: Federal Activities Office Director; environmental statement publication. Pesticide programs: Ethylene dibromide (EDB). **December 15, 1977** — Pesticide registration: Applications; correction. Pesticides; specific exemptions and experimental use permits: Idaho Department of Agriculture. Pennwalt Corp. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; preparation, adoption, submittal, approval and promulgation: Prevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD); correction. **December 16, 1977 — Proposed Rules:** Pesticide programs: Packaging, special; requirements and testing protocols; extension of time. **Notices:** Air quality criteria; external review drafts; availability: Nitrogren oxides. Environmental statements; availability, etc. Solid waste disposal, meeting. **December 20, 1977 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various states, etc.; Oklahoma. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Inert ingredients. Procurement. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Maine. **Notices:** Pesticides; specific exemptions and experimental use permits: Amchem Products, Inc. Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture. Elanco Products Co. et al. (2 documents). Illinois Department of Agriculture. Oregon Department of Agriculture. Penwalt Corp. et al **December 21, 1977 — Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: New York (2 documents). **Notices:** Meetings: Science Advisory Board, Scientific Criteria for Photochemical Oxidants Subcommittee. Pesticide registration: Applications; correction. **December 22, 1977 — Notices:** Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Georgia; authority delegation. Pesticide programs: Lindane, pesticide products containing; rebuttable presumption against registration and continued registration; correction. Pesticide registration: Rhodia Oxadiazon Technical. **December 23, 1977 — Rules:** Toxic substances: Inventory reproting and general provisions. Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Grain mills; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans: Prevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD); extension of time. **Notices:** Air quality models, guidelines; conference; extention of time. Environmental statements; availability, etc. Pesticide programs: Toxicology Data Auditing Program; hearings, extension of time. Pesticide registration: Heptachlor/chlordane; correction. Pesticides; specific exemptions and experimental use permits: Montana Departments of Agriculture and Livestock. Washington State Department of Agriculture. **December 27, 1977 — Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Pennsylvania. **December 28, 1977 — Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Aluminum phosphide. **Notices:** Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Kentucky; authority delegation. Meetings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Pesticides; specific exemptions and experimental use permits: Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce. **December 29, 1977 — Notices:** Pesticide registration: N-Nitroso contaminants; data requirements; extension of time. **December 30, 1977 — Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California, Mississippi. Air quality implementation plans; preparation, adoption, and submittal: Lead, National ambient air quality standard; hearing date change Toxic substances; Polybrominated Biphenyls (PCBs); meeting. Water pollution control; national discharge elimination system and State program elements: Permit coverage and control; inquiry. **Notices:** Air quality standards, National ambient; photochemical oxidants; meeting. Environmental statements, availability, etc. Meetings: Ecology Advisory Committee, Environmental Pollutant Movement and Transformation Advisory Committee. Science Advisory Board, Toxic Substances Subcommittee. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Iowa, Virgin Islands, Wisconsin. Pesticide registration: Phenarsazine chloride-containing products; withdrawn; correction. Toxic substances control: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: Texas. **January 3, 1978 — Rules:** Air pollution: Implementation plans, performance standards for stationary sources, etc.: Minnesota. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Kentucky. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 0,0-diethyl 0-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate. **Notice:** Air pollutants, hazardous; national emission standards and standards of performance for new stationary sources: Minnesota; authority delegation. Meetings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel; correction. **January 4, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approvals and promulgations; various States, etc.: Arizona. **January 5,**

People

John Earl Richards, former Assistant Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency recently retired from that position.

Richards had been with the state government for 40 years and held his former position since 1975.

Mrs. Victoria McCormick, the first woman to serve on Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources Board died recently. Mrs. McCormick was appointed to the Board in 1973 and was a former member of Wisconsin's Environment '71 Task Force which helped establish environmental objectives for the state.

Dr. Neils Christiansen, an associate professor in resource economics from the State University of New York, Syracuse, has begun a one-year assignment with the EPA's Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory. Dr. Christiansen will be conducting and assisting in the CERL's socio-economic research efforts for the Clean Lakes Program.

Sandy Corona and **Jody Marquis** have been hired by the Illinois EPA to work with elected officials and the general public in northeast central Illinois as part of the agency's statewide clean water planning program.

1978 — Rules: Procurement; correction. **Notice:** air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waiver of Federal preemption. **January 6, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approvals and promulgations: Pennsylvania, correction. Ocean dumping; requirements and criteria; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: Motorcycles, new; selective enforcement auditing; inquiry. Water pollution control; National discharge elimination system and State program elements: Consent decree requirements and veto procedures. **Notices:** Meetings: Municipal Contruction Division, Management Advisory Group. **January 9, 1978 — Rules:** air quality implementation plans, approval and promulgation: various States, etc.: Nevada. Conduct standards: Financial disclosure statements. Pollution control facilities, certification; rapid amortization. Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Carbon black. **Notices:** Air quality criteria; external review drafts; availability: Nitrogen oxides; extension of time. Environmental statements; availability of agency comments. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Tennessee. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Ethanedial dioxime. **January 10, 1978 — Rules:** Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Reference methods. Grants, State and local assistance: State public water system supervision program grants. Treatment works construction, authorizations allotment. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group reports: Testing standards and guidelines. Meetings: State-Federal FIFRA Implementation Advisory Committee. **January 12, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Massachusetts. Noise abatement programs: Transportation equipment; trucks, medium and heavy; fire apparatus; effective date stayed. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Simazine, Terbacil. Procurement; guidelines for cost sharing in contracts for research. Waste management, solid: Public participation; interim guidelines. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California, light-duty trucks; waiver of Federal preemption. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Benomyl, Glyphosate. Z,Z- and Z,E-7, 11-Hexadecadien-1-o1-acetate, Nalid. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Business information, confidential, interim procedures. **January 13, 1978 — Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; variuos States. etc.: Pennsylvania. **Notices:** Chlorofluorocarbons; nonpropellant uses; meeting. Environmental statements; availability, etc. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group: Testing standards and guidelines; inquiry. Meetings: Administrator's Toxic Substances Advisory Committee Science Advisory Board. Nonnuclear energy research and development, environment and conservation; hearing. Pesticide applicator certification and iterim certification; State plans: Missouri. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Chemicals, candidate list; availability; addendum. Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: Maryland.

Environment Midwest

Environment Midwest is a monthly newsletter published by the Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Office, Region V, U.S. EPA, 230 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

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Frank Corrado — public affairs director
Bill Omohundro — editor
Kathy Brown — briefs editor
Phyllis Kierig — production editor

Dates to remember

March 1-2	U.S. EPA Technology Transfer Design Seminar on Asphalt Industry, Cincinnati, OH. For further information, contact Nork Kulujian at (513) 684-7395., Cincinnati or Cliff Risley, Chicago (312) 353-2200.
March 6-10	U.S. EPA Water Quality Control Training Course, Bacteriological Methods in Water Quality Control Programs, Cincinnati, OH. For further information, contact the Registrar, National Training and Operational Technology Center, U.S. EPA, Cincinnati, OH 45268.
March 16	Air Pollution Control Association meeting, Raleigh House, Detroit, Michigan. For further information, contact the Air Pollution control Association (412) 621-1090.
April 11-14	U.S. EPA Air Polluting Training Center course Air Pollution Control Technology, Cincinnati, Oh. For further information, contact Registrar, Air Pollution Training Institute MD-20, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.
April 11-14	U.S. EPA Air Pollution Training Center course, Quality Assurance for Air Pollution Measurements Systems, Chicago, IL. For further information, contact Registrar, Air Pollution Training Institute MD-20, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

Literature for you

So You Own a Car? This brochure explains the New Anti-Tampering Law. Single copies of this document are available from the Region V Public Affairs Office.

Oil Shale and the Environment This document is one of the Energy/Environment R&D Decision Series documents. Copies are available through: Series Editor Richard Laska, Office of Energy, Minerals, and Industry, RD-681, U.S. EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460 and the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

The following list of items are available through the Environmental research Information Center, Technical Transfer, Cincinnati, OH 45268.

Fabric Filter Particulate Controls on Coal-Fired Utility Boilers: Nucla, CO and Sunbury, PA. This capsule report summarizes performance and cost data for the two facilities.

Status of Oxygen/Activated Sludge Wastewater Treatment This municipal seminar publication provides an updated status report on the number and type of oxygen-activated sludge facilities in operation, under construction, and those being designed. This publication also describes in detail the latest EPA supported oxygenation research and demonstration project.

Alternatives for Small Wastewater System This publication resulted through the Technology Transfer Seminar Series for Design of Small Wastewater Treatment Systems. The three-volume selection includes sections on Pressure Sewers, Vacuum Sewers, On-Site Disposal and related subject areas.

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City of Galena
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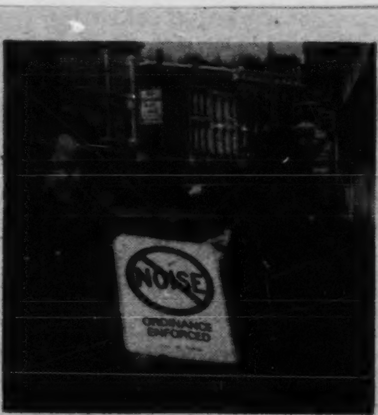
A Mayor Attacks Noise



Region V Noise Specialist Horst Witschonke and Mayor Einsweiler

Mayor Frank L. Einsweiler (on our cover) feels that noise is the number one form of pollution in Galena, Illinois. Since 80% of Galena has been designated as historical landmark, the major commodity is tourism. Noise from modified or defective vehicles degrades the environment and annoys residents and tourists alike. Mayor Einsweiler estimates that between 20 to 30 percent of vehicles registered in Galena have defective exhaust systems or have been modified to make noise. He said: "It's getting worse every year and it's time to do something."

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) through their Regional Noise Programs assists communities like Galena in developing noise programs, by providing technical assistance in ordinance development, noise measurement and enforcement training, and loan of equipment for measuring noise. The Region V Noise Program puts on Environmental Noise Workshops, free of charge to public officials involved with starting community noise control programs.

Galena is one of numerous communities in Region V which are concerned over noise from defective vehicles or vehicles that have been modified to make noise. Noise can be a pleasure to people that like to hear their vehicle roar, but to most residents and visitors within a community it represents noise pollution. Noisy vehicles can create corridors of high noise levels affecting many people. This is especially noticeable during evening and nighttime hours.

California noise data for vehicles cited for noise pollution indicates that 78% of Motorcycles had been modified and 12% had defective exhaust systems; for cars it shows 79% modified and 18% defective exhaust systems. This means that in each case at least 90% of vehicles that caused high noise levels had exhaust system problems.

After studying various types of community noise control regulations and observing some existing programs, Mayor Einsweiler determined that local regulations were unenforcible in Galena and that he needed an ordinance which would be compatible with their needs. At the Mayors request, Region V staff worked with Galena to develop such an ordinance. It was unanimously adopted by the city council on October 10, 1977.

The ordinance is brief and uncomplicated. Enforcement will be by Galena's police officers. Signs will be posted and serve as a reminder to abstain from hornblowing, engine revving, heavy acceleration (racing) and tire squeal. The maximum allowable noise from a light motor vehicle will be 80 dBA (sound pressure levels giving the best correlation with human response) in Galena, although a 3 dBA margin will be given before a citation is issued. The noise will be measured by police officers using sound level meters. Motorists will not need to have sound level meters similar to speedometers to inform them of the noise they are making, since noise levels from unmodified vehicles driven normally are well below the ordinance.

The ordinance also requires that vehicles registered in Galena be tested for noise emission by June 1, 1978. Mayor Einsweiler feels that this testing program will identify the towns noisy vehicles and cause them to be repaired, thus solving most of the problem. As far as visitors with modified vehicles, Mayor Einsweiler has all the confidence in them, he says: "they modified them to make them loud, and they also know how to drive them quietly, and that's what Galena is after — a little relief from noise. However, when noise levels are exceeded, the ordinance will be enforced, with fines up to fifty dollars."

This short form ordinance for light motor vehicle noise enforcement was recently included in the newly passed Waukegan, Illinois noise ordinance. Fines there range from a minimum of $35 to $200 for the first offense and $50 to $500 for the second offense.

Environment Midwest

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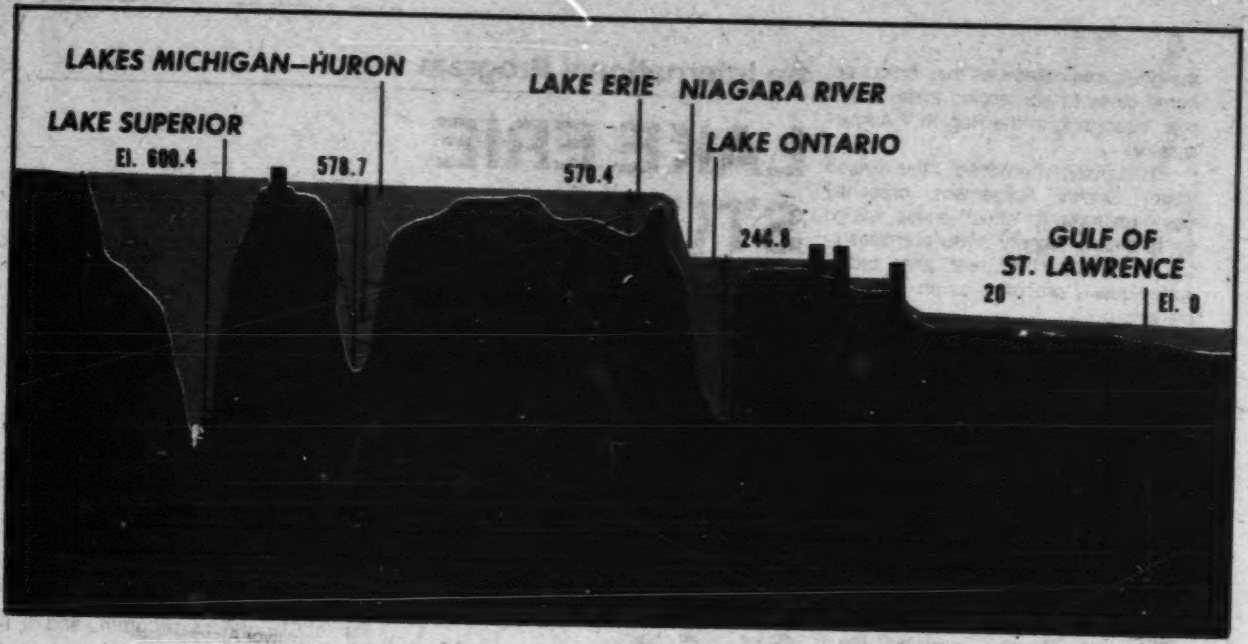

A New Approach

PROTECTING THE GREAT LAKES

Beginning this year, EPA is embarking on a new approach to the protection of the Great Lakes.

Region V Administrator George R. Alexander has initiated the Great Lakes National Program and brought together functions that were formerly dispersed among several different offices in the Region.

"We have assembled 44 professional, scientific, and career administrative personnel into a single, clearly-defined effort to restore and enhance water quality in the Great Lakes," said Alexander, who has overall responsibility for EPA's Great Lakes efforts.

Alexander said the program has been specifically designed to provide a focus for a goal-oriented approach to water quality problems in the Great Lakes in concert with a complex array of environmental and resource concerns on and for the Great Lakes.

"In making this designation," he said, "we do not intend to demean past efforts by federal, state and local government to cope with the alarming, and the all too-often visible results of mankind's impact on the Great Lakes. Quite the contrary. Significant effort by all regulatory jurisdictions has been mounted over the last two decades in water quality management.

"These have made a positive impact," he continued. "The definition of just how positive that impact really is, however, remains elusive. Very simply, positive or negative impacts, as a result of cleanup efforts or new pollution burdens, have remained essentially unquantifiable in terms of Great Lakes water quality.

"In general, we have managed to succeed in controlling point source municipal and industrial pollution at the source, in terms of gross conventional pollutants such as solids and oxygen-demanding wastes. What we have yet to do is to relate these improvements to our ability to insure permanent water quality restoration and enhancement to levels demanded by society.

"In recent years," Alexander pointed out, "an alarming situation has arisen as a result of mankind's disposal of toxic materials into the Great Lakes, many of which metabolize in lake biota, to result in a new threat to water quality and mankind's use of these waters.

He said EPA has found that the use, or misuse, of the lands surrounding the lakes can, and does, readily exacerbate water quality problems, including the toxic problem. "Airborne transport of pollutants has been established as significant."

Alexander said man's desire to increase the use of the Great Lakes is evident in a great number of ways. "The pressures to regulate flows and levels, to satisfy ever-increasing demands for consumptive uses, to explore for natural gas, and to extend the navigation season, are prodigious. At the same time, the fundamental desires to maintain a drinkable, fishable, swimmable resource are equally prodigious."

He said EPA's approach is to view this diversity of resource utilization in terms of the water quality goals and objectives it is charged to meet.

Two recent statements put this array of man's demands more clearly into perspective and indicates the kind of approach needed for an ultimate solution, he continued.

"The General Accounting Office (GAO), in its March, 1975, critique of the U.S. effort on the Great Lakes, clearly called for lake-wide surveillance, and a comprehensive research effort. These were intended to be implemented at a level of coordinated interaction capable of producing a scientific understanding of the Great Lakes.

"The International Joint Commission (IJC) has succinctly defined the Great Lakes as an ecological centerpiece for the mid-continent. The Great Lakes National Program is intended to embody just these premises into its approach to the problem."

The 1972 U.S.-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Amendments to the Clean Water Act, in the goals and objectives they articulate, come close to addressing these premises, according to the Region V Administrator.

"Hopefully," he added, "the revised Water Quality Agreement, presently being reviewed for effectiveness, will go on to clearly identify these premises in terms of treating the Great Lakes and its water quality problems as an inseparable whole."

Turning to the Great Lakes National Program Office and how it relates to this kind of approach Alexander said it consists of four discrete, but clearly related staffs and/or functions under the direction of Dr. Edith J. Tebo (See Tebo profile on page 12). These are surveillance, remedial programs, environmental planning and research.

"The surveillance effort on the Great Lakes is the foundation on which a full scientific understanding of the Great Lakes will ultimately be achieved. Together with Canada, and the Great Lakes states, an intensive long-range and cyclical Great Lakes surveillance plan has been instituted on the waters of these states and the Canadian province of Ontario.

"This plan, as it proceeds through a decade-long effort on all five Great Lakes, calls for a carefully implemented sampling strategy on each Great Lake. Data from open lake and nearshore areas will be obtained in locations and amounts sufficient to construct and validate complex mathematical models of the Great Lakes, in an overall effort to determine long-term water quality trends at given pollutant loading scenarios."

He said it will make fate and effects determinations of pollutants possible, including conventional as well as toxics such as PCBs and mirex which have become problems throughout the Great Lakes system.

"Remedial programs will address the complex array of point and non-point source pollution problems," he continued, "with an emphasis on initiating a broad involvement in enforcement activities designed to abate these problems.

"We intend to broaden remedial programs to include a capability for evaluating the impact of the Great Lakes on air quality, atmospheric pollutant transport, low level toxic metabolites, as well as to respond to the impact of mankind's activities; e.g., gas drilling, winter navigation, limited-level regulation, land use, etc., in terms of water quality problems and remedial steps that may be indicated."

Alexander said environmental planning will continue to implement the demonstration program under Section 108 (a) of the Clean Water Act which is designed to provide a series of workable best management practices for point and non-point pollution control in the Great Lakes.

"This staff will also support the extensive IJC/PLUARG (Pollution from Land Use Activities Reference Group) activities, and continue the impetus mounted in this IJC Reference to date in a continuing scientific study of the four typical Great Lakes watersheds selected for study under PLUARG.

"More importantly," he added, "this staff will provide a lead Great Lakes National Program Office role in seeking to integrate state and federal water quality management planning in the great lakes in keeping with a need for pulling together the numerous planning efforts by state and federal agencies which impinge directly or indirectly on Great Lakes water quality."

He said these planning efforts include state water quality management programs, Section 208 planning, coastal zone management, lake level regulation, consumptive uses, diversions, winter navigation, etc., as well as to initiate and maintain a close working relationship with federal, state and local jurisdictions and organizations which have environmental interest and responsibilities for optimizing use of the Great Lakes such as the Great Lakes Basin Commission.

The research arm, situated at the Large Lakes Research Station at Grosse Ile, Michigan, represents the EPA effort to put the scientific pieces of the Great Lakes environmental Phenomena together into an understandable whole, Alexander said.

"This effort, under the aegis of EPA's Office of Research and Development, will continue its thrust in seeking to define the water quality phenomena of the Great Lakes in terms of a trend toward total five lake system interactions, with continuing attention to eutrophication, toxic substances, dredged material disposal, and fate and effects with increasing attention to health and ecological effects and their interaction with present and future water quality conditions."

Alexander said the Great Lakes National Program Office is a comparatively small but unique EPA program specifically designed to engage and effectively address the long term effort that must be sustained in the Great Lakes cleanup.

"The consequences of failing to do this will, at the least, delay the formulation and execution of a systematic water quality management approach. At worst, we could fail to stabilize the water quality of the Great Lakes until it has irreversibly deteriorated."

An International Program

LAKE ERIE STUDY BEGINS

A two-year international study of the causes and effects of Lake Erie pollution will get underway this spring when the United States and Canada begin a cooperative study of Erie which is considered the most degraded lake in the Great Lakes chain.

The U.S. portion of the study will be directed by Robert J. Bowden who administers the Surveillance and Monitoring Branch of EPA's Great Lakes National Program which operates out of EPA Region V in Chicago.

Bowden said the Lake Erie Surveillance Program consists of five major elements: an open lake program; a near shore program; a current study program; a Cladophora program, and a water intake program.

"The $950,000 a year open lake program will consist of 38 cruises over the two-year period to visit 82 different

Robert J. Bowden

Flint
Port Huron
Detroit
Lake St. Clair
Toledo
Fremont
Sandusky
Akron
Youngstown
Cleveland
Ashtabula
Meadville
Erie
Jamestown
Newcastle
Niagara Falls
Lockport
Buffalo
Lake Erie
N

stations spread throughout the lake," Bowden said.

"We will be analyzing the water, sediments and biota. The areas of primary interest will be the trophic state of the lake, dissolved oxygen depletion in the central basin and the accumulation of toxic substances within the lake.

"The second major element consists of near-shore programs which will study problem areas along the shoreline of the lake. This will be handled by grants totalling $1,639,000 a year. These grants will go to Ohio State, the State University of New York at Buffalo, and Heidelberg College of Tiffin, Ohio. These schools, which are all experienced in environmental research, will sample a series of 411 stations located along the south shore of the lake from the Detroit River to Buffalo, New York.

"Essentially," he said, "they will be looking for the same things we look for in the open lake, trophic conditions and toxi substances. In addition, they will be looking for the influence of specific point sources of pollution. They'll be doing some additional parameters such as phenols and coliforms and other parameters which are not normally found in the open lake but which may very well be found in the near shore areas."

The third major element is a plan to study the currents in the lake, particularly to determine the mechanics of water interchange between the Central Basin and the Eastern Basin and between the Central Basin and the Western Basin.

"This portion of the program will be done under an interagency agreement with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The total cost over a two-year period is $345,000 with $295,000 set aside during Fiscal Year 1978 for the basic field operation."

The fourth major element is the Cladophora program. Cladophora is a filamentous green algae which grows abundantly in the rocky, nearshore areas of Lake Erie causing beach fouling problems. Cladophora is an important biological indicator of eutrophication.

Our program will study the accumulation of Cladophora in the lake and determine whether or not the accumulation is getting worse or better. Essentially it is a remote sensing program which will involve overflights with multispectral sensors to estimate the amount of Cladophora actually growing in the lake before the first major storm breaks the Cladophora off and pushes it up on the beaches.

"By repeating that," he continued, "we'll be able to tell over a period of time whether the Cladophora problem is getting better or becoming more severe and we'll also be able to predict which beaches may be most affected by Cladophora. We're planning to contract out to a private concern for a study which will cost about $160,000 a year.

"As a sidelight on that, we have an experiment in which we're cooperating with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to determine the practicality of doing this work by means of satellites. NASA will be using the data that we generate to determine the resolution required on a satellite in order to do the same type of job.

NASA will determine both the feasibility and the cost for a satellite application in that area," Bowden continued. "There's no additional cost to EPA. It's a tradeoff in which NASA develops a use for their space vehicle and EPA benefit from their experiment."

The fifth study element is a water intake program which is a program that should be operated by the states. "Essentially, it's a bi-weekly monitoring program at selected water intakes along the south shore of the lake. It is intended to be continuous each year and is designed to provide data on the lake for the years during which no intensive survey is done."

Other aspects of the Lake Erie Surveillance Program include a fish contaminant study, a tributary loading study, and an atmospheric loading study.

"In the fish contaminant program, roughly 60 or 70 fish samples will be collected from the lake from two different locations and will be analyzed for organic contaminants such as PCBs, pesticides, etc.," Bowden said. He said the Canadians are conducting a study to determine the levels of PCBs and other contaminants in wildlife around the lake such as gulls and other birds.

"The states are undertaking tributary loading programs which are designed to give us estimates of the amount of materials reaching the lakes from the tributaries," he continued. The largest single loading into Lake Erie comes from the Detroit River. The State of Michigan and the Province of Ontario are mounting a joint effort to get a better estimate of the loadings from this source. The loading from the Detroit River is very difficult to measure accurately.

Another element of the program that hasn't yet been defined is the atmospheric loading program, according to Bowden. "There is a series of shore-based stations located around all the Great Lakes and we're hoping to supplement these with a series of buoy stations out on Lake Erie itself. The idea is to determine the amount of materials reaching the lake from the atmosphere. With these various programs, we hope to be able to build a reasonably sound input-output budget for materials reaching the lake."

CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS

The following is the regulation development calendar for the new Clean Water Act Ammendments. The acronyms used translate as follows: OWPO (Office of Water Program Operations), OWPS (Office of Water Planning and Standards), ORD (Office of Research and Development), OWE (Office of Water Enforcement), OWHM (Office of Water and Hazardous Materials), PRM (Program Requirements Memo), GAD (Grants Administration Division), ICR (Industrial Cost Recovery), BAT (Best Available Technology), POTW (Publicly Owned Treatment Works), BMP (Best Management Practice), and ITF (Implementation Task Force). Under the priority column, 1 is critical, 2 is high and 3 is normal. For further information, call or write the ITF coordinator or staff contact person at U.S. EPA 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460 or telephone (202) 755-2673.

Section	Short Title	Lead Office	Priority*	Time Required	ITF Coordinator	Staff Contact	Support** Offices Contact Person	Major Action
101(b)/205	State Management Assistance	OWPO	1	05-12-78	Easley	A. Pelmoter	OWE	Regulations, PRM
102(d)	Water Quantity/ Water Quality	OWPS	2	07-01-78	Groszyk	Dave Green	OWE	Report to Congress
104(q)(3)	National Clearing-house	ORD	3	None	Rosenkranz	Denis Lussier	OWPO	
105(i)	Operation & Maintenance	ORD	3	None	Rosenkranz	Jim Basilico	OWPO GAD	Change in R&D Regulations
105(j)	Evaluation of ORD projects	ORD	3	None	Rosenkranz	Jim Basilico	OWPO GAD	Change in R&D Regulations
109(5)(1) (2) (3)	Training Grants	OWPO	3	05-12-78	Easley	F. Lapensee		Regulations
113(a)	Rural Alaska Village	ORD	2	12-31-79	Rosenkranz	F. Rainwater Reg. X	OWPO	Study
201(g)(6)	Recreational Use	OWPO	3	FY 79	Easley	L. McBennet	OWPS	Regulations
201(h)	Individual Systems	OWPO	2	05-12-78	Easley	K. Dearth	OWPS ORD-Thacker	Regulations
201(j)	Cost Effective-ness Guidelines	OWPO	2	05-12-78	Easley	M. Tiemans	OWPS	Regulations
201(g)(5) 201(1) 304(d)(3)	Innovative Technology	OWPO	1	FY 79	Easley	T. O'Farrel	OWPS OWE	Regulations
201(1)(j) 203/204/216	State Priority	OWPO	1	05-12-78	Easley	Joe Easley	OWPS OWE	Regulations, PRM
201(g)(5), (6) 201(h) 205(h)(2)	State Priority	OWPO	1	FY 79	Easley	Joe Easley	OWE	Regulations
202(a)(2) (3)	Innovative Technology	OWPO	1	FY 79	Easley	Joe Easley	OWPS ORD OWE	Regulations
203(a)	Step 2/3 combined	OWPO	3	05-12-78	Easley	R. DeCesare		Regulations, PRM
203(e)	Local Assistance	OWPO	2	05-12-78	Easley	W. Brodtman		Regulations
203(e)	Grant Contracts Legal Assistance Enforcement	OWE	3	02-78	C. Dunsky	L. Bishop	OWPO	Guidance
204	ICR Study	OWPO	1	12-28-78	Easley	John Pai	OWPS	Study
204(a)(5)	Reserve Capacity	OWPO	1	02-12-78	Easley	M. Tiemans	OWPS	Regulations
204(b)(3) 204(b)(6)	Industrial Cost Recovery	OWPO	1	05-12-78	Easley	John Pai	OWPS	Regulations, PRM
204(b)(1) 204(b)(5)	User Charges	OWFO	3	05-12-78	Easley	John Pai	OWPS	Regulations
205	Grant Allotment	OWPO	3	05-12-78	Easley	A. Pelmoter	OWE	Regulation
206	Reimbursement	OWPO	3	05-12-78	Easley	A. Pelmoter		Regulation
208(b)(1) (b)	Areawide Planning	OWPS	2	None	Groszyk	Ed Richards		Guidance
208(b)(2) (A)	Open Space and Recreation	OWPS	3	None	Groszyk	Ann Gilbert		Guidance and Regulations
208(b)(2) (F)	Irrigation Return Flows	OWPS	2	None	Groszyk	Joe Krivak		Continuation of Exsiting Program
208(b)(4)	State Best Manage-ment Practices (Related to 404)	OWPS	1	None	Groszyk	Joe Krivak		Regulations
208(f)	Planning Time for 208 Agencies	OWPS	2	None	Groszyk	Ed Richards		Guidance
208(j)	Agricultural Cost Sharing	OWPS	1	09-30-78	Groszyk	Joe Krivak		Guidance, rules Regulations

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Section	Short Title	Lead Office	Priority*	Time Required	ITF Coordinator	Staff Contact	Support** Offices Contact Person	Major Action
211	Grant Eligibilities	OWPO	3	05-12-78	Easley	M. Tiemans	OWPS	Regulations
212	Land Eligibility	OWPO	2	05-12-78	Easley	R. Thomas	OWPS	Regulations, PRM
214	Public Information Program	ORD			Rosenkranz		OWPS	
215	Buy America	OWPO	2	05-12-78	Easley	R. Sullivan		Regulation, PRM
217	Cost Effectiveness Guidelines	OWPO	2	FY 79	Easley	M. Tiemans	OWPS	Regulations
301	Ocean Outfalls	OWHM	1	02-28-78	O'Farrel	T. O'Farrel	OWPS OWE OWPO	Regulations, PRM
301(b)(2) (A), (C)	BAT for Existing Toxics-1984	OWE	3	03-78	F. Hall	G. Grubbs	OWPS	Guidance
301(b)(2) (D)	BAT for Future Toxics up to 3 yrs.	OWE	3	03-78	F. Hall	G. Grubbs	OWPS	Guidance
301(b)(2) (E)	BAT for Conventional Pollutants - 1984	OWE	3	03-78	F. Hall	G. Grubbs	OWPS	Guidance
301(b)(2) (F)	BAT Nonconventionals up to 1987	OWE	3	03-78	F. Hall	G. Grubbs	OWPS	Guidance
301(g)(1) (2)	Water Quality Based Variances for Nonconventional Pollutants	OWE	1	09-24-78	F. Hall	S. Bugbee	OWPS	Regulations
301(j)(1) (B)	Procedures for 301(c),(g) variances	OWE	1	09-24-78	F. Hall	T. Tomasello S. Bugbee	OWPS	Regulations
301(i)(1)	Extensions of 7-1-77 deadline for POTW's	OWE	1	06-27-78	F. Hall	S. Halpern	OWPS Guidance	Regulations
301(i)(2)	Extension of 7-1-77 deadline for tie-ins	OWE	1	06-27-78	F. Hall	S. Halpern	OWPS	Regulations Guidance
301(i)(2)	Interim Limits O&M Industry	OWE	3	03-78	F. Hall	B. Jordan		Guidance
301(j)(2)	Conditions for stays re. 301(j) Modification Applications	OWE	1	09-24-78	F. Hall	B. Jordan		Regulations Guidance
301(k)	Extension 301(b)(2)(A) deadline for non POTW's using innovative technology, but not beyond 7-1-78	OWE	1	09-24-78	F. Hall	B. Jordan	OWPO OWPS	Regulations
301(1)	No. 301 Variances for Toxic Pollutants	OWE	1		F. Hall	T. Tomasello	OWPS	Regulations
304(a)(4)	Identify Conventional Pollutants	OWPS	1	90 days	Broesman	Len Guarraia	OWE	Publish list
304(a)(5) (A)	Information to Implement 301(g) Nonconventional Waiver	OWPS	2	6 months	Brossman	Len Guarraia	OWE	Develop & Publish Information
304(a)(5) (B)	Information to Implement 301(h) Marine Waiver	OWPS	1	6 months	Brossman	Len Guarraia	OWPO OWE	Develop & Publish Information
304(a)(6)	Information on Water Quality Standards	OWPS	1	3 months	Brossman	Len Guarraia	OWE	Develop & publish information
304(b)	BCT Definition & Poll. Removals	OWPS	2	1 year	Jeff Denit	Jeff Denit	OWE	Develop & pub-
304(d)(3)	Innovative Process Indentification	OWPO	2	180 days	Easley	Tom O'Farrell	OWPS OWE	Guidelines
304(e)	BMP's for Industry	OWPS	2	None	Jeff Denit	Jeff Denit	OWE B. Jordan	Regulations
304(e)	402(a)(1) BMP Requirements	OWE	3	03-78	F. Hall	B. Jordon		Guidance
304(k)	Interagency Agreements	OWPS	3	None	Groszyk	Joe Krivak		
305(b)	Water Quality Inventory Report: 1 to 2 years	OWPS	3	None	None	Alec McBride	None	None
307(a)(1)	Publish Toxics List	OWPS	1	30 days	Brossman	Len Guarraia	OWE	Publish List Comp. 1/25/78
307(a)(2) (3)(6)	Guidelines for Toxic Pollutants	OWPS	3	1980	Denit	Jeff Denit	OWE	Ongoing Program

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Moving Toward Cleaner Air

State data released February 23 shows that although the air is getting cleaner, the majority of Americans are living in areas which do not meet national air pollution standards for public health and welfare.

The data shows areas of the country which, under the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments, must develop new strategies for continuing their progress towards meeting 1982 and 1987 national air pollution standards.

"Since 1970," said EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle, "sulfur dioxide air pollution nationally has dropped 27 percent; carbon monoxide levels are down 20 percent; and particulates (smoke and dust) decreased 12 percent. But as these lists indicate, we still have many specific areas of the country — especially in our cities — where a significant clean-up task remains."

The data was developed by States (with review and some modifications by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) in the form of lists showing areas throughout the country currently failing to meet Federal air pollution standards.

"The 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments were passed by Congress to hasten the already substantial progress made since the early 1970's in cleaning up America's air," said Administrator Costle. "The Amendments require that all States with areas not meeting Federal air standards must submit new control strategies to EPA by January 1979 showing how they plan to attain standards by 1982. For areas having severe problems with the automobile pollutants carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidants, attainment deadlines for these pollutants may be extended by EPA till 1987. To be granted an extension till 1987, however, an area may have to institute inspection/maintenance programs to control pollution from inuse cars, or implement transportation control measures to reduce traffic congestion and improve transportation systems. Examples of the latter would be establishment of special carpool lanes and new mass transit systems.

"The 1977 Amendments reaffirm Congressional intent that States be the prime decision-makers on air pollution policy, and EPA intends to reflect this attitude. Although EPA cannot legally tolerate a situation where human health standards are continuously not met, we intend to allow States all the flexibility the law allows in meeting their clean air goals," Costle said.

In 1971 EPA set national air standards for the five pollutants considered most dangerous to human health, photochemical oxidants (smog), particulate matter (smoke and dust), carbon mon-

Section	Short Title	Lead Office	Priority*	Time Required	ITF Coordinator	Staff Contact	Support** Offices Contact Person	Major Action
307(b)(1)	Pretreatment Removal Credit Regulations	OWPS	3	None	Heare	Steve Heare	OWE N. Hutzel	Regulations
307(b)(1)	Local Credits from National Standards	OWE	3	None	F. Hall	N. Hutzel	OWPS OWE	Guidance
309(a)(1) (3)	New 309 Actions & Permit for 318, 404, 405	OWE	1		C. Dunksy	L. Bishop	OWPS	Regulations Guidance
309(a)(4), (a)(5)(A)	Compliance Orders	OWE	2	03-78	C. Dunsky	R. Smith	OWPS	Guidance
309(a)(2), (a)(5)(B)	Codification of Enforcement Compliance Schedule Letter	OWE	2	02-78	C. Dunsky	R. Smith	OWPS	Guidance
309(a)(6)	Order to Tie-in	OWE	2	02-78	C. Dunsky	Halpern	OWPS	Guidance
309(c)(1), (d)	Applies to 404 Permits issued by State	OWE	2	02-78	C. Dunsky	C. Bishop		Guidance
309(f)	Pretreatment Enforcement	OWE	3	03-78	C. Dunksy	P. Hill	OWPS Heare	Guidance
311(a)-(d), (1)-(k), (p),(q),(r)	Oil Spill Liability	OWPO	2	05-12-78	Easley	K. Biglane	OWPS OWE	Regulations
311(f),(g)	Oil Spill Liability	OWE		03-78	C. Dunsky	L. Kroop	OWPS OWPO	Guidance
312	Marine Sanitation Devices	OWPS	3	None	Brossman	J. Amson		Regulations
313(a)	Federal Facility Compliance	OWE	1		C. Dunsky	T. Tomasello	OWPS	Regulations
314	Clean Lakes	OWPS	3	None	Brossman	Len Guarraia		Regulations, Survey
318(a)(b) (c)	402 Permits for Aquaculture	OWE	1		F. Hall	S. Bugbee	OWPS	Regulations
401(a)	303 and Federal Facilities State Certification	OWE	1		F. Hall	T. Tomasello		Regulations
402(1) 502(14)	Exclusion of Irrigate Agri. Return Flows	OWE	1		F. Hall	L.Bodi	OWPS	Regulations

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oxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide.

The listing shows that out of 3,215 total counties in the U.S., 606 counties or portions thereof are not meeting standards for photochemical oxidants (which can seriously irritate eyes, mucous membranes, and the respiratory system); 424 counties are not meeting standards for particulate matter (which can cause breathing problems and respiratory illness); 190 counties are not meeting standards for carbon monoxide (which can place serious burdens on the heart to increase blood flow to compensate for reduced oxygen in the blood); 108 counties are not meeting standards for sulfur dioxide (which can irritate the upper respiratory tract and cause lung damage); and eight counties are not meeting standards for nitrogen dioxide (which can cause bronchitis and pneumonia). A county may be not meeting more than one pollutant standard, so the same county may be counted in more than one category in the above totals.

EPA is requesting written public comment on the listing of areas, and as a result of new data or other comments, may change some of the designations.

Those wishing further information on the listing, or those wishing to submit comments of a general nature, should write Norman L. Dunfee, Chief Control Programs Operations Branch (MD-15), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, or phone (919) 541-5226.

Public comments on specific state designations should be directed to the appropriate EPA Regional Office.

Significant Dates In The Air Cleanup Process

August 1977: Passage of the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments.

December 1977: Deadline for State submittal to EPA of areas not meeting Federal air pollution standards.

February 1978: State non-attainment areas published in Federal Register.

April 1978: Deadline for public comment on listing of non-attainment areas.

January 1979: Submittal to EPA of State plans for cleaning up air in polluted areas.

July 1979: If air cleanup plan is not approved by EPA by this time, construction of new pollution sources may be constrained and certain Federal Funds may be withheld.

December 1982: Federal air standards must be met everywhere for all pollutants, unless extension is necessary till 1987 for meeting photochemical oxidant and carbon monoxide standards.

December 1987: Federal air pollution standards must be met everywhere for all pollutants.

Section	Short Title	Lead Office	Priority*	Time Required	ITF Coordinator	Staff Contact	Support** Offices Contact Person	Major Action
402(b)(8)	Pretreatment Program in Permits	OWE	1		F. Hall	N. Hutzel	OWPS	Regulations Guidance
402(d)(2)(4)	Issuance of Vetoed Permits	OWE	1		F. Hall	L. Bodi		Regulations
402(h)	Sewer Hook-up Ban	OWE	1	09-78	C. Dunksy	L. Bishop		Guidance Regs
404(a-f)(k)(l)(m)	Dredge or Fill	OWE	1	None	Brossman	Joe Louisq	OWE Tomasello	
404(g)-(j)(n)-(t)	Dredge or Fill	OWE	1		F. Hall	T. Tomaselio	OWPS	
405(a)(b)(c)(e)	Sludge Disposal	OWE	1	09-78	F. Hall	L. Bodi	OWPS	Regulations
405(d)	Guidelines for Sludge Disposal	OWHM	1		J. Smith	R. Bastian B. Weddle	OWPS ORD	Regulations
504(b)(9)	Emergency Actions Cost Recovery	OWE	1	09-78	C. Dunsky	E. Kurent		Regulations
516(c)	Combined Sewer Overflow	OWPO	3	10-01-78	Easley	P. Graham	OWPS ORD	Study
516(d)	Sludge & Waste Water Utilization	OWPO	3	10-01-78	Easley	M. Tiemans	OWPS ORD	Study
516(e)	Water Supply/Wastewater Treatment	OWPO	3	12-28-78	Easley	W. Brodtman	OWPS ORD	Study
	Derry Township	OWPO	3	05-12-78	Easley	R. Sullivan		
	Deer Island	OWPO	3	05-12-78	Easley	T. Whelan		Regulation
	Seafood Study	OWPS	1	01-01-78	Denit	E. Forsht	OWE H. Thron	Study
	Limestone Study	OWPS	3	07-01-78	Denit	W. Telliard		Study
	Secondary Industry Review (BAT Conventional Pollutants)	OWPS	1	90 days	Denit	D. Gibbons		Regulation Review
	Primary Industry Review (BAT Conventional Pollutants)	OWPS	2	07-01-80	Denit	R. Schaffer		Regulations Review
	Rum Study	OWE	3		F. Hall	H. Thron	OWPS	Study

The Non Attainment Issue

Environment Midwest *recently interviewed Robert Duprey, Director of the Region V Air and Hazardous Materials Division, and Tom Mateer, State Specialist in the Air Policy Branch of that Divison, regarding the significance of the "non-attainment" requirements of the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments. What follows is our interview with Mr. Duprey. Next month, we will continue with our interview of Mr. Mateer.*

Q. What are non attainment areas and how did they come into being?

A. Well, originally under the 1970 Clean Air Act areas were to have attained national health standards for the air we breath by mid-1975 with possible extension to mid-1977. Many areas did not attain the standards even though progress was made considerable, so in August, 1977, Congress amended the 1970 act to provide for a re-commitment to attaining the public health standards to protect people from adverse effects of air pollution and set forth a new process to accomplish this. The first step in this process is to define the areas which have not yet met the standards for the five principal air pollutants these are ozone or smog, carbon-monoxide both of which originate primarily from motor vehicles as well as the pollutants which most commonly come from industrial sources which are particulate matter, sulfur-dioxide and nitrogen dioxide.

Q. Are these non attainment designations necessary because there is non-compliance in so many areas of the country?

A. It's a combination of factors on why an area may be non attainment. In some cases it's because not every industry has complied with the previous requirements that have been set out, so the strategy there would be to enforce those requirements and obtain compliance. Another case is the strategies that were designed back in 1970 were inadequate and we need to devise new ways to attempt to meet these standards.

Q. Let's define a couple of terms. What is a clean air strategy, first of all, and secondly, who did Congress give the job to to develop these strategies for reaching clean air standards?

A. Well, clean air strategies are a variety of different measures. For example, to control the ozone problem the strategy which has the greatest effect is to have regular inspection and maintenance of vehicles. National standards have been set on emissions from vehicles but there needs to be regular inspection and maintenance of them to insure that those standards are met on a regular basis. For the industrial type facility, like power plants, which emit particulate matter and sulfur dioxide the strategy there would be to limit the emissions from them using such devices as scrubbers which can cut the emission from a utility by over 90%. Who has the job of doing this? Well, principally, it's the state environmental agencies and the local environmental agencies they have the principal job of coming up with the kinds of strategies which would attain the air quality standards.

Q. Then what does the Federal Government do?

A. The Federal Government's role is primarily one of setting forth the policy and the procedures required to go about developing those strategies and to give assistance to the States in developing them where we have expertise as well as ultimately to review and approve or disapprove those strategies if they are not adequate.

Q. What happens if a city or state doesn't do its job and what's the time frame it has to do its job in?

A. Under these 1977 amendments, the States have until January of 1979 to submit to EPA a plan which would attain these standards for the five different pollutants I have mentioned. We have a six-month period until July of 1979, to either approve those strategies or disapprove them.

Q. Now some people are saying, a lot of businessmen are saying, and some local officials are saying that what we're setting up here, what the law has set up is a confrontation between jobs or growth actually, a confrontation between growth and clean air. Is there such a confrontation?

A. There doesn't have to be one. Basically, just because an area has not yet attained these health standards doesn't mean that you can not have new industry come into that area. What it means is that industrial development has to take place in the context of a plan which would ultimately meet those clean air standards. Sources or industries that are seeking to locate in those areas, up until the time we have plans which accommodate growth will need to find reductions in emissions from existing industries in those areas in order to locate them but this is something that is feasible that we have been doing now for the past two years.

Q. What are the sanctions? Suppose the City does not come up with a good clean air plan in this time frame? Do they have to clean up by this January of 1979, does it all have to be cleaned-up by then?

A. No, not at all. In fact, Congress recognized in these new amendments, that it is going to take far longer to do the job after what they originally contemplated back in 1970, at that time they set a deadline of mid-1975. Under these new amendments they laid down a very strict process of making sure that the local areas get directly involved in developing the transportation plans and the requirements for reducing motor vehicle traffic at the local level and they've provided for more time for them to do this to do it in a way that will get that local input. Basically, the States have up to as late as 1982 to achieve final compliance with these new clean air plans, with the opportunity to come in with a request for an extension for those pollutants related to transportation and that extension can be granted up to as late as July of 1987.

Q. Well, suppose a city, by some reason, doesn't get its, or state doesn't get its new strategies in on time, what happens?

A. There are some very significant sanctions in the amendments which is a new direction in terms of how Congress saw this process being implemented. In prior years EPA was required to promulgate a transportation plan or whatever it was that was required to control a particular pollutant and put that in place under federal law, rather than use of what is in these amendments reliance on local development of the plan. But to insure that there is that local development, Congress imposed in the amendments the sanctions which are mandatory sanctions over which EPA really doesn't decide whether they're implemented or not. They're there as a mechanism to force local areas to look at their problem and come up with a plan. These sanctions are severe if the plan is not approved by July of 1979.

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There are three different things that are scheduled to happen; the first is there is an outright prohibition of new growth by industrial sources. The second thing is the secretary of the Department of Transportation, is prohibited from making federal highway grants to areas that failed to develop a plan. The third thing is that EPA is prohibited from making grants to those States for the programs that EPA administers. Substantial money is involved in these sanctions and basically, Congress saw this as a mechanism to force the local areas to look at their air problems and to come up with their particular solutions that are needed in their area.

The Federal Government will not dictate what requirements must be imposed in a particular area. The local leaders and local officials are, through their organizations, to develop their own plan that suits that particular area and it might vary quite a bit, from the City of Chicago to what might be feasible in the City of Cleveland. In Chicago, where there is already a massive mass transit system, there may not be a whole lot you can do in that area, whereas in Cleveland perhaps improvements in mass transit would result in considerable improvement in air quality.

Q. Let's take a look at one city in the midwest, Indianapolis for example, what are the issues that are faced in that community in terms of growth?

A. The City of Indianapolis' principal air pollutant problem is that related to motor vehicle use — the smog problem as well as some violations of the particulate matter and sulfur-dioxide standards but those are not as severe as those for the automobile related pollutants. Basically, the city of Indianapolis is faced with the need to come up with a locally derived plan to look at the particular pollutant problems that exist there. As far as how that effects growth there is no need for there to be any confrontation with industrial growth in that area. If this plan is developed and it is feasible to be developed by July of 1979, then the city will continue to be able to bring in new industries and have growth. It's the failure to look realistically at the problem they have that would result in a problem with industrial growth.

Q. Is EPA helping these states at all meet these deadlines will they be providing any kind of assistance? Is it realistic to expect those plans to be done with in a year and what about good faith efforts, for example?

A. Yes it will be realistic, because basically, what we're looking for in the transportation area is a work plan which would be put together by next January and we are providing first, financial assistance to metropolitan planning organizations which are the organizations of locally elected officials which will look at this and we are providing technical assistance to these groups; also we have worked out a mutual inter-agency agreement with the Federal Department of Transportation which provides along with the U.S. EPA a joint agreement on providing assistance to these areas and as well as both financial and technical assistance to develop these plans. These transportation measures don't all have to be in place by next July, all that has to be in place is a plan which would ultimately bring these measures into place by 1982, for those measures that are practicable by then and for those that need to take longer by 1987.

Q. One of the things that you seem to be saying is that it looks pretty much like the auto-driving public is going to have to face up to some regular automobile checks, especially in large cities, is that right?

A. That's correct. Basically, the industrial community has previously responded to requirements that have been imposed by having a very high level of compliance over all — well over 90% and the area of pollution that's been looked at the least is that resulting from the automobile. There are two mechanisms to reduce pollution from automobiles, one is by reducing emissions from the automobile, that's accomplished by national emission standards, set for those vehicles combined with a regular inspection and maintenance program for those vehicles The second method to reduce emissions is through transportation planning which reduces to the extent possible the usage and dependence on the motor vehicle as a method of transportation.

Q. So it means that we're all going to be going in and getting our car's checked especially if we live in the big cities over the next few years.

A. That's right. The single most important tool we have to reduce emissions from motor vehicles at the local level is through a regular inspection, a check program with required maintenance, for defective vehicles putting out excess emissions.

Q. Is this going to be a costly measure for the auto driver?

A. No, it isn't. The normal cost in cities that have implemented this program runs about $5.00, per emission check.

Q. What about the guy who finds out his car isn't running well, he's just going to be paying a lot of money for a tune-up, right?

A. Well, there are a couple of considerations here, the average cost in cities that have implemented an inspection program to the vehicle owner, where the car is defective, has been approximately $20. However, if the car is defective, when it's first bought, there are the warranty provisions in the Clean Air Act which would require the manufacturer to pay for the cost of repair.

Q. Can an owner get any other benefits from keeping his car in tune?

A. Yes, there is substantial savings in gasoline consumption by use of a regular inspection-maintenance program. It improves the performance of the vehicle and it's been shown that as much as 10% savings in gas consumption can result from this program.

Q. It saves energy too?

A. That's right, because if you're saving fuel, you're cutting down on the use of gasoline, which comes from petroleum, and therefore you're cutting down on consumption of petroleum, and conserving energy.

Q. So, the whole issue of clean air versus growth really gets down to the average motor vehicle driver, the average resident of the city?

A. Well, in part, I don't want to be misleading, there are industrial areas where the particulate levels and sulfur-dioxide levels are still very high and there will need to be new controls put on the industries that emit these pollutants as well. This is especially true in areas of northwest Indiana, where we have steel mills and power plants, that are putting out emissions which are causing the ambient health standards to be violated, but the single most important pollutant problem that we have is that related to the motor vehicle. It's the most wide-spread in the Midwest.

Q. Won't Midwest industries just move down to the Sun Belt to try and avoid the compliance with maybe putting on more controls in these very seriously polluted areas?

A. I don't see that happening. I don't see why industries would want to move to the Sun Belt from the so-called Snow Belt or midwest area, because these same requirements are going to be applied throughout the country and these other areas also are experiencing auto pollution problems and ozone levels that are high. There are areas in every State in the country that have pollution levels above the standards and they can not escape having to put on controls by moving to another area. Also, the Clean Air Act amendments provide for stiff controls for new industries. If someone is going to move, then that's the new industry in that area and they're required to put on all the latest control technology to reduce emissions, so that will act as a mechanism to insure equity across the country.

Q. Okay, one final question, say a mayor wants to know more about this or a business man wants to know more about this whole process, how's he go about that?

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Profile

Dr. Edith Tebo, GLNPO Director

Dr. Tebo, center, Madonna McGrath and Howard Zar. Not shown is Robert Bowden.

"To have a strong enforcement program, we must have a strong surveillance and monitoring program — to get measurements that we can attest to and feel very confident with."

That's Dr. Edith Tebo talking about the Great Lakes.

Dr. Tebo was recently named Director of the newly formed Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) established in EPA Region V.

She came to EPA from Fort Monmouth, N.J., where she served as a supervisory physical scientist for the U.S. Army directing a group of scientists studying laser components. She was the first woman to hold such title at Fort Monmouth.

The new GLNP Office Director spent 26 years with the Army. "All the time I was at Fort Monmouth," she said. "I started out in the meteorolgy branch in atmospheric physics doing work on visibility determinations for nuclear detonations and for making neasurements from a remote distance of transmission in the atmosphere. I did some work with photographic surveillance.

"For the last 11 years, I was doing work in laser research, laser techniques and was designing components of lasers," she continued.

Dr. Tebo said she joined EPA because she believes environmental protection "is much more rewarding work to be doing."

She said she looks forward to the challenge of working with people with a wide variety of professional backgrounds. "In my previous job, I supervised physicists, mathematicians and engineers. But now, although I will be working with a scientific group, there are also legal implications and I think it's stimulating and challenging to work with both kinds of thinking."

Dr. Tebo said she expects to be traveling about one-fourth to one-third of the time representing the Regional Administrator at meetings with the Canadians and on commissions and committees concerned with the Great Lakes Basin.

"I think we've made progress. I think we have a great deal more progress to make and that we have established a vehicle which we can use to work together. We've got to strengthen it and strengthen our remedial programs — our enforcement programs — and adopt a get-tough policy toward the companies and cities that continue to think the Great Lakes is their private dumping ground. We need a strong enforcement program, and that comes with a strong surveillance and monitoring program."

Three staffs will report to Dr. Tebo in her role as GLNP Office Director. They are the Surveillance and Research Staff whose chief is Robert Bowden, the Remedial Programs Staff whose chief is Howard Zar, and the Environmental Planning Staff whose chief is Madonna McGrath (for more detail on these programs see pages 3-5).

Dr. Tebo holds a bachelor's degree in astrophysics from Vassar College. She did graduate work in physics at the University of Chicago and earned the Ph.D. degree in physics at the University of Virginia. She has done additional post-graduate work at Harvard.

The author of numerous publications, she is a member of the Optical Society of America and the American Astronomical Society. She is listed in "Leaders in American Science" and "American Men and Women in Science." A charter member of Federally Employed Women (FEW), she was founder of the Fort Monmouth Chapter. Dr. Tebo has three daughters in college and lives in Chicago with her husband.

Non attainment

. . . continued from page 11

A. Well, I would first recommend that a mayor or business man interested in finding out how he can participate in the developing of these new requirements, be more involved in it. That they first contact either their own local pollution control agency or the state pollution control agency which has the primary responsibility for developing plans and submitting them to us. Also, if they want to talk to the Federal EPA we would be more than happy to have discussions with them about what these requirements mean.

People

William D. "Bill" Marks, Assistant Chief of the Michigan Bureau of Environmental Protection, has received a 1978 National Governors Association Distinguished Service to State Government Award. Ten such awards are made annually. Marks pioneered state legislation for financing the construction of municipal sewage treatment and water pollution abatement facilities and provided leadership in developing Michigan's first water planning effort, its first water quality standards, this first state construction grant bond proposal, its first Great Lakes shoreland plan and Michigan's toxic and hazardous waste disposal legislation.

Robert McEwen, Assistant Chief of the Office of Public Water Supply of the Ohio EPA, has received the Wendell R. LaDue Citation for 20 years of sustained interest in water works affairs by the American Water Works Association (AWWA). McEwen was presented the aware November 3, 1977, at the 39th annual conference of the Ohio Section of AWWA in Cincinnati. McEwen was the recipient of the George W. Fuller Memorial Award in 1976, the highest individual honor bestowed by AWWA.

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Enforcement actions reviewed

The following is a list of air and water enforcement actions that were taken by Region V in the two months between January 16 and February 15, 1978. AO stands for Administrative Order, NOV for Notice of Violation, AC for Administrative Complaint (Pesticides), CG for Coast Guard Referral, SPCC for Spill Prevention Countermeasure Control and CA for Civil Action Field.

Water

Name of Facility	Location	Type of Action	Date
Ohio Electro Polishing, Inc.	Venedccia, OH	NOV	1/17/78
City of Zanesville	Zanesville, OH	NOV	1/17/78
Gulf Oil Company, U.S.	Toledo, OH	NOV	1/17/78
U.S. Steel Central Furnace	Cleveland, OH	NOV	1/24/78
U.S. Steel Lorain Works	Lorain, OH	NOV	1/24/78
National Steel Corp. Weirton Steel Div.	Steubenville, OH	NOV	1/24/78
Ironton Coke	Ironton, OH	NOV	1/24/78
City of Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon, OH	NOV	1/25/78
Wyandotte Wastewater Treatment Plant	Wyandotte, MI	NOV	1/31/78
Town of Plainfield	Plainfield, IN	NOV	2/6/78
Bd. of County Comm., Mahoning County	Mineral Ridge, OH	NOV	2/9/78
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	Lima, OH	NOV	2/9/78
Container Corp. of Am.	Circleville, OH	NOV	2/13/78
Empire-Detroit Steel Division	New Boston, (Portsmouth), OH	NOV	2/14/78
Dept. of Army, Corp of Eng.	Largo, IN	AO	1/31/78
Dept. of Army, Corp of Eng.	Largo, IN	AO	1/31/78
U.S. Army Eng. Dist., Louisville	Huntington Lake, IN	AO	1/31/78
Dept. of Army, Dist. Corp of Eng., Cannelton Locks & Dam, Middle Creek Site	Indiana	AO	1/31/78
Dept. of Army, Dist. Corp of Eng.	Huntington Lakes, Site 3, IN	AO	1/31/78
Detroit Edison Co.	Detroit, MI	AO	2/2/78
Dept. of Army, Huntington Dist. Corp of Eng.	Reno, OH	AO	2/8/78
Dept. of Army, Dist. Corp of Eng.	Huntington Lake, Site 2, IN	AO	2/8/78
Dept. of Army, Dist. Corp of Eng.	Cannelton, IN	AO	2/8/78
Dept. of Army, Huntington Dist., Corp of Eng.	Mineral City, OH	AO	2/15/78
Dept. of Argriculture, Forest Service, Ottawa National Forest	Ironwood, MI	AO	2/15/78
Marathon Pipeline Company	Hamilton County, IL	CG	1/16/78
Gulf Oil Co., U.S. Division	Worthington, OH	CG	1/16/78
Ohio Oil Gathering Corp., Charles Ramsey Farm Pipeline	Licking County, OH	CG	1/16/78

Air

Name of Facility	Location	Type of Action	Date
Dow Chemical	Midland, MI	AO	1/26/78
City of Hamilton Municipal Electric Plant	Hamilton, OH	AO	2/13/78
Chase Bag Company Paper Mill Division	Chagrin Falls, OH	NOV	1/16/78
Interlake, Inc.	Chicago, IL	NOV	1/16/78
Eric Coke and Chemical Company	Fairport Harbor, OH	NOV	1/17/78
Barmet of Indiana, Inc.	Rockport, IN	NOV	1/18/78
Firestone Industrial Products Company	Noblesville, IN	NOV	1/18/78
Allied Chemical Corp. Semet-Solvay Coke Plant	Detroit, MI	NOV	1/23/78
The Charter Company	Dayton, OH	NOV	2/1/78
Great Lakes Steel	River Rouge, MI	NOV	2/1/78
Dayton Power & Light Company - Tait Station	South Dayton, OH	NOV	2/2/78
Dayton Power & Light Co. - Hutching Station	Aberdeen, OH	NOV	2/2/78
Mobile Oil Corp. & Knight Enterprises	Farmington Hills, MI	CC	1/26/78
Forrer Chemical, Inc.	Milwaukee, WI	AC	1/16/78
Costal Tank Line, Reeve Farm	Stark County, OH	CG	1/16/78
Sohio Pipeline Co.	White County, IL	CG	1/19/78
Delco Air Conditioning, Div. of Gen. Motors	Dayton, OH	CG	1/19/78
Marathon Oil Co.	Findlay, OH	CG	1/19/78
Marathon Pipeline Co.	Findlay, OH	CG	1/19/78
Ohio Dept. of Transportation	Columbus, OH	CG	1/25/78
Ashland Pipeline Co.	Lexington, OH	CG	1/25/78
Sun Oil Company	Akron, OH	CG	1/25/78
Sohio Pipeline Co.	Cleveland, OH	CG	1/25/78
Sohio Pipeline Co.	Cleveland, OH	CG	2/2/78
Lakeside Refining Co.	Kalamazoo, MI	CG	2/9/78
Interstate Motor Freight Owner: Valley Trucking	Grand Rapids, MI Ashland, OH	CG	2/10/78
City of Columbus, Div. of Electricity, Municipal Light Plant	Columbus, OH	CG	2/10/78
Jerome Brickner Co.	Ellsworth, WI	SPCC	1/25/78
New Haven Foundry	New Haven, MI	SPCC	2/9/78
Farm Packt Pickle Co.	Medina, OH	SPCC	2/14/78
Marion Power Shovel Co.	Marion, OH	SPCC	2/14/78
Longmeyer Feedlot, Inc.	Greenfield, IL	CA	1/30/78
City of Gary	Gary, IN	CA	1/23/78

Federal Register

January 13, 1978 — Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Pennsylvania. **Notices:** Chlorofluorocarbons; nonpropellant uses; meeting. Environmental statements; availability, etc. Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group: Testing standards and guidelines; inquiry. Meetings: Administrator's Toxic Substances Advisory Committee Science Advisory Board. Nonnuclear energy research and develpment, environment and conservation; hearing. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Missouri. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Chemicals, candidate list: availability; addendum. Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: Maryland. **January 16, 1978 — Notices:** Radioactive wastes, environmental protection criteria for forum. **January 18, 1978 — Rules:** Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: Butachlor, Glyphosate. **Proposed Rules:** Freedom of information, confidentiality of business informaton; toxic substances. **Notices:** Meetings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Science Advisory Board. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Butachlor, Glyphosate, Oryzslin. Water integrity: report availability. Water pollution control; safe drinking water, public water systems designations: Florida, North Dakota. Water quality, criteria; report availability. **January 20, 1978 — Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (4 documents) 2896. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability of agency comments. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Arizona. **January 23, 1978 — Notices:** meeting. **January 24, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (2 documents) 3275, Nevada. **Notices:** Meetings: Drinking Water National Advisory Council. **January 25, 1978 — Rules:** Air programs, new source review; authority delegation to Kentucky. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: Glyphosate. **Proposed Rules:** Air programs, energy related authority: Kansas. Pesticide programs: Packaging, special. **Notices:** Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Wyoming. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Bentazon, Glyphosate. Privacy Act; systems of records. Toxic and hazardous substances control: TSCA Interagency Testing Committee report to EPA; availability and inquiry, extension of time. **January 27, 1978 — Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Decachlorooctahydro-1, 3, 4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta (cd) pentalen-2-one (kepone). **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Alaska, New York. Pesticides; tolerances, registation, etc.: Ethylene oxide, Nortron. **January 30, 1978 — Notices:** Environmental statements; availability of agency comments. Pesticide programs: Thiophanate-methyl, rebuttable presumption. **January 31, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Virgin Islands. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Toxic substances: Health and safety study reporting; submittal of studies for consideration by TSCA Interagency Testing Committee. **Notices:** Fuels and fuel additives: lead phase-down standard. Toxic pollutants; list. Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: Wisconsin. **February 1, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans, approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Ohio. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (2 documents). Waste management, solid: Hazardous waste, guidelines for State programs. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Permethrin. Radiation protection guidance to Federal agencies for diagnostic x-rays. **February 2, 1978 — Rules:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: Selective enforcement auditing procedures; technical changes, etc. Selective enforcement auditing procedures. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; various states, etc.: Missouri. **February 3, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Ohio. **Notices:** Advisory committees review; inquiry. Chlorofluorocarbons; nonpropellant uses; meetings; correction. Committees; establishment, renewals, terminations etc.: Toxic Substances Advisory Committee. Environmental statements; availability of agency comments. Pesticide programs: Ethylene dibromide (EDB); extension of time. Water pollution control: Secondary treatment requirement modification; meeting. **February 6, 1978 — Proposed Rules:** Air pollution; regional consistency for implementation of Clean Air Act; inquiry. Waste management, solid: Disposal facility classification criteria. **Notices:** Meetings: Science Advisory Board. Pesticides, tolerance, registration, etc.: Aldicarb. **February 7, 1978 — Notices:** Meetings: Technology Assessment and Pollution Control Advisory Committee. Toxic substances control: Chemicals: candidate list; addendum II availability. Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: Michigan. **February 8, 1978 — Rules:** Drinking water implementation: Violations, assessment of penalities. **Proposed Rules:** Grants, State and local assistances. State public water system supervision programs. Ocean dumping; Kwajalein Atoll, Marshell Islands; site designation. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability of agency comments (2 documents) 5425. Food additive petitions: Inter-Regional Research Project. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Metolachlor, etc. **February 9, 1978 — Rules:** Pesticide programs: Pesticide products; restricted use; labeling requirements, enforcement procedures, etc. Pesticide products, restricted use classifications. **Proposed Rules:** Water pollution control: Drinking water; interim primary regulations; control of organic chemical contaminants. **Notices:** Air pollutants, carcinogenic; regulation; meeting. Consultants, payment policy. Meetings: Municipal Construction Division, Management Advisory Group. Pesticides; tolerances, registration; etc.: Bonide Paris Green Pellet et al. Metolachlor, Terbacil. Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations; Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, Idaho-Wash. **February 10, 1978 — Proposed Rules:** Pesticide programs: Registration guidelines; Agriculture Secretary notification. **Notices:** Air quality criteria; external review drafts; availability: Photochemical oxidants, organic. Environmental statements; availability of agency comments. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: BAAM (Amitroz).

February 13, 1978 — Notices: Environmental statements; availability, etc. **February 14, 1978 — Rules:** Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Rubber manufacturing. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (4 documents). Motor vehicle fuel economy: 1979 and later model years: Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Electroplating. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability of agency comments. Meetings: NPDES permit program, Science Advisory Board. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification State plans: Delaware. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Benomyul, Heptachlor, Paraquat. **February 15, 1978 — Notices:** Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards; Delaware authority delegations. Air quality implementation plans. Sulfur dioxide sources in other acceptable fuel sampling analysis methods. Nonnuclear energy research and development environment and conservation; hearing. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification State plans: Colorado. **February 16, 1978 — Rules:** Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards: Delaware; authority delegation. Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Delaware; authority delegation. **Proposed Rules:** Motor vehicle fuel economy: 1979 and later model years. **February 17, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; various States, etc.: Arizona. Toxic substances: Polycholrinated Biphenyls (PCBs). **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide programs: Registraton guidelines: Agriculture Secretary notification; correction. **Notices:** Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group: Work plans and meetings. Pesticide registration applications (6 documents), 7019. **February 21, 1978 — Notices:** Grants; State and local assistance: Pesticides, training and certification of applicators. Meetings: Toxic Substances Advisory Committee.

Briefs

Stepped-Up Monitoring

EPA Region V ordered stepped-up air pollution monitoring in alert-prone areas of Ohio and Indiana following President Carter's declaration, under the Clean Air Act, of a "regional energy emergency" in those two states in mid-February.

Following the President's action, Ohio moved to suspend particulate pollution controls in Indiana moved to suspend particulate and sulphur oxide pollution controls for the duration of the emergency.

EPA Midwest Regional Administrator George R. Alexander, Jr., said the step-up was ordered to insure protection of public health. Alexander said that in the event that pollution levels become an "imminent and substantial endangerment to health," EPA would move swiftly to reinstate controls on specific sources.

He said relaxation of controls could extend Ohio's and Indiana's energy reserves up to a maximum of one percent. EPA urged the governors of both states to exercise caution in using the exemption authority because savings in coal consumption will be slight and air pollution increases could be substantial.

Energy Emergency

A three-day consumer oriented fair on Lake Michigan will be held on June 4, 5, and 6, 1978 at the South Shore Country Club in Chicago, IL. The focus of the fair will be the quality of the Lake and it's recreational and industrial uses. Local political leaders, as well as dignitaries from Washington, D.C., will address the issues facing Lake Michigan in speeches to be held throughout the three day event. June 4, 1978, a Sunday, will feature demonstrations on the many recreational uses of Lake Michigan, such as boating, fishing, and swimming. The Lake Michigan Federation, a midwest citizens organization, is co-sponsoring the event with numerous other civic groups and EPA.

For further information, contact Jane Kenneally at the EPA Region V Office of Public Affairs, 230 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60604 (312) 353-2072.

Central Regional Laboratory Director Curtis Ross looks on as EPA Administrator Douglas Costle cuts the ribbon at dedication ceremonies.

New Lab Dedication

A new, $3 million environmental testing lab, a potent new weapon in the fight against dangerous toxic substances, was dedicated by EPA Region V February 22 in Chicago. Located at 536 S. Clark just south of the "Loop", the laboratory, called the Central Regional Laboratory, (CRL) is one of the best regional facilities of its type in the country.

On hand for the ribbon-cutting ceremonies were EPA Administrator Douglas Costle and Region V Administrator George R. Alexander. A number of demonstrations were made to show the laboratory's ability to offer rapid assistance during and following toxic spills and incidents.

EPA officials say the CRL has a broad capability to make physical, chemical, and biological analyses and evaluations on air, water, and solid samples from lakes, streams, industrial, municipal, agricultural, and other sources. The types of analyses are diverse and range from simple to complex, requiring the most modern intricate manual to automated computerized equipment.

The laboratory will have an important role in a new cooperative toxics control effort jointly being coordinated by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupation Safety and Health Administration, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration.

Heavy Metal Standards Proposed

EPA proposed standards February 17 to control the concentration of metals in the wastewater flowing into municipal sewage treatment plants as a result of the electroplating process.

The standards would affect some 6,600 plants throughout the nation that discharge more than a billion gallons of wastewater a day into public treatment plants.

Electroplating is the process of electro-depositing a thin coating of metal on a plastic or another metal. Many products and parts are electroplated to improve their appearance, provide corrosion protection or improve mechanical properties.

The electroplating process results in discharges of several pollutants including lead, cadmium, copper, nickel, chromium, zinc, and silver. The proposed standards cover all of these heavy metals.

Restricted Pesticides Named

EPA has restricted the sale and use of some 2,000 pesticide products, containing 23 potentially hazardous ingredients, to farmers and commercial users who have been certified and shown competent to use the products safely.

The products include agricultural insecticides used on such crops as cotton, wheat, soybeans, other vegetables and fruits; certain weed killing compounds; and pesticides for the control of rats and mice.

"These restrictions begin a new chapter in U.S. pesticide use," said EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle, "Competent growers and applicators will continue to have the chemical tools they need to raise crops and control pests. The public will be protected from possible illness or environmental contamination resulting from unskilled use of these compounds."

Copies of the list of restricted products may be obtained from EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs, Operations Division (DR-570), 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

CALENDAR

MAY 3
SUN DAY

MAY 23-25
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ANIMAL PRODUCTION WASTE Presented in Columbus, Ohio. For further information contact Orville Macomber (ERIC) at (513) 684-7395 or Cliff Risley at (312) 353-2200.

JUNE 4-6
LAKE MICHIGAN CONFERENCE, held at South Shore Country Club, Chicago, IL. For further informaton on this contact Dick Robbins, Lake Michigan Federation, (312) 427-5121.

AUGUST 22-24
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CLEAN LAKES RESTORATION, held in Minneapolis, MN. For further information on this contact Doug Williams (ERIC) (513) 684-7395 or Cliff Risley (312) 353-2200.

AUGUST 30-31
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER DESIGN SEMINAR on pretreatment of industrial and municipal water held in Chicago. For further information contact Jim Smith (ERIC) (513) 684-7395 or Cliff Risley (312) 353-2200.

SEPTEMBER 6-7
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER DESIGN SEMINAR on Small Wastewater Treatment Systems held in Minneapolis, MN. For further information on this contact Denis Lussier (ERIC) at (513) 684-7395 or Cliff Risley (312) 353-2200.

New Films for You

"Clean Water Is Kid Stuff" This 15-minute film shows how a group of third graders viewed water pollution. This film is suitable for general distribution. Available for loan through:

Film Comm
108 W. Grand
Chicago, IL 60610
(312) 329-0185

"Trade-offs" **"Trade-offs"** consists of fifteen 20-minute Programs for the nine-to-eleven year olds. This series enables the students to better understand their roles in a changing economic environment. For further information on this contact:

Trade-offs
Joint Council on Economic Education
1212 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036

"Runoff" This film contrasts the effects of rainfall on undisturbed forests in Vermont, strip-mined hills in Pennsylvania, freshly plowed fields in Wisconsin, and on the steets in New York City. The film is available for a rental charge of $5.00 from:

University of Wisconsin-Extension
Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction
1327 University Avenue
P.O. Box 2093
Madison, WI 53701

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April, 1978

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The Alexander Era Draws to a Close

Some Parting Thoughts

Maybe it's just been that he's had enough of these tough Yankee winters, but EPA Region V Administrator George Alexander is going back to his native Ft. Worth this coming May, after two years and lots of tough hours running the agency's flagship field operation. Alexander, whose initial appointment was met by some strong winds of local opposition, is being hailed-and-farewelled by some of those same people as he prepares to depart. Why the turnaround? What're his feelings about the Midwest environment? We'll let him do the talking:

Q. *When you came out to the Midwest Region, about what date was that ?*

A. Well, I actually came here March 1, 1976, but I officially became Regional Administrator on March 8 of 1976.

Q. *What was your perception of where this Region was at at that time and what kind of a keel was it, what were some of the problems facing it at that time?*

A. Well, at that particular point in time, the Region was in a Oh, I don't know how to say . . . I hate to say a state of disarray, but there were a lot of problems, relationships with the states were at sort of a low ebb. There were personnel problems, unhappiness within the Region for some reason or other and from a standpoint of the agency the Region was looked on as a Region with problems.

Q. *Was the Chicago Region considered important in Washington? How was it ranked up against the other regions -- at that time?*

A. Well, the Region then and now has been one of the most critical Regions in EPA because of the fact that it's the largest Region in the agency, it has the largest industrial complex in the nation, it's got the largest population as a region, it was looked on as a very critical Region and there was great concern about it from a national perspective.

Q. *What was the philosophy of management that you employed in terms of dealing with say the outside environmental problems of the agency? I mean how did you approach it? What was your way of doing business?*

A. My way of doing business is a very open method involving everybody of concern in the decision making process but ultimately a decision has to be made and I didn't have any problem with that but I think what we basically did is to open up the Region to the outside world, if you will. I think that may have been one of the major problems in the Region, that it wasn't open to the outside world and people really didn't know what we were doing or trying to do. And I think that we involved the states and local governments a lot more in our decision making process. I think we became more aware of their problems and needs and the same is true of all the groups that we deal with.

Q. *Wasn't one of your techniques getting out on the scene?*

A. Well, yes it was. I have always been a firm believer that you shouldn't be making decisions about things that you're not aware of first hand so one of the first things I did in the Region was to get out and find out what was happening and deal with the state and local people at their level instead of trying to do things from Chicago.

I think it was fairly successful. I think that we did manage to get people more involved. We became more aware of what their problems were and priorities. That's not to say

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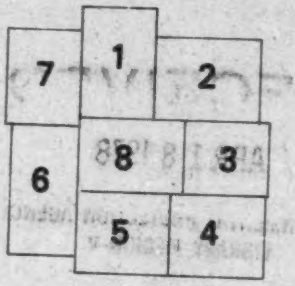
Cover...The Alexander Era Draws To A Close



1. Biking to work.
2. Inspecting a lab with Administrator Costle.
Making an award.
4. Ready for a flyover pollution inspection of Gary, Indiana.
5. Making plans with DRA Val Adamkus.
6. With Deputy Administrator Blum in the Regional Office.
7. Meeting the press.
8. With former Administrators Ruckleshaus (1) and Train.

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that we always had agreement on everything we did but at least we took a look at it and I think everybody felt that they got at least a fair hearing on things.

Q. *What would you say were the three or four biggest problems that you had to deal with?*

A. Well, I guess you sort of have to break them down into areas. one of your major problems that has been a source of continual disappointment to me even though I think now we're beginning to make some progress is the City of Detroit and the problems there of trying to get them up to par on their treatment of that gigantic plant that they have. Another major problem area that we've had to deal with in the two winters that I've been here are the energy crisis and I think we've dealt with them very well and still been able to protect the environment while looking after the welfare of the people, too. I think these are two major areas. I guess a third area that has been a disappointment to me is in the area of air pollution control -- automobiles. As you know, we have worked very hard to implement inspection and maintenance programs and we just haven't made a lot of progress on that even though the new Clean Air Act Amendments I think are going to help us move forward on that. That's been a disappointment to me. But there have been a lot of positive things that we've accomplished. Well, you know, we passed the July 1, 1977 date and we have a rather substantial portion of our industry in compliance with the water bill requirements. Some places are better than others, as you know, but I think that is an accomplishment. I think today that we have closer and better working relationships with state and local governments than we've ever had in the Region, and, as I said earlier, we still have disagreements because we have different chores to do and different ways of looking at things but at least I think we have a good working relationship. I think we have a good working relationship with the press. I think we have a good working relationship with environmental groups, industry and once again we don't always agree but I think everybody will agree that everybody gets a fair hearing on things.

George R. Alexander

Q. *Ohio So_x?*

A. That is another area that required tremendous amounts of resources from the Region. It was a tremendously bad problem. When I first came here we had a proposed plan out for the State of Ohio that I didn't think was a very good plan mainly because it really didn't address the problems in the best way. As you know, we reworked that plan and I think came up with the best plan that's been devised in the U.S. even though there are a lot of people in Ohio that don't think so and we've been challenged in court, we have won the basic challenge there even though we've got some individual cases to deal with and I think that is a very significant accomplishment. I'm very proud of that and very proud of the staff. I guess the other really signficant thing from a personal standpoint is that I think that without a lot of changes in people we have developed in this Region the best staff in the Agency and we have done it with the people that were here basically. There are some new people, but basically the people here have a completely different approach to things and now there is no question in my mind the best staff in the agency.

Q. *It's an unusual government staff. Don't people often tell you the EPA is really strange as an agency?*

A. Well, I think it is and maybe the reason is that EPA's a relatively young agency. The people that we have are not -- would you say -- set in their ways, if you will, from a hundred years in existence, but we have very bright, young people and when I say young, I'm talking about from an agency standpoint. No one's been here any longer than the agency involved but we do, we really have good people. That's not to knock other government agencies, it's just that it seems that the caliber of our people are just sort of outstanding in the government.

Q. *One of the big pluses in that job that you've had here has traditionally been the amount of not only responsibility but authority that a Regional Administrator has enjoyed in such a job. How do you think that this concept of regionalization works?*

A. Well, I'm one of the strongest believers in regionalization, I guess, in the agency and in the government. I think that the only way that the government can effectively deliver what it's committed to do is at a local and regional level and you can only do that if the people have the ability to make the decisions there because things are different. EPA, in my view, is the only truly regionalized agency because it's the only agency in which the Regional Administrators work directly for the head of the agency. It's the only one that has the authority delegated to deal. Naturally in the new administration, as there always is in new administrations, there's always an initial attempt to recentralize things till people get their hands on how things operate and feel comfortable with them. I think we've seen less of that in EPA than maybe in some of the federal agencies. And I think that our Administrator and Deputy Administrator are firmly committed to the decentralized concept. Some of our assistant administrators as I say, new, have tried to pull things into them but I think that we're working through that process and I think people are beginning to realize that the reason this agency does as well as it does is because it is decentralized. So I see

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that the agency will remain decentralized and probably even more authority delegated -- there's not much left to delegate to a Regional Administrator -- but in some programs there are additional things and I think that you'll see that.

Q. *You've put an awful lot of time in the last few years in this job. Has it worn you out?*

A. Yes. It's always been my position that a Regional Administrator only should serve a couple of years because these jobs are 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week jobs, and, if you're really going to do the job, you've got to devote that time, and I think that after a couple of years you're not only physically worn out, you're mentally exhausted too and that you ought to move on after that time. There a lot of people that don't agree with with me about that but that's always been my philosophy and I'm living up to it of my own choice.

Q. *You haven't ruled out the fact that you'll come back to government some day?*

A. No. I would guess that some day I will come back in the government. I've enjoyed government. I think that you can accomplish a lot in government if you do have a balanced view of what's going on in the world and realize the problems in and out. I think that it's desirable for the government to have people that have been outside come in for limited periods of service and I would expect that someday I will come into government for some time.

Q. *Do you anticipate raising hell with EPA when you go back on the outside?*

A. No. I don't think I'll be raising hell with EPA. I think that I will probably express my views to EPA on certain things. I am a strong supporter of the agency. I think that it's got a massive job to do and it needs all the help that it can get but I won't hesitate to communicate my views to the agency.

Q. *What about the Great Lakes? Do you think the Great Lakes are in better shape now than when you got here? Didn't you have a mandate on the Great Lakes? How have you fulfilled that?*

A. Well, when I first came here, one of the top priorities that was given to me by Administrator Train at the time was the addressing of the problems in the Great Lakes. He basically told me that I could run this Region as I wanted to but he would hold me strictly accountable for the Great Lakes, and I've given a high priority, highest priority, to the Lakes. I think that we've made progress in the time that I've been here. You say, "Are the Lakes better than they were?" In some ways they are because we're getting on more treatment capacity. We've cut off a lot of sources of pollutants. But, as we get smarter and better able to measure things, we find things that we didn't know about before. The toxics problem is a significant problem in the Lakes and we're attempting to address it, but I really feel that it'll be many, many years before the problems in the Lakes are ever solved and they may never be solved in entirety which I think, argues for continuing vigilance, if you will, always to the problems of the Lakes.

Q. *You've made some administrative changes.*

A. Well, as you know, we've set up the Great Lakes National Program Office to give the program more visibility. I wonder if that was really a smart idea. As it got more visibility, we got some budget cuts in the ZBB (Zero Based Budgeting) process but I think that was only because people didn't realize the significance of what we were doing and it showed up as a new program when it really wasn't. It was a program that had been going for a number of years. It had just been submerged in different places, if you will. But I think that we're going to do all right on that and I think that it is very important that we give it a national focus because these lakes are a national asset. When I get back to Texas, you know, we are eventually going to want some of that water out of the Great Lakes. If you've wondered why I had any concern about these lakes, it's because I wanted to keep them clean so when we need that water in Texas . . .

Q. *What advice would you give an incoming Regional Administrator?*

A. I think the advice that I would give a new Regional Administrator would be the necessity of continuing to stay out in the field working with the state and local people, the importance and priority of the Lakes, and I guess with the time being what it is, one of the top priorities of a new Regional Administrator is to insure that we meet the mandates of the new Clean Air Act Amendments of last year and that as you know, if we don't get these State Implementation Plan revisions done for the nonattainment areas there are going to be some terrible sanctions that are going to automatically be imposed. I think that whoever my successor is, he is going to have to address those problems and do everything in his power to insure that these things are completed and that there are not sanctions imposed where people are willing to do the job. I think that's going to be a very critical priority.

Q. *You've always been especially concerned about air pollution problems. Why is that?*

A. Well, I guess, my original interest when I came into the agency was air pollution having been a pilot where you couldn't see to fly anymore, just visible pollution, I guess. But, the real reason is that air pollutuon is something that everyone is exposed to. It's an extreme health hazard that no one has any choice about. The air we breathe, we all have to breathe it. So I think it is critical that we address that public health problem. On the water side, although it is still a public health problem at least while we are getting it addressed, people can avoid the utilization of polluted water in some ways and maybe that is the reason that I have given more attention there. I don't think I've ignored the water problems but air is just a tremendously bad problem The other thing is that our mandated dates for achieving air pollution cleanup passed in '75 with some possibilities for extension until '77. Now that's been changed, but we didn't make that. It was a great disappointment to me that we didn't make the '75 dates whereas water we had a little bit longer time to do that. Maybe that's the reason for more push on air but I think the primary reason is that the immediate health effects of the air pollution problem are extremely severe.

RED CLAY PROJECT

Project Director Steve Andrews (left) and Tuncer Edil,, University of Wisconsin--- Madison Civil Engineering Department, inspect designs for Longard tubes on the Madigan Beach portion of the Ashland Shoreline.

(A $3.7 million EPA - financed study of "red clay" pollution of Lake Superior will be completed next December. Preliminary conclusions are that education and land use regulation probably will be the most cost-effective way of reducing man's contribution to the problem. The following article is based on information received from EPA state and local officials involved with the project. They are: Project Director Steve Andrews of the Douglas County Soil and Water Conservation District, Superior, Wisconsin; Donald S. Houtman, Red Clay Project Specialist of the Wisconsin Board of Soil and Water Conservation District; Ralph Christensen, Director of Clean Water Act Section 108 funds for EPA Region V; and Carl Wilson, EPA Project Officer for the Red Clay Project.)

On a hot, murky summer day on Lake Superior's South Shore dark clouds move in and within two hours drop five inches of rain. Tons of red clay soil which covers most of the South Shore are washed into creeks and rivers and out into the lake.

With the rain comes gusts of wind reaching as high as 60 miles an hour causing giant waves to stir up red clay sediment already deposited on the bottom of the lake from previous rainstorms and lash at the 40-foot cliffs of crumbling red clay that form parts of the shoreline.

When the sky clears, the sun shines and the wind grows calm, the blue waters of the lake are colored a murky red.

This scene has been reenacted for centuries, but the clay runoff has increased since the white man came on the scene, cut down the forests and began farming, building cities and subdivisions, roads, etc.; in general, doing all those things that expose the soil to the agents of erosion.

Pollution from red clay runoff accelerates the aging of Lake Superior, the cleanest lake in the Great Lakes system. It also interferes with the functioning of a recently completed $8.7 million water filtration plant built with federal funding for the City of Duluth designed to cleanse the water of asbestos particles from Reserve Mining Company taconite tailings.

EPA is investing about $2.8 million and five soil and water conservation districts from Minnesota and Wisconsin are investing about $900,000 to study the problem and to determine what, if anything, can be done about it. EPA is hoping that experience gained in the Red Clay Project will be of help with other pollution problems caused by runoff from farms and cities.

The area being studied is a strip of land along the South Shore varying from a mile and a half to 10 miles in width and stretching about 120 miles from a place in Minnesota southwest of Duluth to the Wisconsin-Michigan border. The counties involved are Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas and Iron Counties in Wisconsin and Carlton County in Minnesota.

The project plan says: "The intent of this project is to evaluate various structural and non-structural methods and techniques of controlling erosion and sedimentation, which will cause an improvement of water quality in area streams and ultimately Lake Superior."

Project Director Steve Andrews of the Douglas County Soil and Water Conservation District, Superior, Wisconsin, said the physical work has been limited to roughly five areas. He said these study areas were identified as being representative of the larger watershed.

"We have a pretty good cross-section of the beach problems and also the watershed problems" he continued. "There are two areas in the Nemadji River watershed, one in Carlton County, Minnesota, and one in Douglas County, Wisconsin. Then there is a study area in the Fish Creek Basin of Wisconsin west of Ashland. Then we have the Ashland shoreline." He said a project in Iron County, Wisconsin, can't be counted because it's not operating now.

Red Clay Project Specialist Donald S. Houtman, of the Wisconsin Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, who works with Andrews, said control measures are being applied on four major sources of sediment: shoreline erosion, streambank erosion, roadside erosion and agricultural and upland erosion.

Houtman said "Longard tubes" are being used in the shoreline erosion control demonstrations in Ashland County. "These tubes are large, sand-filled, vinyl tubes used in various configurations to achieve shore protection. They were invented and are manufactured in Denmark but have been used to some degree throughout the United States."

He said about 1,500 feet of 69-inch diameter tubing -- the largest made -- have been installed by the project in both groin and seawall configurations. The groin placement of the tubes are perpendicular to the shore and help build up protective sand beaches while the seawall

Longard tubes laid to protect clay bluffs such as these on the Ashland Shorelin from Lake Superior wave action.

Filling a Longard tube with sand.

placement runs parallel to the shore and helps prevent undercutting of the base of the clay cliffs. "This project is the largest grouping of the 69-inch tubes in the world," Houtman added.

Grants Officer Ralph Christensen of EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office in Chicago said: "The shoreland protection demonstration using Longard tubes will, hopefully, provide data and information that will have applicability throughout the Great Lakes and other coastal zone areas."

Christensen added that the tubes are simple to transport, place and fill, and they can be easily removed and transported elsewhere. "These tubes can be a flexible control measure -- a best management practice for shoreline erosion control.."

Project Specialist Houtman said that in Carlton and Douglas counties streambank erosion control and flood control structures are being built. "Control techniques include the use of riprap, gabions, riprap-filled concrete cribs, and earthen dams and sediment traps."

He said extended monitoring will be needed over a longer period of time than allowed by the project -- which is scheduled for termination next December -- to help determine the effectiveness of these controls. "Preliminary observations indicate that these types of structures will not yield sufficient water quality benefits to justify their costs. Inflationary prices for material and labor, unexpected construction difficulties using the unstable clays, and the remoteness of sites have contributed to already expensive approaches to erosion control."

Houtman said detailed cost data will be published for these works as well as for all other practices when the project is completed. "It is expected that these figures will support the tentative conclustion that expensive structures generally will not be the most effective means for dealing with red clay erosion along streambanks and the lakeshore," he added. "If this particular problem is to be dealt with at all, some form of management and vegetative systems will have to be utilized.

"However," Houtman continued, "in places where 50-foot-or-more clay cliffs are subjected to severe Lake Superior storms and where 50-foot-or-more raw banks are eroded by the turbulent waters of meandering streams, the best management practice might be to stay away and let nature take its course."

He said: "If man is to use areas like this, educational and management techniques alone will not be enough. Expensive and intensive but geographically limited structural measures will have to be employed along with other management practices."

Along roadsides also, he continued, the Red Clay Project is finding that projects with large amounts of earthmoving and reshaping and installing drainage systems, drop structures and rock and sod-lined waterways will prove to be too costly for the expected water quality benefits.

"In Carlton County, Minnesota," Houtman said, "a few concentrated areas of intensive roadside work is being done. In Douglas County, Wisconsin, the project is undertaking educational and financial assistance programs with city, town and county officials to do widespread seeding operations and to incorporate erosion control programs into their ongoing road maintenance operations."

He said expected and unexpected problems have been encountered with both of these programs, but it would appear at this time that the latter approach, educational and financial assistance to local officials, would produce the longest lasting, most prevalent and most economical results.

The upland treatment program being conducted in the Carlton, Douglas and Bayfield counties has encountered varying degrees of cooperation from local farmers, according to Houtman. He thinks the two main reasons for this limited success, in terms of total land treated or percentage of landowners cooperating with the project, are probably the minimum roles played by agriculture in this northern environment and the perception by landowners that their efforts at erosion control will not significantly alter the amount of sediment and related pollutants in the rivers and lakes.

"It is the general feeling among landowners that there is such a large amount of sediment produced from massive sheet erosion and slides on streambanks and lakeshores where it would be financially impossible for any private landowner to control it, that expenditures for upland erosion control on the small, often marginally productive farms of the area would

Piling installed to protect Longard tube from wave action.

Longard tube jetties.

not be productive," Houtman said.

Even though agriculture is not the dominant land use in the western Lake Superior basin, Houtman noted the lessons learned from working with farmers can be coupled with the finding from work done on the other sediment producing sources to produce meaningful recommendations for future erosion and sediment control programs.

"At this point in the life of the Red Clay Project," Houtman said, "the preliminary indications are that most large scale structural measures will not prove to be cost-effective for widespread erosion control on the red clay of the western Lake Superior basin."

He said that, instead of costly structural treatment, a better way of getting water quality improvement might be to use innovative educational programs and substantial financial assistance programs to local units of government and private landowners.

"And these management-type programs should be directed at such areas as roadsides, agricultural lands and rapidly developing or urbanizing areas where man's influence on the erosion process is the greatest and where water quality improvements can be achieved -- no matter how seemingly insignificant -- for the most reasonable financial expenditure," he concluded.

EPA's Carl Wilson, Project Officer for the Red Clay Project in the Region V planning program, believes that structural treatment alone will not resolve the problem. "Results to date on the project appears to indicate that land use regulations along the Nemadji River is needed to help reduce erosion and sediment delivery to Lake Superior." -William Omohundro

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Nonattainment - Part II

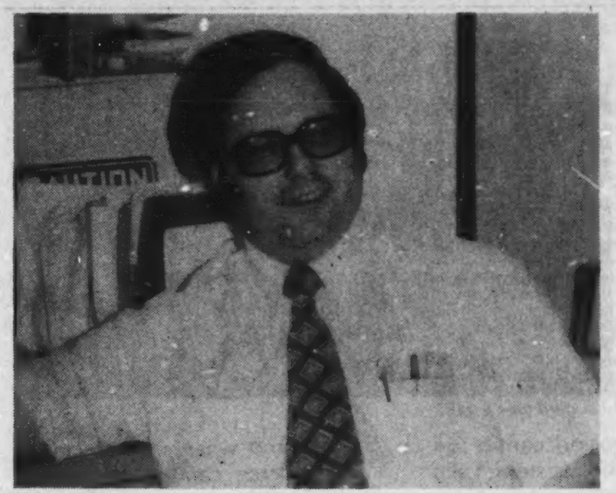
ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST recently interviewed Tom Mateer, State Specialist in the Air Policy Branch of the Region V Air and Hazardous Materials Division, regarding the significance of the "nonattainment" requirements of the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments. What follows is our interview with Mr. Mateer.

Q. *Since the nonattainment designation areas were announced in late February, there seems to be a lot of confusion to what they are and what they mean. Can you clarify?*

A. Misinterpretations often occur when there is a simplification of a rather complex issue such as the designation of nonattainment areas. There are two things that one has to look at -- the geographics and the degree of air quality problem that we're talking about. In the designation package appearing in the March 3 *Federal Register* you'll see the details. We have square block areas that are defined as nonattainment as well as major full county areas and city limit areas or township areas. When one takes that information and tries to summarize for the convenience of being able to get the big picture, we have a situation where whole counties perhaps are shown as designated when only parts of the county or cities are really the designated nonattainment areas. For example, in Cook County, Illinois, the carbon monoxide nonattainment designation is a very unique situation. We have one small nonatainment area in the downtown district of Chicago and we also have nonattainment for 100 feet either side of portions of the major freeways in Cook County. Theres no evidence that other portions of Cook County are nonattainment for carbon monoxide. Another example of a small geographical nonattainment designation is the nitrogen dioxide (NO 2) area in Illinois. Only a small area of less than one square mile surrounding Chicagos Loop is designated nonattainment for NO_2. That's just the Central Business District of Chicago. It doesn't include any other part of the state. The entire remaining portion of the state is "attainment" for NO_2. So you have another very unique area that's not, certainly, county or even city wide.

Q. *Does that mean that in addressing the problem or in any of the sanctions, the sanctions could only apply in those areas that are affected by the problem?*

A. For the short term the growth sanction that we're talking about is the application of the offset



Tom Mateer

policy to potential major new sources that want to build in or near nonattainment areas. These major new sources must apply control technology reflecting the lowest achievable emission rate and find a pollution reduction in the same nonattainment area which more than offsets both the emissions and the air quality impact expected from the new source. There might be an instance where a major source wanting to build outside a nonattainment area would still cause an impact on the air quality within the nonattainment area.In this case the offset policy would again apply to the impacting new source.

Q. *Okay, but it wouldn't have to be county-wide for a problem that's in Chicago?*

A. It wouldn't be county-wide for a source that wants to locate at the outskirts of the county if there's a designation that's just in the Central Business District of Chicago. Another example, to show the other side of the spectrum in terms of geographics is the photochemical oxidant designations or the smog problem that we have in the general Chicago area. In this case we've designated 15 complete counties surrounding Chicago including Cook County as nonattainment. Another problem that hasn't really been addressed adequately and that's because it hasn't been mentioned in the designations is the degree of air quality problem that we have in those areas we've designated nonattainment. The designations simply identify an area that has not met the national ambient air quality standards. The degree of exceedence has not been specified. Some areas are only slightly over the standard and others are much worse than the minimum concentrations allowed by those national standards. One of the things that we want to keep in mind is that the reason for designating nonattainment areas is simply to point out where the air has not met the national standards and the degree that it has to be cleaned up is still to be studied and it's something that the state is going to have to deal with during the rest of this year.

Q. *So that means that the ways to solve the problem can vary too, depending on the area?*

A. Certainly there's a wide variey of situations. With respect to particulates, the dust that we find in the air, we have various sources and if we analyze the filters of the samplers that recorded the exceedences, it might be discovered that the problem is primarily rural dust from surrounding farm lands. On the other hand, it may be discovered that there are unpaved roads that need to be oiled or paved and that might be the only thing necessary to bring the area into compliance with the national ambient air quality standards.

Q. *But in some areas you're still going to have the problem of, for example, the automobile and its impact. There's not too many options with things like smog and carbon monoxide are there?*

A. Well with carbon monoxide and smog and the automotive related pollutants we do have some point sources of that sort of pollution and we want to check to see that they are operating within a reasonable level of control but then in addition to that we certainly have many strategies that can be employed to reduce the automotive problem. If we can increase the average mile per hour traveled within a city area by decreasing the stop and go frequency or modernize the downtown traffic light signalization, if we can perhaps improve our interchange systems, if we can restrict parking in downtown areas and encourage mass transit use or improve our mass transit systems so that they are more attractive and thereby reduce the total number of vehicles, then we will be employing strategies that, in some areas will be all that is needed to attain clean air.

Q. *But it still looks like we're going to have to have an annual auto inspection program in most areas where we have this smog problem?*

A. It would seem that way at this point in time. We're waiting to see the results of the state studies but for most major cities that have a smog problem we're going to most likely see the inspection/maintenance program put in on a mandatory basis.

Q. *So, if we can summarize here, the basic point is that we don't have a -- these problems are very localized in most cases and just because a city is not attaining sulfur oxide doesn't mean the whole city is not attaining it but just certain parts of it?*

A. To summarize, we have a situation where some pollutants are extremely concentrated in very small areas and we have other situations, for example smog, that's very widespread and encompasses major full-county areas. In fact, we have reason to believe that if you put a monitor just about anywhere in the Midwest you'd come up with a photochemical oxidant violation sometime during the summer. Now that the nonattainment areas have been identifies, the real uphill battle before us is to put in place the regulations and strategies that will result in clean air for those areas.

Clean Water Act of 1977 - Part I

Detailed Summary of Construction Grant and Other OWPA Provisions

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
(Section 104)

EPA is to establish a National Clearinghouse for Alternative Treatment Information that is to receive, coordinate, and disseemminate reports and information on alternative treatment.

EVALUATION OF INNOVATIVE AND ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES
(Section 105j)

Where 10% bonus grant made for innovative or alternative project, 100% grants authorized for costs of technical evaluation of the operation of treatment works, costs of training of persons other than the employees of the grantee, and costs of disseminating technical informatin on the operation of the treatment works.

TRAINING GRANTS
(Section 109)

100% grants for training facilities raised from $250,000 to $500,000 per State. Multi-State facilities can be funded. Satellite facilities at more than one treatment works authorized. Training for on-site systems is encouraged. Operator training programs are authorized for such purposes as mobile training units, classroom rental specialized instructors, and instructional materials. Priority system requirements do not apply. Non-government personnel can be trained on a cost reimbursable basis. No support intended for graduate training.

RURAL ALASKAN VILLAGES
(Section 113)

EPA is to conduct a study to develop a comprehensive program for achieving adequate sanitation services in Alaska villages. A report is to be prepared and EPA is to submit recommended administrative actions, procedures, and any proposed legislation necessary to implement study recommendations. Technical, financial, and management assistance is authorized for operation and maintenance of contract projects that are constructed.

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS
(Section 201)

Grants are authorized for privately-owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments in existence on 12-27-77; where cost will be less than system of collection and central treatment. Public body must apply on behalf of a number of such units and certify that public ownership is not feasible, treatment works will have proper O & M, and user charges for O & M will be instituted. Commercial users must pay back 100% of their proportionate share of grant, with no moratorium during ICR study, and 25,000 gpd exemption does not apply. Suggested scope is septic tanks, and other on-site systems, small cluster household systems, and pressure and vacuum sewers.

STATE PRIORITY
(Sections 109, 201, 203, 204, 216)

States have sole authority to determine priority of categories of projects. EPA may reject projects that do not meet the enforceable requirements of the Act, whereupon the State is to substitute eligible projects. Not less than 25% of a State's allotment shall be for sewer pipe projects if they are on the State's priority list, and are otherwise eligible. Higher priority may be given to Step 2 and combined Step 2/3 grants that utilize innovative and alternative technologies. Grants for Training Facilities (Sec. 109) are exempt from priority list requirements.

INNOVATIVE AND ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES
(Section 201, 304)

Set-asides: (1) 4% required of rural State allotment for alternative or unconventional systems for small communities (under 3500 population), with non-rural States also permitted to set aside, (2) 2% in FY 79 and FY 80, and 3% in FY 81 (with minimum of ½ of 1% restricted to innovative technologies) for innovative and alternative technologies to be used to increase grants to 85%. 15% credit allowed for cost effectiveness on innovative and alternative (1 & A) projects, 100% funding of cost of evaluation, training persons, and disseminating technical information on I & A projects. If I & A project fails, 100% grants for cost of modification or replacement. I & A technologies, energy conservation, water conservation, and recreation and open space opportunities must be studied for each project. I & A projects may be given higher priority. Land is eligible for storing wastewater in land treatment systems prior to land application. EPA is to establish a clearinghouse for alternative treatment information, and a public information program on recyling and reuse of water and wastewater volume reduction. EPA is to report in two years on coordination of water supply and wastewater control plans as a condition to construction grants. Most of foregoing requirements are effective beginning FY 79. EPA is required to publish guidelines for I & A treatment processes and technologies by 6/30/78. Better management of sludges, toxics, and increased environmental benefits are inherent in the I & A concept.

COST EFFECTIVENESS GUIDELINES
(Sections 201 & 217)

EPA cost effectiveness guidelines must include the identification and selection of cost effective techniques, in accordance with Sections 201(b): BPWT, reclaiming and recycling of water, confined disposal of pollutants, and use of AWT techniques; 201(d): revenue producing facilities providing for recycling of sewage pollutants, confined disposal of non-recycled pollutants, wastewater reclamation, and environmentally non-hazardous sludge disposal; 201)g)(2)(A): alternative waste management evaluation and BPWTT over life cycle of works. 15% credit allowed for life cycle costs for systems utilizing innovative and alternative wastewater treatment processes and techniques (I & A) pursuant to Section 201 (g) (5) concerning the scope of I & A.

COMBINED GRANTS
(Section 203)

Award of single, combined Step 2 and Step 3 grant authorized for projects costing $2 million or less for grantee population of 25,000 or less, upon completion of Facility Plan. In States with unusually high construction costs, costs may be increased to $3 million.

Separate Step 2 and Step 3 A & E and construction contracts and approval or plans and specifications still required.

LOCAL ASSISTANCE
(Section 203)

At the request of the grantee, EPA is authorized to provide technical and legal assistance in the administration and enforcement of any contract in connection with the EPA grant assisted treatment works, and to intervene in any civil action involving enforcement of the contract. EPA is not to be a party to the contract, and the authority applies only after execution of a contract. Existing EPA authority in the precontract or negotiation phase is not affected.

USER CHARGES
(Section 204)

Existing Ad Valorem Systems for residential and nonresidential users (25,000 gpd or less) are approvable if user charges are dedicated as of 12/27/77, proportionality exists between classes, and industrial users meet current requirements. Other systems, including ad valorem systems, approvable, if user charges are dedicated, proportionality between classes is maintained, and residential users are notified of their share of total sewer service charges. By end of FY 78 grantee must have an approvable user charge system or no new grants, and EPA is to withhold remainder of grant until user charge system is implemented. Where grantee is held at 30% now, payment may be released but approved user charge system must be established by 12/27/78, or grant is to be terminated. Phase-in of ad valorem requirements possible until 12/27/78, except for dedicated revenues as of 12/27/77.

INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY, AND STUDY
(Section 204)

Industrial user with flow of 25,000 gpd or less of equivalent sanitary waste exempted from ICR if POTW and sludge utilization not adversely affected. POTW that is multi-plant can assess ICR on systemwide basis. Grantee-retained ICR can be used to administer ICR Grantee prior to 12/27/77 may reduce ICR for industry in proportion to its reduction of sewage flow or water consumption.

EPA is to conduct 12 month study of efficiency, and need for, ICR systems, including impact of ICR on rural communities and high unemployment areas. ICR payments suspended to June 1979. If Congress does not act otherwise, suspended payments to be paid over remaining useful life of treatment works. Grantees still require to establish an ICR system. Costs for developing an ICR system grant eligible.

RESERVE CAPACITY
(Section 204)

Determining reserve capacity includes taking into account efforts to reduce flow of sewage and unnecessary water consumption, and projected population and commercial and industrial establishments, within the juriediction of the grant applicant to be served by the treatment works as identified in an approved facility plan, 208 plan, or an applicable municipal master plan of development.

RECREATIONAL USE
(Section 204)

For any grant after FY 78, the grantee applicant must have analyzed potential recreational and open space opportunities in planning such works.

BID SHOPPING
(Section 204)

EPA to submit report by 3/27/78 on procurrement of equipment forwastewater treatment works construction. Included is to be a review and evaluation of whether or not principal subcontractors and equipment suppliers are to be named in bid submissions for treatment works so as to prevent bid shopping. Also to be included is to be an outlined of any proposed actions, together with recommendattions for any necessary legislation.

GRANT ALLOTMENT
(Section 205)

$4.5 billion in FY 78 and $5 billión for FY 79-82 are alloted according to Table 3 of House Public Works Committee Print 95-30. If any supplementary funds are appropriated, a floor of ½ of 1% of the total allotment among all the States will be provided except that not more than 33/100's of 1% shall be allotted to all four of Guam, Virgin Island, Samoa, and the Trust Territories.

STATE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE
(Section 101 and 205)

EPA is authorized to reserve 2%, or $400,000, whichever is greater, of each State's allotment to make grants to a State for the reasonable costs of administering aspects of the construction grants program that relate to Sections 201, 203, 204, and 212 where such activities have been delegated to a State. Where all of the 2% is not used for construction grant activities, the remaining portion may be granted for State administering of approval Section 402 and 404 programs, the Statewide 208 program, and managing waste treatment construction grants for small communities. These grants are not to be used to reduce the level of Federal or State expenditures to administer waste pollution control programs under Section 106.

REIMBURSEMENT
(Section 206)

Projects which received PL 84-660 grants at less than 50-55% and initiated construction between 7/1/72 and 6/30/73 are authorized to be raised to 50-55%. Applications for the increase are to be filed by 3/27/78.

GRANT ELIGIBILITIES
(Section 211)

If population is used as a test of eligibility of a collector sewer, it shall only be for evaluating alternatives and determining the needs for a collector system in relation to ground or surface water impact. New collector sewer eligibility is limited to communities existing on 10/18/72, with sufficient or planned capacity adequate to treat such collected sewage. A community may be a geographic or jurisdictional area that is less than the grantee municipality with sufficient occupied residences to justify collector sewer construction. No grants for separate storm sewer systems, but separation of combined storm and sanitary systems is eligible where necessary.

LAND ELIGIBILITY
(Section 212)

Land is eligible for a grant where it is to be used for the storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems prior to land application.

(continued on page 10)

CLEAN WATER ACT OF 1977

Part I

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM
(Section 214)

EPA is to develop and operate by 12/27/78 a continuing program of public information and education on recycling and reuse of wastewater (including sludge), the use of land treatment, and methods for the reduction of wastewater volume.

BUY AMERICA
(Section 215)

No grant, for which application is made after 2/1/78, is to be made unless the project will use domestic construction materials. Not to apply when EPA determines for relevant reasons, such as (1) limited Agency resources to administer. (2) inconsistency with public interest (including multi-lateral government procurement agreements), (3) unreasonable costs, or (4) the materials are not available in commercial quantities of satisfactory quality. Existing Federal regulations for the Buy American Act are to be used, where applicable.

OCEAN OUTFALLS
(Section 301)

For communities that can show that existing deep marine discharges require less than secondary treatment, a case-by-case review and waiver procedure is provided for modifications that must be requested by 9/27/78. The waiver will be reviewed every five years. Criteria for the waiver and continued compliance are: (1) applicable water qualtiy standards for the specific pollutants must exist and be met, (2) protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife, (3) establishment of a monitoring system to record impact on a representative sample of aquatic biota, if practicable. (4) no additional requirements on any point or non-point source, (5) pretreatment requirements must be enforced, (6) establishment of activities designed to eliminate toxic pollutants from non-industrial sources, (7) no new or substantially increased discharges of pollutant to which modification applies, and (8) funds available under Title II must be used to achieve reduction required by Section 201 (b) (BPWTT) and Section 201(g)(2)(A) (alternative waste management techniques) or to carry out the requirements of this subsection.

OIL SPILL LIABILITY
(Sections 311)

Extends liability and cleanup authority to vessels out to 200 miles and allows use of Section 311 (k) funds when there is a substantial threat of a discharge. Liability limits are generally raised.

SLUDGE DISPOSAL AND UTILIZATION OF TREATED SLUDGE GUIDELINES
(Section 405)

Permit for discharge of sewage sludge must conform to Section 402 permit requirements. By 12/27/78, EPA is to publish guidelines that (1) identify uses for sludge, including disposal, (2) specify factors for determining measures and practices applicable to each such use or disposal, including costs, (3) identify concentrations of pollutants that interfere with each such use or disposal.Determination of the manner of disposal and use of sludge is a local determination, but POTW must follow established guidelines.

EMERGENCY FUND
(Section 504)

A $10 million emergency fund is to be maintained to provide assistance in an environmental emergency.

COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW
(Section 526)

EPA is to prepare a study by 10/1/78 on combined sewer overflows in POTW operations. To be included are (1) the status of existing funded projects. (2) needs, (3) time required to correct combined sewer overflows, (4) analysis of pollutant discharges from overflows compared to treated effluent discharges, (5) technological alternatives, and (6) recommendations for legislation, including the necessity for a separately funded program.

SLUDGE AND WASTE UTILIZATION
(Section 516)

By 10/1/78, EPA shall issue a report on the status of the use of municipal secondary effluent and sludge for agricultural and other purposes that utilize the nutrient value of treated wastewater effluent, including: (1) results of EPA R&D programs regarding alternatives to disposal, landfill, or incineration of secondary effluent of sludge, (2) amount of sludge generated and its disposition, including annual energy costs of incineration, (3) analysis of current technologies for the utilization, reprocessing, and other uses of sludge to utilize nutrient value, (4) legal, institutional, public health, economic, and other impediments to greater utilization of treated sludge, and (5) EPA recommendations for legislation to encourage or require expanded utilization of sludge for agricultural and other purposes.

WATER SUPPLY/WASTEWATER
(Section 516)

EPA is to prepare a report by 12/27/79 on recommendations for legislation on a program to require coordination between water supply and wastewater control plans as a condition to construction grants. Coordination of study with States water pollution control planning agencies, and water supply and water resources agenies of the States and U.S. required, as well as public hearings.

Clean Water Act of 1977 - Part II

Summary of Complete Act Provisions

AUTHORIZATION EXTENSIONS
(for each fiscal year)

Manpower Training:
$3 million for each of FY 78-80
Manpower Forecasting:
$1.5 million for each of FY 78-80
State Program Grants:
$100 million for each of FY 78-80
Training Grants & Scholarships:
$7 million for each of FY 78 & 79
Section 208 Areawide Plans:
$150 million for each of FY 77-80
Section 517 General Authorization:
$150 million for each of FY 78-80

STATE JURISDICTIONS (WATER RIGHTS)
(Section 101)

Assures State authority to allocate rights to quantities of water. EPA consulting with River Basin Comm, shall submit a report by 7/1/78 on relationship of Clean Water Act and State and Federal water allocation programs.

ESTUARINE STUDY
(Section 104)

Every 6 instead of 3 years.

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT INFORMATION
(Section 104)

EPA required to establish.

ASSISTANCE FOR R & D PROJECTS
(Section 105)

Grants for reducing operation and maintenance costs of previously funded R & D projects, where excessive.

TRAINING GRANTS
(Section 109)

Increases grants for training facilities from $250,000 to $500,000.

RURAL VILLAGE STUDY
(Section 113)

Study for development of a comprehensive program for adequate sanitation services in Alaskan Villages.

GRANTS FOR INNOVATIVE AND ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
(Section 201)

Treatment works are encouraged that utilize alternative and innovative technologies. 15% credit allowed over most cost-effective conventional alternatives. EPA to issue guidelines by 6/27/78. 2% of State allotment in FY 79 and FY 80, and 3% in FY 81 set aside to increase grants from 75% to 85% for projects that utilize innovative and alternative processes and technologies. One-half of 1% must be spent for innovative processes.

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACES
(Section 201)

Beginning in FY 79 applicant must show that potential recreation and open space opportunities have been analyzed.

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS
(Section 201)

Grants for privately-owned treatment works allowed where a public body applies for a number of such units and assures proper operation & maintenance, and the works are more cost-effective than collection and central treatment works. Limited to existing primary residences and small commercial establishments. User charges are required and commercial user must pay back their attributable Federal costs.

ENERGY REQUIREMENTS
(Section 201)

Energy conservation management methods, processes, and techniques are to be encouraged.

COMBINED GRANTS
(Section 203)

Award of combined Step 2 and Step 3 grant authorized for projects costing less than $2 million for population of 25,000 or less. In States with unusually high construction costs, cost base may be increased to $3 million.

CONTRACT ENFORCEMENT
(Section 203)

At request of grantee, EPA is authorized to provide legal and technical assistance in the administration and enforcement of any contract under the grant, and to intervene in any civil action involving the enforcement of such a contract.

RESERVE CAPACITY
(Section 204)

Determining reserve capacity includes taking into account efforts to reduce flow of sewage and unnecessary water consumption, and projected population and commercial and industrial establishments identified in an approved facility plan, 208 plan, or an applicable municipal master plan of development.

USER CHARGES
(Section 204)

Existing ad valorem user charge system allowed for residential user class and small non-residential user if revenue is dedicated, O & M charges are proportionally distributed between classes, and ICR system requirement is met. A non-metering residential system may be approved, including an ad valorem system. If revenues are dedicated, and users are notified of their proportionate share of costs of waste treatment services, and proportionality is maintained both within and between classes.

INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY
(Section 204)

Small discharges with flow rate of 25,000 gpd of sanitary wastes or less, exempted from ICR if treatment works not interfered with. Grantee prior to 12/27/77 may reduce ICR in proportion to industrial reduction of flow of sewage or water consumption. ICR payments suspended for 18 months while 12-month study of ICR takes place. Systemwide ICR allowed.

ALLOTMENT
(Section 205)

Table provided for allotment formula and floor of ½ of 1%.

STATE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE
(Section 205) •

EPA may reserve 2%, or $400,000, whichever is greater, of each State's allotment for grants for State administration of the construction grants program (sect. 201, [illegible], 204, and 212 of the Act). If all of 2% not used, grants m[illegible] made for State costs of administering Sec. 402, [illegible], 208 and managing grants for small communities.

SET-ASIDE FOR ALTERNATIVE AND UNCONVENTIONAL SYSTEMS FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES
(Section 205)

For FY 79 and thereafter, rural States shall have 4% of allotment set aside for alternative and unconventional systems for places of 3,500 population or less, or for highly dispersed areas of larger communities.

REIMBURSEMENT AND ADVANCED CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
(Section 206)

Treatment works in PL 84-660 grants on which actual construction was initiated between 7/1/72 and 6/30/73 may be increased to 50-55%.

CONSTRUCTION GRANT AUTHORIZATION
(Section 207)

Authorizes $4.5 billion for FY 78, and $5 billion annually through FY 82, and an additional $75 million for each of FY 78-81 to provide a floor of ½ of 1% of the total allotment for any State.

AREAWIDE PLANNING
(Section 208)

Any 208 agency that received its first grant before 10/1/77 shall receive a 100% grant for the first two years. Three years is allowed for submission of initial plan.

IRRIGATION RETURN FLOWS
(Section 208)

Irrigation return flows dropped from point source definition and permits not required except if State wishes. Such flows included under 208.

AGRICULTURAL COST SHARING
(Section 208)

New program for Dept. of Agriculture to provide up to 50% grant assistance for owners to install best management practices for long-term soil conservation to improve water quality by reducing run-off.

GRANT ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES
(Section 211)

Population density allowed for test for eligibility of collector sewer only for purpose of evaluating alternatives and determining needs for such system in relation to ground or surface water quality impact. No grants allowed for treatment works to control pollutant discharges from separate storm sewer systems.

WASTEWATER STORAGE
(Section 212)

Eligibilities include land used for the storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems prior to land application.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM
(Section 214)

EPA shall develop and operate within one year of 12/27/77, a continuing program of public information and education on recycling and reuse of wastewater (including sludge), land treatment, and water conservation.

BUY AMERICA
(Section 215)

Construction grant funds are to be used for only American-made products unless EPA determines that this is inconsistent with Agency resources to enforce and is not inconsistent with the public interest, cost is unreasonable, or products are not reasonably commercially available.

DETERMINATION OF PRIORITY
(Section 216)

States have sole authority for priority of each category of projects unless EPA, after opportunity for public hearing, determines that certain projects will not contribute to enforceable requirements of the Att. At least 25% of funds allocated to State shall be for pipe-related projects if State puts them on priority list and they are otherwise eligible.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS GUIDELINES
(Section 217)

EPA's cost-effectiveness guidelines must meet the objectives and goals of the Act, in the identification and selection of cost-effective alternatives.

MODIFICATION OF SECONDARY TREATMENT REQUIREMENT
(Section 301)

Secondary treatment requirement of POTW for marine discharges may be waived if right criteria are met.

MUNICIPAL TIME EXTENSIONS
(Section 301)

Extension of 7/1/77 municipal secondary treatment requirements may be made on case-by-case basis up to 7/1/83 if municipality applies within 180 days from 12/27/77.

PROCEDURE FOR MODIFICATION
(Section 301)

To obtain secondary treatment modification for POTW or BAT modification for non-conventional pollutants, applications must be filed within 9 months of 12/27/77, and not pose public health hazard.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY
(Section 301) (Industry)

BAT requirement for sources utilizing innovative technology is extended to 7/1/87 if it will achieve greater pollutant reduction and reduced costs.

INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES
(Section 304)

90 days after 12/27/77, EPA shall publish information identifying conventional pollutants; 6 months after 12/27/77 factors necessary to protect public water supplies; 3 months after 12/27/77 Federal and State water quality standards and the pollutants and water bodies to which they apply, and degree of effluent reduction attainable thru best pollutant control technology (BCPCT).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR INDUSTRY
(Section 304)

EPA is to publish regulations for controlling ancillary industrial activities which contribute toxic pollutants to navigable waters.

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS
(Section 304)

Authorizes $100 million for each fiscal year through 1983 for other Federal agencies to help maintain water quality through implementation of the Act.

STATE REPORTS
(Section 305)

Requires State-water quality inventory report to be submitted biennially in lieu of present annual requirement Next report 4/4/78.

TOXIC, CONVENTIONAL, AND NON-CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANT EFFLUENTS, AND MODIFICATION OF BAT REQUIREMENTS
(Section 307)

Toxic pollutants are subject to BAT economically achievable no later than 7/1/84. Factors to be considered for establishing effluent standards and listing are specified. Effluent limitations for 307 pollutants must be met in one year of publication unless technologically infeasible whereupon within three years.

Nonconventional pollutants must comply with BAT effluent limitations 3 years after established or not later than 7/1/78, whichever is later, but in no case later than 7/1/87. Discharger of nonconventional pollutants may apply for modification if modification will not interfere with requirements listed in amendment.

Convetional pollutants shall achieve their effluent limitation no later than [illegible]/1/84 at the level of best conventional pollutant control technology (BCPT), which will normally be less than BAT. EPA within 90 days of 12/27/77, is to review all final or interim final guidelines already promulgated to apply the new test.

PRETREATMENT
(Section 307)

Provides for modification of national toxic pretreatment standard if joint POTW/industry treatment will meet direct discharge requirements, and not interfere with sludge disposal. EPA or NPDES State may require local compliance programs to enforce pretreatment standards. EPA shall publish, within one year of 12/27/77, regulations providing guidelines for disposal and utilization of sludge.

1977 DEADLINES
(Section 309)

Provides EPA with 3 enforcement options for violations of 1977 best practicable technology requirements for industrial discharges. These are (1) enforcement orders, (2) Extension to 4/1/79 where good-faith, serious commitment, construction underway, and application for a permit filed before 1975, or (3) require violator to discharge into POTW where POTW will be completed by 7/1/83.

MITIGATION COSTS
(Section 311)

EPA may assess penalty for discharge of a hazardous substance and also act to mitigate the damage to the public health or welfare caused by such a discharge.

OIL SPILL LIABILITY
(Section 311)

Extends liability and cleanup authority to vessels out to 200 miles and allows use of 311(k) funds when there is a substantial threat of a discharge. Liability limits are generally raised.

MARINE SANITATION DEVICES
(Section 312)

Prohibits discharge of untreated sewage and greywater from commercial vessels on the Great Lakes. Greywater is defined as galley, bath, or shower water. Upon application of a State, discharge of sewage from vessels shall be prohibited in drinking water intake zones.

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE
(Section 313)

Assures that all Federal activities comply with all procedural and substantive Federal, State and interstate requirements. An exemption from compliance for military activities is available to the President.

FEDERAL FACILITIES
(Section 313)

EPA shall coordinate with other Federal agencies to develop programs for utilizing wastewater innovative processes and techniques for Federally owned facilities.

CLEAN LAKES
(Section 314)

EPA to provide financial assistance to States to prepare surveys on freshwater lakes and issue information on methods and procedures to restore and enhance freshwater lakes. $60 million authorized annually for FY 1978 to FY 1980.

AQUACULTURE
(Section 318)

EPA is authorized, after public hearings, to permit discharge of pollutants under controlled conditions associated with approved aquaculture projects, comparable to 402 permits. EPA is to publish regulations for State assumption of program.

COMPLIANCE WITH STATE REQUIREMENTS
(Section 401)

States must certify regulations with Section 303 (Water Quality Standards) before a Federal license or permit can be issued

EPA ISSUANCE OF PERMITS
(Section 402)

If EPA objects to a permit issued by a State, the State is entitled to a hearing. State has 30 days to comply with EPA objection (or 90 days if no hearing requested) whereupon EPA may issue a permit if no compliance.

(continued on page 12)

FEDERAL REGISTER

February 23, 1978 - Rules: Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary souces: Kraft pulp mills; Grants, State and local assistance; Reimbursement; eligibility dates extended. **Notices:** Air pollution; ambient air monitoring reference and equivalent methods (2 documents). Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary souces: Kraft pulp mills; total reduced sulfur emissions; guidelines: Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Water pollution control: Construction grants program; meetings. **February 24, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: District of Columbia. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 2-Ethoxy - 2, 3-dihydro - 3,3 - dimethyl - 5 - benzofuranyl methanesulfonate: Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: 2- Ethoxy - 2,3 - dihydro - 3,3 - dimethyl - 5 benzofuranyl methanesulfonate: **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Meetings: Science Advisory Board, Toxic Substances Subcommittee: Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State Plans: Wyoming. **February 27, 1978 - Rules:** Motor vehicle fuel economy: 1980 and later model years; extension of time. **Proposed Rules:** Solid Waste Disposal Facilities, proposed criteria for classification; meetings and hearings. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Nematocide 2 - methyl - 2-(methylsulfonyl- propanal 0 - (methylamino carbonyl) oxime: Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Washington, **February 28, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Missouri, New Hampshire, Vermont, **March 1, 1978 - Notices:** Meetings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel: Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: South Carolina: Pesticide registration: Applications (2 documents): Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Glyphosate, **March 3, 1978 - Rules:** Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards: Authority citation changes: Air quality control regions; criteria and control techniques: Attainment status designations. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (2 documents), Massachusetts: Ocean dumping: Site designation: San Nicholas Basin, Calif.: Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Steam electric power generating; relevance of economic factors. **Notices:** Environmental statements: availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts: Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Miticide methidathion. **March 6, 1978 - Rules:** Toxic substances: Inventory reporting and general provisions; clarifications and meetings. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Maryland: Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions: 5-Ethoxy - 3 trichloromethyl - 1, 2, 4 - thiadiazole: Malathion: Water pollution control: Drinking water; interim primary regulations; control of organic chemical contaminants; correction. **Notices:** Pesticides, tolerances, registration, etc.: Bonide Paris Green Pellets et al.; correction. **March 7, 1978 - Rules:** Air pollution: standards of performance for new stationary sources: Lignite-fired steam generators: Lime manufacturing plants: Air quality implementation plans: approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Oklahoma, Texas. Procurement: confidential business information clause in research and development contracts. **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Dalapon: Pesticide tolerances in food: Dalapon: Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Electroplating; correction. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California: Food additive petitions: Chemagro Agricultural Division (2 documents). Meetings: State-Federal FIFRA Implementation Advisory Committee: Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: 3 - (3 - (4-Bromo (1,1'biphenyl)4-yl) - 3 - hydroxyl - 1 - phenypropyl) - 4 - hydroxy - 2H - 1 - benzopyran - 2 - one et al. Cyano (3 - phenoxyphenyl) - methyl - 4-chloroalpha -)1 - methylethyl) benzene - correction: N - ((4(Dipropyl - amino) - 3,5 - dinitrophenyl) - sulfonyl; S,S, - dimethyl-sulfilimine et al: Parquat: Ethylene oxide; extension of time: State grants for surface impoundment assessment; availability: Water pollution; approval of alternate test procedure for Chemical Oxygen Demand. **March 8, 1978 - Notices:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation: Prevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD); permit application review. **March 9, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality Implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Virginia. **Notices:** Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Puerto Rico. **March 10, 1978 - Rules:** Water pollution: effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Mineral mining and processing. **Notices:** Environmental statements: availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts: Pesticide registration applications: **March 13, 1978 - Rules:** EPA grants minimum standards for procurement: Water pollution control; Hazardous substances; designation; list; Hazardous substances; determination of removability: Hazardous substances; determination of harmful quantities: Hazardous substances; determination of measurement units and penalty rates. **Proposed Rules:** Water pollution control: Hazardous substances; designation, etc.: list.

CLEAN WATER ACT
Part II

(*continued from page 11*)

ENFORCEMENT OF MUNICIPAL PERMITS
(Section 402)

Where a State fails to enforce a permit, EPA may do so where there is a discharge into a POTW.

PERMITS FOR DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL
(Section 404)

Normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities exempted from 404 permit regulation. Corps of Engineers may issue general permits for a category of activities where minimal adverse environmental effects are expected. States, if qualified, may operate the 404 program similarly to the 402 permit program. If EPA objects to a permit, the State may request a hearing similar to the 402 program, and EPA may issue the permit Many activities can be included under a 208 best management practice program. Federal activities specifically authorized by Congress may be exempted from the 404 permit if they file an environmental impact statement prior to authorization or appropriation.

SLUDGE DISPOSAL
(Section 405)

Permits for disposal of sludge under 405 must be consistent with 402 permits.

EMERGENCY FUND
(Section 504)

A $10 million emergency fund is to be maintained to provide assistance in an environmental emergency.

COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS
(Section 516)

A study is required by EPA by 10/1/78 on combined sewer overflows in POTW's.

UTILIZATION OF TREATED SLUDGE
(Section 516)

EPA shall submit a study by 10/1/78 on the current and potential utilization of municipal wastewater and sludge.

WATER SUPPLY - WASTEWATER TREATMENT COORDINATION
(Section 516)

Within 2 years of 12/27/77, EPA is to submit a study on coordination of water supply and wastewater control plans as a condition to construction grants.

SEAFOOD PROCESSING STUDY

A study is required of EPA by 1/1/79 on the effects of seafood processes which dispose of untreated natural wastes into marine waters.

LAKE CHELAN DELEGATION

Corps of Engineers is authorized to delegate 404 responsibilities to State of Washington in regard to Lake Chelan.

SECONDARY TREATMENT FACILITY SITE

The construction of a secondary treatment plant at Deer Island, Massachusetts is authorized on property that is now a correctional facility. $15 million is authorized to construct a new correctional facility elsewhere.

TOTAL TREATMENT SYSTEM FUNDING

An amendment passed outside of HR 3199 provides reimbursement for a collection system in Derry Township, Pennsylvania.

RUM INDUSTRY

A study is to be completed by EPA by 1/1/79 on the effects of the disposal of certain natural untreated wastes that are by-products of rum distilleries.

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ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

The following is a list of air, water and pesticides enforcement actions taken by Region V between February 16 and March 15, 1978. The type of action taken can be interpreted from the following key: AO - Administrative Order; NOV - Notice of Violation; CA - Civil Action Filed; CG - Coast Guard Referral; SPCC - Spill Prevention Countermeasure Control; CC - Civil Complaint; SSO - Stop Sale Order; RL - Recall Letter; CPWN - Civil Penalty Warning Notice.

Air

Name of Facility	Location	Type of Action	Date
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Coke Plant Facility	East Chicago, IN	NOV	2/21/78
Rock Island Arsenal	Rock Island, IL	NOV	2/22/78
City of Detroit Sludge Complexes I & II	Detroit, MI	NOV	2/24/78
Celotex Corp.	Peoria, Il	NOV	3/7/78

Water

Name of Facility	Location	Type of Action	Date
City of Cadillac	Cadillac, MI	NOV	2/22/78
Whirlpool Corp.	Marion, OH	NOV	2/22/78
Jones & Laughlin Corp.	Cleveland, OH	NOV	2/22/78
Aluminum Co. of America	Newburgh, IN	NOV	3/1/78
Dept. of Army, Louisville Dist., Corps of Eng.	Peru, IN	AO	2/17/78
Dept. of Army, Louisville Dist., Corps of Eng.	Near Peru, IN	AO	2/17/78
449th CES, Kincheloe, AFB	Kincheloe, MI	AO	2/17/78
Louisville Dist., Corp of Eng., East Forklake Field Office	Amelia, OH	AO	2/17/78
Dept. of Army, Louisville Dist., Corps of Eng.	Near Peru, IN	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Energy, Chicago Operations Office, Fermi Lab, Stp	Batavia, IL	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Army, Huntington Dist., Corps of Eng.	Mt Sterling, OH	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Army, Huntington Dist., Corps of Eng.	Bainbridge, OH	AO	3/2/78
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northeastern Forest, Experimental Station	Delaware, OH	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Army, Louisville Dist., Corps of Eng.	Peru, IN	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Army, Louisville Dist., Corps of Eng.	Near Peru, IN	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Army, St. Louis Dist. Corps of Eng.	Near Shelbyville, IL	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Army, Louisville Corps of Eng.	Newburgh, IN	AO	3/2/78
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Golconda Civilian Conservation Center	Golconda, IL	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Energy, Chicago Operations Office, Argonne National Lab	Argonne, IL	AO	3/2/78
Dept. of Army, Huntington Dist., Meldahl Locks & Dams	Near Chilo, OH	AO	3/3/78
Dept. of Army, Huntington Dist., Gallipolis Locks & Dams	Near Gallipolis, OH	AO	3/3/78
Army Corps of Eng., Dept. of Army, St. Louis Dist., Opossum Creek	Near Shelbyville, IL	AO	3/3/78
Dept. of Army, St. Louis Dist., Dam East	Near Shelbyville, IL	AO	3/3/78
Dept. of Army, St. Louis Dist., Lone Point	Near Shelbyville, IL	AO	3/3/78
Dept. of Army St. Louis Dist., Whitley Creek	Near Sullivan, IL	AO	3/6/78
Dept. of Army, Louisville Dist., Salamonie Lake, Dura Site	Largo, IN	AO	3/6/78
Dept. of Army, St. Louis Dist., Wilborn Creek	Near Sullivan, IL	AO	3/6/78
Dept. of Army, St. Louis Dist., Lithia Springs	Near Shelbyville, IL	AO	3/6/78
U.S. 9th Coast Guard, Dept. of Transportation	Cleveland, OH	AO	3/6/78
Appleton Papers, Inc.	Combined Locks, WI	AO	3/8/78
Consolidated Papers, Inc.	Whitting, WI	AO	3/8/78
Consolidated Papers, Inc.	Wisconsin Rapids, WI	AO	3/8/78
The Proctor & Gamble Paper Products Co.	Green Bay, WI	AO	3/8/78
Superior Fiber Products	Superior, WI	AO	3/8/78
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	Tomahawk, WI	AO	3/8/78
American Can Co.	Ashland, WI	AO	3/8/78
St. Regis Paper Co.	Rhinelander, WI	AO	3/8/78
American Can Co.	Rothschild, WI	AO	3/8/78
Nekoosa Paper Co., Inc.	Whiting, WI	AO	3/8/78
Dept. of Army, Louisville Dist.	Rockville, IN	AO	3/14/78
Dept. of Air Force 179th Tactical Fighter Group (TFG)	Mansfield, OH	AO	3/14/78
Dept. of Army, Operations Division Huntington Dist. Corps of Eng.	Bainbridge, OH	AO	3/14/78
Northern States Power Co.	Minneapolis, MN	CG	2/22/78
Honeywell, Inc. - Avionics Div.	Minneapolis, MN	CG	2/22/78
Oxford Oil Co.	Zanesville, OH	CG	2/22/78
Minnesota Power & Light Co., Knife Falls Hydroelectric Station Facility	Cloquet, MN	CG	2/22/78
Standard Oil Co.	Perrysburg, OH	CG	2/22/78
Associated Spring Barnes Group, Inc.	Plymouth, MI	CG	3/1/78

PEOPLE

LeVerne D. Hudson, an international authority on public health and sanitary engineering, has retired as manager of the Division of Water Pollution Control for the Illinois EPA. Hudson began his career in pollution control in 1936 when he joined the Illinois Department of Public Health as an assistant sanitary engineer. He has served as a commissioned officer with the U.S. Army Sanitation Corps, as an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Brazil and with a private consulting firm in Springfield, Illinois.

A former Cleveland State University professor, **Gary J. Nied**, 30, has been named Commissioner for Air Pollution Control for the City of Cleveland, Ohio. The post had been vacant for nearly a year since **Howard Bergman** resigned to return to federal service. At one time, Nied was a meteorologist for the city.

BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . .

Library Fair

The EPA Region V Library will host a fair during the week of April 24-28, 1978, for environmentalists throughout the Great Lakes area. The purpose of the event is to find new owners for a collection of excess or duplicate materials accumulated by the Region V Library during past months.

The materials being offered are mostly report and journal materials. The largest type of material is EPA-generated report literature. Also available is a large quantity of journal materials. Many of these are complete runs of titles which represent duplicate copies or items replaced with microform.

There are some state and local government environmental reports such as the Illinios State Water Survey, a fair-sized collection of other federal agency publications on environmentally related subjects (e.g. CEQ, U.S. Geological Survey), and a limited quantity of book-type material.

The Region V Library will be open for tours to environmental librarians who visit the fair Monday through Friday from 10:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

ORBES Study Results

A report recently issued by the Ohio River Basin Energy Study (ORBES) has tentatively concluded that the planned construction of a string of coal and nuclear power plants along the Ohio River raises the possibility of future water shortages and steadily increasing air pollution. This is a summary report of 15 reports which resulted from the first year of the ORBES effort.

The EPA study was initiated at the direction of Congress and conducted by six midwestern universities in order to find what the environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposed plants will be.

It resulted from concerns about plans for power plants along the Ohio River between Portsmouth, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky. Nine electric utility projects are either under construction or about to be constructed along the 250-mile stretch of the river. Copies of the report can be obtained through Dr. Lowell Smith, Office of Research and Development, RD 681, U.S. EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Court Upholds SO2 Standards

A federal appeals court has upheld the U.S. EPA's sulphur dioxide pollution control standards for industrial discharges in Ohio. The appeals court, in a unanimous decision, ruled that the U.S. EPA's formula for setting emission standards was a rational choice within the agency's discretion.

Some 32 companies had petitioned against the agency's use of a formula which considers the capacity of each plant in the state on a smokestack-by-smokestack basis and operates on the assumption that the plants operate at full capacity 24 hours a day.

Enforcement Actions

Owens Corning Fiberglass Corp.	Newark, OH	CG	3/14/78
Kopman Management Co.	Farmington Hills, MI	CG	3/14/78
Western Coop Transport Assoc.	Morris, MN	CG	3/14/78
Ford Motor Co.	Wayne, MI	CG	3/14/78
General Motors Corp.	Ypsillanti, MI	CG	3/15/78
Ford Tractor Operations	Romeo, MI	CG	3/15/78
Arco Pipeline Company	Toledo, OH	SPCC	2/16/78
Conrail Crestline Fueling Station	Crestline, OH	SPCC	2/16/78
Fletcher Oil Co., Inc.	Bay City, MI	SPCC	2/22/78
VCF Packagings Films, Inc.	Howell, MI	SPCC	2/22/78
Westway Trading Corp.	Toledo, OH	SPCC	2/23/78
Sunnyside Nursery	Columbia Station, OH	SPCC	2/22/78
Stowe Oil Company	Northport, MI	SPCC	2/24/78
Honeywell Corp.	Minneapolis, MN	SPCC	3/3/78
Northern Ohio Sugar Co.	Findlay, OH	SPCC	3/3/78
City of Columbus	Columbus, OH	SPCC	3/2/78
Pesticides			
Black Leaf Products Co.	Elgin, IL	SSO and RL	2/16/78
Sunland Plant Store	Minneapolis, MN	CPWN	2/21/78
Scientific Internat'l Research	Minneapolis, MN	CC	3/1/78
Black Swan Mfg. Co.	Chicago, IL	SSO	3/3/78
Rite Kleen Products Co.	Indianapolis, IN	CC	3/8/78
Shwenk Aircraft Co.	Murdock, MN	CC	3/8/78
Noweta Gardens	St. Charles, MN	CPWN	3/8/78

PCB Suit Filed

On March 17, the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a civil suit against Johnson Outboards Division, Outboard Marine Corporation (OMC) of Waukegan, Illinois, seeking removal of large amounts of harbor sediments contaminated with PCB's.

EPA Region V officials said Waukegan Harbor has received discharges from OMC for a considerable period of time. In addition, a ditch tributary to Lake Michigan is also grossly contaminated as a result of OMC's discharges.

The company, as a result of Administrative Orders from the U.S. EPA has already performed extensive cleaning, rerouting and construction of new piping at the facility to eliminate the discharge. However, despite extensive discussion between the company, the State of Illinois, and U.S. EPA and repeated demands, the corporation has consistently refused to commence clean-up and removal operations of the contaminated sediments, according to Region V officials.

Earlier in March, the company filed suit against the State and U.S. EPA alleging that it was the responsibility of the regulatory agencies to take care of the 'PCB problems.

New Spill Program

EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle has announced a new program to protect public health and the environment from spills into waterways of 271 hazardous chemicals. The new regulations authorize multi-million dollar fines for those responsible for chemical spills, but the primary purpose is to promote safe storage,handling and transportation.

The new program complements the existing oil spill control program which EPA conducts in conjunction with the Coast Guard. Under that program EPA has responsibility for the control and clean-up of oil spills in inland waters; the Coast Guard has authority to deal with oil spills in coastal waters and on the Great Lakes. The two agencies will have the same relative responsibilities under the new hazardous chemicals program. Spills should be reported to the Coast Guard by calling toll-free (800) 424-8802; in the Washington, D.C. area, call (202) 426-1830.

The final regulations will appear soon in the Federal Register. They go into effect 90 days later, except in the case of vessels. The effective date for vessels is 180 days after publication of the regulations.

Toxic Spills

Three toxic substances spills reported to EPA Region V during the first half of March are a spill of uranium-hexaflouride (UF_6) which occurred March 7 at the gaseous diffusion plant in Portsmouth, Ohio, a spill of ortho toluidine March 13 from a Chesapeake and Ohio Railway tank car derailment at Frost, Ohio, and a chlorine cylinder rupture March 14 during a fire at the National Colloid Plant at Steubenville, Ohio.

In the UF_6 spill, a tank containing 14 tons of the substance was dropped and cracked releasing seven tons of heated UF_6 which melted snow on the ground and flowed into a storm drainage ditch. A flapper valve in the ditch was shut at a culvert on the plant site. Most of the radioactivity was contained on-site by using lime to precipitate the UF_6 out of the water.

Before discharging beyond the plant boundary into the Scioto River, the drainage ditch was diluted by another ditch which further lowered the uranium levels. Radiation levels in the Scioto River were less than minimum detectable limits presenting no hazard to the citizens of Ohio.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway derailment occurred in a high-water level area where the derailed car was difficult to observe closely. At the time of the derailment, the car was believed to have suffered no damage.

The incident was reported to the EPA Region V Environmental Emergency Section after further checking showed the car to be empty of its contents. The car reportedly contained 19,000 gallons of orthotoluidine produced and shipped by the DuPont Company.

The car contents apparently emptied into the Hocking River that discharges to the Ohio River upstream of Huntington, West Virginia. The Region monitored water quality by testing water samples at its Central Regional Laboratory in Chicago.

In Steubenville, four 150-pound chlorine cylinders ruptured during a fire. Some 3,000 people were evacuated. Fifty-seven people were sent to the hospital for treatment and 37 were retained for observation. Two of those treated were kept in intensive care. Representatives of the Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA Region V's Eastern District Office in Cleveland visited the scene.

Cycle Regs Proposed

EPA proposed regulations on March 15 to reduce noise from new motorcycles and from new replacement mufflers.

"Except for big trucks, motorcycles are the loudest vehicles on the highway," said David Hawkins, EPA Assistant Administrator for Air and Waste Management. "We already are enforcing a regulation to bring down the noise from new trucks.

"Now we are proposing one for motorcycles. Just about every survey of local communities puts motorcycle noise near the top of the list as a source of annoyance."

The EPA regulation, if fully complied with, will cause an average five decibel reduction in new street motorcycle sound levels by 1985, and a two to nine decibel reduction in sound levels of off-road motorcycles. Each three decibel reduction is a perceptible lowering of noise volume

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1978 calendar

APRIL 26
Lake Michigan Federation Annual Awards Dinner. Stephen Lewis, a leader of Canada's environmental movement, will speak. Bob Mann and Lee Botts will receive the 1978 Rachel Carson Great Lakes Awards. For more information, call (312) 427-5121.

MAY 5-7 and MAY 18-21
Basic Acclimatization Workshops held at the Lake Geneva Campus of George Williams College. For further information on this contact: ACC Workshops George Williams College, Williams Bay, WI 53191, (414) 245-5531 ext. 75.

MAY 9-11
21st Conference on Great Lakes Research and annual meeting of International Assoc. for Great Lakes Research, University of Windsor campus. For further information on this contact - Department of Geography, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario N9B3P4.

MAY 22 - 23
Seminiar Regulatory vs. Voluntary Approach to Solving Non-Point. Source Pollution of Water Quality. Hotel-Rosemont, Il. Sheraton-O'Hare

U.S. EPA Technology Transfer, National Conference on Animal Production Waste, Columbus, Ohio. For further information on this contact Orville Macomber (513) 684-7395.

MAY 31-JUNE 2
Second Workshop on Storm Sewer Design, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801. For further information on this contact B.C. YEN, CE Dept., (217) 333-4934.

JUNE 1-4
Advanced Acclimazation Workshop held at Lake Geneva Campus of George Williams College. For further information on this contact: ACC Workshops, George Williams College, Williams Bay, WI 53191, (414) 245-5531. ext. 75.

JUNE 4-6
Lake Michigan Conference held at South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Il. For further information on this contact Dick Robbins, Lake Michigan Federation, (312) 427-5121.

JUNE 26-28
Acclimatization Programming Workshop held at the Lake Geneva Campus of George Williams College. For further information contact: ACC Workshops George Williams College, Williams Bay, WI 53191, (414) 245-5541 ext. 75.

JUNE 28-30
Acclimatization Leadership Workshop held at Lake Geneva Campus of George Williams College. For further information on this contact: ACC Workshops, George Williams College, Williams Bay, WI 53191, (414) 245-5531 ext 75.

JULY 26-27
U.S. EPA Technology Transfer Design Seminar on Pretreatment held in Chicago. For further information on this contact Jim Smith (513) 684-7395; Cliff Risley (312) 353-2200; or Marti Velasco (312) 353-2072.

Library Fair April 24-28!
(See story on page 14)

ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency
Office of Public Affairs
230 South Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois 60604

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Region V
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May, 1978

EPA ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST

LAKE MICHIGAN FAIR

JUNE 4, 5, 6, 1978

South Shore Country Club
70th and South Shore Drive

On Sunday free CTA shuttle from Grant Park parking lot at Lake Shore Drive and Monroe, noon 'till closing

Free Demonstrations:
- Boating, Fishing, Water rescue,
- Pollution prevention,
- Displays
- Sand castle contest
- Free entertainment

Monday and Tuesday
Technical presentations and workshops

Bring an picnic lunch and enjoy the day!

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EPA ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST

Cover: Story on p. 18

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Val Adamkus---Deputy Regional Administrator
Frank Corrado---Public Affairs Director
William Omohundro---Editor
Birute Bulota---Art Direction

Continuing Certification Plan For Commercial Applicators

A national master plan to guide states in their development of programs for continuing certification of commercial pesticide applicators has been drafted by an EPA advisory committee.

State-Federal Advisory Committee for implementation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) developed the package for the national certification program mandated by FIFRA.

Dr. John Osmun of the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service, a strong advocate for consistent, flexible continuing certification programs across the country, says "most of the applicators have already passed a proficiency test and been certified. Now the problem is to see that the applicators maintain their proficiency."

According to the guidance, "several options appear to be available for continuing certification, but clearly some are preferable to others."

A desirable common element, it says, frequency of exposure to pertinent material so that during the periods between certification renewal dates, opportunities are provided for a person to keep pace with changes in his area and maintain a desirable level of competency.

The first option is conferences, workshops, and similarly organized programs.

"These approaches are in keeping with many of the programs which have been used by extension services and industry in the initial phases of training for certification," the plan says.

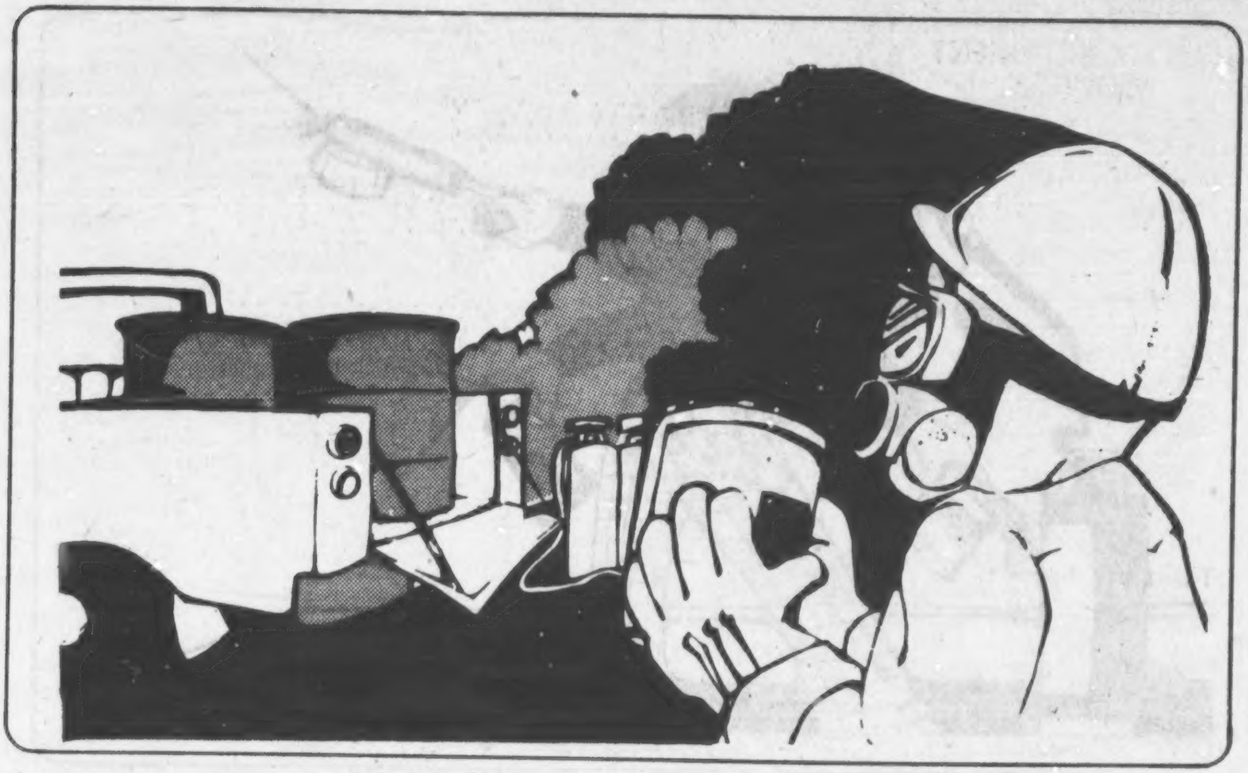
It notes that the advantages of this option are that States already have established programs which are either sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Services (CES's), which principally sponsored training programs for initial certification, associations, or the using industry.

"To what extent training programs of industry can be utilized depends on their base," the plan says. "Certainly bona fide industry training programs should be encouraged and viewed as one of the cost-effective approaches in some of the categories. The concern is that some may be too narrow in scope, prejudiced in favor of certain products or company policy, and do not include all important items of changing technology.

"It is important that industry work closely with those responsible for training in any given state so that there can be cosponsorship or endorsement of programs which in turn can be recommended to the Lead Agency," the guidance continues.

The second option includes a number of approaches that require applicator participation on an individual basis, such as correspondence courses, closed circuit television, telephone communication networks, and carefully structured programmed learning for home study.

"For the most part," the guidance says, "these approaches are limited in terms of completely satisfying re-



quirements for continuing certification, but they certainly may turn out to be cost-effective approaches to special category requirements.

"The success of any of these is dependent on the instructor in charge, as in the case of proctors for television instruction. When properly developed and monitored, approaches in this option can be weighed in terms of their relative value in a certification program," it goes on.

In regard to the third option, the plan says: presumably a bottom line needs to be suggested for states where finances and personnel may be inadequate to provide a meaningful program of continuing certification. One suggestion is that of a mail response procedure.

"In such an approach, the subject matter material which the Lead Agency deems essential to applicator updating is mailed out to certified individuals. Each applicator would be expected to read the information and then on a return card attest that he has read and understands the material and realizes his legal obligation to be responsible for it. The Lead Agency would then have the option of accepting this for renewal of certification."

The guidance notes that this device might have merit the final year of a recertification interval as an adjunct to other programs of continuing certification, but to have it stand alone as the sole basis of renewal is not very meaningful.

"Such an approach could not be quantitated and any state Lead Agency adopting it runs the probable risk of not having its commercial applicators accepted in other states for recertification."

In addition to the three program options already mentioned, a uniform and workable system of cumulative records is essential to the administration of programs of continuing certification. The guidance discusses two, the Continuing Education Unit (CEU) and the Continuing Certification Unit (CCU).

The CEU is a device widely used in continuing education and incorporated into numerous certification and licensing programs in other disciplines. "At the present time," the plan says, "more than 80 associated groups have adopted CEUs as a basis for handling their programs, among these for example, are pharmacists, electrical workers, dieticians, cosmetologists, lawyers."

The guidance says the CEU has been designed for such purposes and facilitates communication about training and education from one person to another, from one institution or agency to another, from one employee to another, from one area of the country to another, and from one time period to another.

"The basic premise of this system, one that has been established nationally, is that one CEU consists of 'ten contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction and qualified instruction,"

According to the plan, criteria have been established nationally which must be followed if an institution is to be authorized to issue and record CEUs. Most states have one or more colleges or universities with acceptable programs in operation. The land grant universities in 37 states issue CEUs as do state institutions in 8 other states. The plan lists the criteria required to ensure uniformity of programs between institutions so that units can be transferred or accepted from state to state.

The Continuing Certification Unit is a modification of the CEU concept which can be used to capitalize on the pesticide-oriented elements of various ongoing conferences, workshops, etc., that take place at the state level and in industry.

The guidance says many educational programs, such as turf and ornamental conferences, assign continuing education units to an entire program for the benefit of attendees. Some elements of such programs can be tailored to fulfill the needs of pesticide certification. Regardless of how many CEUs are assigned to the conference, consideration will have to be given to how many of these are germane to the certification process.. It might be that nearly all of them are, or that only a small number are, and care must be taken to differentiate carefully between them.

"The second advantage to the CCU designation is that it can be used exclusively by the Lead Agency of a state if it wishes and can become the sole designation in those states which at this time do not yet have the CEU system at their land grant universities," the plan says.

The plan urges states not wishing to use either CEUs or CCUs to develop a numerical system that is adaptable through a simple conversion factor.

In the third and final part of the guidance package, the committee says: "This program can work both on a state and national level, providing there are sound standards of performance and cooperation between regulatory, educational and user groups. It is envisioned that each state will develop a list of conferences, workshops, and other educational offerings from which an applicator may choose those activities most appropriate for his occupation and scheduling. Neighboring states may very well have appropriate conferences that one might attend. Further, both the pesticide using industries and private training organizations can request that their training programs be considered as qualifying for continuing certification units."

The plan says it is important that each state establish an Advisory Group that is qualified both to review proposed training and educational programs for content and instructional quality and to make suggestions as to new educational programs that are desirable.

"An Advisory Group presumably would be headed by the state training coordinator and would consist of subject matter specialists, the person responsible for continuing education, representatives of pesticide user groups, a regulatory representative, plus others as may be appropiate."

Turning to the requirements for satisfactory completion of an activity for which CEUs or CCUs would be given, the plan says: "Satisfactory completion, at *a minimum*, requires regular attendance at and participation in an activity, but may also involve other requirements established by the planning committee, course director or instructors.

"Such evaluation may take the form of a demonstration or actual performance, a project or written report, or an oral or written test over certain portions of the material. Applicators should be encouraged through appropriate orientation to accept evaluation as an essential element of training programs."

The committee recommends flexibilty in agency procedures. "It is realized that there will be variation among states as to how they approach the matter of continuing certification. We would urge that no agency set its procedures so firmly that flexibility could not prevail.

"To be acceptable and successful, no system can be overly involved and encumbered by excessive details. The goal is to provide opportunities and motivation for individuals to realize continuing certification."

Twin Cities Returns $3,700,00 EPA Grant

he Twin Cities area has returned an PA grant of $3.7 million for the contruction of a hazardous waste disosal facility because of an inability to ind an acceptable site for the facility in he seven-county metropolitan area.

In 1974, EPA decided to fund a chenical waste landfill to demonstrate hat such a facility could be built in industrial areas and accepted by the pubic. The project was to be a model for he nation's industries and users of toxic materials. The agency received 30 applications for this demonstration grant. Minnesota was chosen from among eight finalists to receive the grant.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency authorized the Metropolitan Waste Control Commission to undertake the operation of the facility. The MWCC joined the MPCA as its agency to complete the grant's requirements. Subsequently, the MWCC and the MPCA added $1.2 million of state money to pay for the project's projected costs.

The steering committe for the proposed project, the Chemical Waste Landfill Advisory Committee, decided last November to narrow the site search to two large areas: the 12,500-acre Chanhassen/Eden Prairie acres in Carver and Hennepin counties, and the 27,000-acre Pine Bend-Cottage Grove search area in Dakota and Washington counties. The advisory committee was then to choose a 200-acre site.

The following is an interview with Burton Genis, a member of the Minnesota Pollution Control Board who works full-time for the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers as an international representative and serves as vice-president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO. Genis was chairman of the ad hoc committee set up to facilitate the siting of the hazardous waste facility. In this interview, he explains why attempts to find an acceptable site failed.

Q. *What was your specific job in terms of this hazardous waste disposal facility that the state and federal government attempted to put into the Twin Cities area?*

A. What happened was there were three bodies involved in siting the facility---the Pollution Control Agency, the Metropolitan Council, and the Waste Control Commission. Each body took three of its board members and set up a separate committee referred to as an ad hoc committee which was designed to try and facilitate the siting of the hazardous waste landfill facility in the seven-county metropolitan area. I was chairman of this committee. It operated for close to 10 months in trying to deal with the problem of siting the facility.

Q. *I guess it was public opposition in the end that doomed the facility plus some other problems in terms of local land use policy. How do you perceive what happened?*

A. In all truthfulness, we started out almost two years ago. Initially, the project was proposed and then faltered. This time, when we started out, we tried to do first of all a technical appraisal of the seven-county metropolitan area. We were constricted by certain land use definitions by the metropolitan council. Therefore, in the seven-county area, the best geologically safe land that we could consider for sites were ruled out automatically because they were designed to be used by the metropolitan council designation as commercial agricultural land or what have you. So, as we went through the process, we carefully refined the area down, having to rule out some 30 odd different sets of criteria in evaluating land. We finally came up with search areas and within these search areas four tentative sites at which point we did environmental assessment work sheets on the sites to provide a technical basis for public input and comment. All along from the beginning, from the first inception in the seven-county area we invited and encouraged public participation through public meetings, notices to media and so on and, of course, citizen groups. As it went down, we finally went out and had public meetings in the areas after the environmental assessment work sheets had been produced and distributed and asked for testimony in the public areas. Meetings of 600 to a thousand people were held. Generally, the people responded well. The technical input was excellent. In many cases, it was additional to and supplementary to expert testimony provided the committee by consultants and staff. It was useful. The decision not to site was based primarily on one single fact--the geology of the area that the four tentative sites were placed in was really not that safe. Public testimony elicited facts which were unknown to the ad hoc committee at the time that they considered the sites. The consultants had not specifically enumerated some of these items. Generally speaking, the public testimony reinforced the concept that the technical and geological problems concerning the four sites were such that they could not possibly be utilized and considered safe. That was the reason for the committee decision. The public input also said, "We don't want it." This issue was not resolved. However, at the beginning of the process, the public said, "We not only don't want it, we don't think we need it." At the end of the process, almost unanimous public opinion was, "We agree with the necessity of a facility. We see what you mean, the fact is Minnesota needs something like this. We understand. We still don't want it next to us, but we understand the need for a facility. So there was progress made, at least."

Burton Genis

Q. *What's happened in the end though? Isn't it that Minnesota has lost federal money---$3.2 million---to put in one of these hazardous waste disposal sites and yet the problem is not going to go away and they're going to have to put one in eventually, right?*

A. Well, our problem was essentially we wound up with restrictions on top of restrictions. Had we been able to deal with the metropolitan seven-county area without any restrictions, I have no doubt but what a technically and geologically suitable safe site could have been found but because we have the zoning restrictions of the metropolitan council and other restrictions it was just not feasible to do. What has now happened is that the issue has now been frankly relegated to that of a statewide issue and it has to be dealt with by the legislature because the agencies involved, with the exclusion of the Pollution Control Agency which is a regulatory body, only have the authority within the seven-county metropolitan area and therefore can't work outside it.

Q. *A lot of people say it's almost impossible to put in a local sanitary landfill and now you're dealing with a hazardous waste facility which is even more explosive in terms of public feeling. Do you think there's any possibility that you can ever get public acceptance of a siting of one of these fills to take care of hazardous wastes?*

A. I don't think the public will ever join hands and jump for joy when they do it, but I think you will get to the point where if it's explained carefully enough and the people understand it, there will be begrudging acquiescense I would say is the best way to describe it. The problem is a matter of public perception. The site that we were talking about was a closed cover controlled site. At every one of our public meetings, we had a presentation of the description of the site, the processes used within the site, and an actual artist's conception of what the site would look like. This came as a great surprise to much of the public when they say this because they had assumed it was going to be something giving off noxious fumes, it was going to be an open sore area, and so on. To discover exactly what it was, was surprising to many of them. Some of them questioned us as to the fact of whether this was really what we were talking about at all. So, again, it's a very serious issue in the matter of public perception, and I think this is the key, the public must be informed, must understand, and must be a party to every step of the procedure from the inception of the idea to put something somewhere. It has to be.

Q. *So the next step will be to....?*

A. Well, the next step in this state is the state legislature has passed a law, a statute, where there's going to be work done on a statewide basis to attempt to deal with this. We cannot proceed in the metropolitan area unless the Metropolitan Council decides to change their land use definitions. At this point, we have no technically feasible area which is available to site such a facility in a metropolitan area.

Q. *And, yet, you've still got industry producing a significant amount of hazardous wastes that have to either be shipped out-of-state or in other parts of the region here---the state?*

A. Well, this is another aside from this whole process. We've discovered that really Minnesota has a hazardous waste crisis approaching because we have disposal primarily out-state and we have lots of wastes produced in-state and there is a great potential that within the next few years the out-state disposal areas will be unavailable to us. If we have no place to put this waste, we're going to be faced with a very severe economic problem. What will happen to the industries that produce the wastes and the jobs that are related to these industries producing these wastes?

Q. *That's one of your important points, isn't it, about jobs? That's a real consideration?*

A. Yes. I'm very fearful about the impact on this. If a small to moderate size industry producing hazardous wastes is faced with an economic crisis in the form of work when they dispose of their wastes, they may well be forced to close their doors because they can't afford to dispose of their wastes in the way that thay're suddenly required to do so and the economic displacement of their workers can be catastrophic. This is something that I really want to avoid at all costs. We can't afford it in our society.

One MPCA staff member's reaction...

WELCOME TO MINNESOTA

NO NO NO

LAND OF 10,000 PROTESTERS

Upcoming Regulatory Actions

On March 23, a Presidential Order was issued calling for the improvement of government regulations. On the same day, acting in conjunction with this order, EPA called for public participation in developing over 130 new regulations and established a national toll-free phone number for citizen inquiries about the status of these regulations.

To facilitate public participation, the Agency has developed a semi-annual agenda of upcoming regulatory actions which has been published in the April 6 **Federal Register** and mailed to over 13,000 individuals and organizations who have expressed an interest in environmental issues.

To assist with this effort to communicate this agenda of upcoming regulatory actions to the public, **Environment Midwest** is publishing it in its entirety.

The agenda lists all major anticipated regulations in air and water pollution control, drinking water - protection, noise abatement, radiation protection, solid waste management, and control of toxic substances and pesticides. It includes a description of each action, the expected publication date of the proposed regulation, and the name and telephone number of the agency contact.

The agenda enables citizens to contact the EPA staff members directly involved in regulation development well in advance of formal proposal while a number of alternative approaches are being explored.

The new toll-free phone number, 800-424-9064, will be in operation from May 1 through May 31, between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. This temporary service will provide updated status information on regulations that EPA is developing. It will be extended if the public finds it useful.

Publication of the regulatory agenda is only one of 40 regulatory reform initiatives announced by EPA Administrator Douglas Costle last December. In keeping with the President's emphasis on improving the regulatory process, many of these reforms are aimed at improving the Agency's internal management. These efforts increase the openness of Agency procedures and streamline the regulatory process to remove undue delay and excessive burdens imposed on the public..

Significant regulatory reforms of this type already under way include:

- Reducing paperwork burdens imposed by EPA regulations. A State-Federal task force has already reduced internal reporting requirements for EPA regional offices by 36 percent, and similar reductions for State and local officials are currently under review.
- Ensuring that EPA regulations are written in "Plain English."
- Formulating a "sunset" provision for new reporting requirements so they will automatically expire on a certain date unless continuance can be justified.
- Improving public involvement in the regulatory process through an expanded public comment period of 60 days and selective funding for public participation in rulemaking.
- Coordinating actions on public health issues with other Federal agencies and State and local officials, primarily through membership in the Interagency Regulatory Liaison Group.

Several of EPA's reforms -- for example, the regulatory agenda, 60-day comment periods, routine use of advance notices of proposed rulemaking, and the requirement that a plan for public participation is prepared before substantive work on a regulation begins -- have been incorporated into the new Executive Order. The President's Office of Management and Budget has cited EPA's procedures for developing regulations as a model for many of the new requirements.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)

NAME	DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED PROPOSAL DATE	CONTACT PERSON AND ADDRESS
Regional Consistency Section 101	The CAA requires EPA's regional offices to implement the Clean Air Act in a consistent manner. This regulation will tell them how.	June 1978	Paul DeFalco, Jr. Environmental Protection Agency San Francisco, CA 94111 415-556-2320 FTS 8-556-2200
Regulations Providing for State/Local Consultation Section 119	The regulations will ask the States to provide a satisfactory process of consultation with local governments, elected officials, and Federal land managers. The regulations will also require the States to choose a lead planning organization to coordinate the State Implementation Plan revisions for oxidants (smog) and carbon monoxide.	April 1978	John Hidinger (AW-445) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0480
Noncompliance Penalties Section 120	The CAA requires EPA to establish a penalty program to start collecting money from polluters after mid-1978 in an amount equal to the money the polluter saves by failing to obey the law.	July 1978	Dianne Smith (EN-341) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-2850

Tall Stack Section 121	The regulations will explain the degree to which taller smoke stacks can be used instead of pollution control equipment.	April 1978	David Dunbar (MD-15) Environmental Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711 919-541-5251 FTS 8-629-5497
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Section 166	These regulations require EPA to promulgate PSD requirements for pollutants other than particulate matter and sulfur dioxide.	December 1978	Do.
Visibility Protection Section 167(A)	The CAA requires EPA to prepare a report to Congress and guidelines which require State Implementation Plans to address visibility problems.	April 1979	Joe Padgett (MD-12) Environmental Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711 919-541-5204 FTS 8-629-5204
Monitoring Regulations Sections 309/319	These regulations would revise existing State and local air pollution monitoring networks. They also would require EPA to establish an air quality monitoring system throughout the United States with standardized monitoring methods and good quality control.	May 1978	Robert Neligan (MD-14) Environmental Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711 919-541-5447 FTS 8-629-5447

EPA is now revising the criteria documents for the following six criteria pollutants under Section 108 of the Clean Air Act. Criteria pollutants are those substances in the air which are reasonably anticipated to endanger public health or welfare and which are released to the air by numerous of diverse sources. A criteria document includes the latest scientific knowledge on the kind and extent of public health and welfare problems caused by the presence of a criteria pollutant in the air. After the revision of the criteria document, it may be necessary to change ambient air quality standards for these pollutants.

Carbon Monoxide	December 1979	Joe Padgett (MD-12) Environmental Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711 919-541-5204 FTS 8-629-5204
Sulfur Oxides	December 1980	Do.
Particulates	December 1980	Do.
Nitrogen Oxides (Short-term)	May 1978	Do.
Nitrogen Oxides (Annual)	June 1979	Do.
Photochemical Oxidants and Hydrocarbons	April 1978	Do.

The Administrator is now considering listing, other actions as described, the following source categories under Section 111 to control air pollution from new and modified facilities.

List of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)	The 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments require the Administrator to list the categories of major stationary sources that are not already subjected to new source performance standards. He must then promulgate standards for these categories within four years.	September 1978	Don Goodwin (MD-13) Environmental Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711 919-541-5271 FTS 8-629-5271
NSPS - Aluminum Plant Fluoride Control - Existing Plants	These would be guidelines for State control of fluoride emissions from existing aluminum plants.	April 1978	Do.
NSPS - Fossil Fuel Steam Generators (Revision)	The NSPS would be updated to reflect advances in the state of air pollution control technology for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate emissions.	August 1978	Do.
NSPS - Glass Manufacturing	Particulate emissions from new glass manufacturing furnaces would be regulated. The Governor of New Jersey requested that EPA develop national standards.	September 1978	Do.
NSPS - Internal Combustion Engines	These regulations would require the application of best demonstrated control technology to control emissions from stationary internal combustion engines.	September 1978	Do.
NSPS - Non-Metallic Minerals	Particulate emissions from quarrying operations and related facilities would be controlled.	May 1978	Do.
NSPS - Organic Solvent Metal Cleaning	This rule would control evaporative emissions from metal cleaning and degreasing operations..	November 1978	Do.
NSPS - Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels	This would be a revision of 1974 NSPS. The revised standard would propose the use of double seals rather than single seals on floating roofs, The standard, as currently being developed, would essentially eliminate one or two types of seals currently in use.	May 1978	Do.
NSPS - Sulfur Recovery in Natural Gas Fields	This regulation would control emmissions of total reduced sulfur compounds.	November 1978	Do.
NSPS - Metal Furniture Surface Coating	This regulation would control organic emissions from furniture surface coating operations.	December 1978	Do.
NSPS - Surfacing Coating Operations for Auto Assembly Plants	Evaporative emissions from coating operations in the auto and light truck industry would be controlled.	December 1978	Do
NSPS - Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing	Selection of a degree of control of emissions from manufacture of over 100 major organic chemicals would be made, A series of standards would be proposed.	December 1979	Do.

The Administrator has designated or is considering designating the following pollutants and sources as hazardous under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

Arsenic	A health risk assessment is being conducted. If it is determined that arsenic emissions (primarily from copper smelters) are a hazardous air pollutant, then emission standards would be proposed.	September 1978	Don Goodwin Environmental Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711 919-541-5271 FTS 8-629-5271
Asbestos Released from Crushed Stone	Use of crushed serpentine rock for roadway surfacing may release significant quantities of asbestos. A monitoring program is underway and results indicate standards will be proposed.	January 1979	Do.
Benzene	Benzene has been implicated as a cause of leukemia and was listed as a hazardous air pollutant in June 1977. Standards to control benzene emissions at a safe level (with an ample margin of safety) would be proposed. A number of regulations are under development.	September 1978	Do.
Coke Oven Emission - Charging and Topside Leaks	A health risk assessment is being conducted. If it is determined that coke oven emissions are a hazardous air pollutant, then emission standards would be proposed.	September 1978	Do.

The following regulations to control emmissions from mobile sources of air pollution are now under development.

Requirements to Build Demonstration Cars Meeting 0.4 Gram/Mile NOx Standard Section 202	All manufacturers with at least a 0.5% share of the U.S. passenger car market will have to build research vehicles which meet the 0.4 grams nitrogen dioxide per mile research objective.	April 1978	Paula Machlin (AW-455) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0596
Importation of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Engines Section 203	This regulation would attempt to improve the effectiveness and administration of EPA's program to prevent importation of vehicles and engines which fail to conform to Federal emission standards.	April 1978	Ben Jackson (EN-340) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0295
Selective Enforcement Auditing of Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles Section 206(b)	This regulation would establish a program for testing heavy duty engines and vehicles at the assembly line to assure compliance with emission standards.	May 1978	Chuck Freed (EN-338) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-2870
Selective Enforcement Auditing of Motorcycles Section 206(b)	This regulation would establish a program for testing motorcycles at the assembly line to assure compliance with emission standards.	May 1978	Do.
Penalties for Noncomplying Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles Section 206(g)	This regulation would allow heavy duty engine or vehicle manufacturers to sell vehicles or engines exceeding the standards if they pay a noncompliance penalty. They still could not be sold, however, if they exceed an upper limit.	May 1978	Frank Slaveter (EN-338) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-1572
Emission Control Warranty Section 207(a) (1)	This regulation would activate a manufacturer's warranty that becomes enforceable if the vehicle exceeds emisson standards as a result of defects present at the time of sale.	May 1978	Mike Scibinico (EN-340) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0297
Aftermarket Parts Certification Section 207(a) (2)	This regulation would establish guidelines so aftermarket parts manufacturers can certify that their parts do not degrade emissions.	August 1978	Do.
Emission Control (Performance) Warranty Section 207(b) (2)	This regulation would specify performance warranty requirements based on short-cycled emissions test for in-use vehicles. A regulation was proposed in May 1977 and it will be reproposed to take the Clean Air Act Amendments into account.	May 1978	Do.
Fill Pipe Standards Section 215	At such time as Phase II Vapor Recovery regulations are promulgated, EPA is required to set standards for vehicle refueling orifices and associated parts of the fuel system to provide effective connection between fill pipe and vapor recovery refueling nozzles. The effective model year is to be determined on the basis of lead time required for design and production of the required systems.	September 1979	Ernie Rosenberg (AW-455) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0596
Test Procedures for Measuring Heavy-Duty Evaporative Emissions Section 217	The CAA requires that a test procedure be promulgated which will require measurement of evaporative emissions from the vehicles as a whole. EPA will promulgate SHED procedures and standards.	May 1978	Bob Smith (AW-455) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0596
Emission Standard for Heavy Duty Vehicles Over 8,500 Pounds Section 224	The CAA requires EPA to establish emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles (6,000 lbs). Standards for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide are 90% reduction from baseline emissions for 1983 model year, a 75% reduction for nitrogen dioxide beginning with 1985 model year. EPA is in the process of developing a new test procedure for measuring exhaust emissions and must then measure baseline emissions.	December 1979	Do.

THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (FWPCA)

State Management Assistance Sections 101(b)/205	EPA may reserve 2% or $400,000, whichever is greater, of each [illegible] for grants for State management of the con[illegible] program. If all 2% is not used for construction grant management, the balance will be available for administering Sections 402, 404, and 208 and for managing grants for small communities.	May 1978	Albert Palmoter (WH-547) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-8802

Innovative Technology Sections 201(g) (5) 304(d) (3)	After September 30,1978, grants for wastewater treatment works will only be awarded if the grant applicant has considered using innovative alternative wastewater treatment techologies such as recycling and land treatment. EPA will publish guidelines on how to identify and evaluate innovative and alternative wastewater treatment methods after consulting with Federal and State agencies and other interested persons.	May 1978	Tom O'Farrell (WH-547) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C.. 20460 202-426-8976
Individual Systems Section 201(h)	Regulations will be issued on the awarding of grants to privately-owned treatment works which were in operation before December 28, 1977 serving residences or small commercial establishments where public ownership was not feasible.	May 1978	Keith Dearth (WH-547) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-9404
State Determinations of Priorities for Construction of Wastewater Treatment Systems Sections 201(g) (5), (6), (h), (i), (j) 203/204/205 (h) (2), 216	New regulations would describe the methodology for and the use of State priority lists for construction of wastewater treatment systems.	May 1978	Joe Easley (WH-547) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-4445
Administrative, Legal, and Other Technical Clarifications to Construction Grant Regulations Sections 201-205/207 210-212/501/502 511	EPA is reviewing all construction grant regulations under 40 CFR 35 Subpart E to make technical and administrative changes based on operating experience with the existing regulations.	July 1978	Do.
Local Assistance Section 203(a)	Construction grants for wastewater treatment systems are awarded in three stages. Regulations are being developed that would simplify the process for projects costing less than$2 million and serving less than 25,000 people by combining the last two steps.	May 1978	Do.
User Charges Section 204(b) (1), (5)	Each recipient of waste treatment service must pay his proportional share of the cost of operation and maintenance (including replacement) of that waste treatment system. The revision would provide for use of ad valorem taxes to collect user charges from residential and small non-residential users.	May 1978	John Pai (WH-547) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-8845
Industrial Cost Recovery (ICR) Section 204(b) (3), (b) (6)	Any industrial user of the publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) must pay back that portion of the cost of construction of such POTW which is allocable to the treatment of such industrial wastes to the extent attributable to the Federal share of the cost of construction. The revision would establish an 18 month moratorium on ICR payments to the Federal Government.	May 1978	Do.
Water Quality Management Section 208(b) (4)	Regulations would be developed for programs to abate pollution and improve water quality to meet the 1977 Clean Water Act Amendments goals.	May 1978	Joe Krivak (WH-554) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D. C. 20460 202-755-4911
Cost Effectiveness Guidelines Section 217	The proposed revision (amendment of the existing cost effectiveness analysis guidelines published as Appendix A to the construction grant regulations) is intended to provide for cost effective sizes of and sufficient reserve capacity for wastewater treatment works, and, at the same time, to avoid over-design.	May 1978	Myron Tiemens (WH-547) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-5806
Ocean Outfalls Section 301	POTW dischargers into certain marine waters may be eligible for a modification to secondary treatment requirements.	April 1978	Tom O'Farrell (WH-547) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-8976
Extension of Pollution Control Deadlines for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW's) Section 301(i) (1)	This regulation would explain the criteria for extending the July 1, 1977 deadline for the use of secondary treatment by POTW's.	April 1978	Shenna Halpern (EN-338) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-472-3685
Revision of Water Quality Standards Regulation Section 303	This regulation would require States to adopt water quality criteria for substances which the Administrator has determined have a significant adverse effect on human health and upon aquatic life.	July 1978	Ken Mackenthun (WH-585) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0100
Quality Criteria for Water: Volume II Section 304(a)	Ambient water quality criteria will be established for 65 pollutants.	June 1978	Leonard Guarraia (WH-585) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-245-3042
Pretreatment Removal Credit Section 307(b) (1)	These are the revised general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR 403) which would set out mechanisms by which owners or operators of publicly-owned treatment works may modify Federal pretreatment standards as applied to industries discharging to their systems.	April 1978	Steve Heare (WH-586) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-8856
Oil Removal Section 311	Dischargers of oil are liable for cleanup. These rules would establish procedures which must be followed to ensure effective removal.	May 1978	Hans Crump (WH-548) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-245-3045
Drinking Water Intake Zone Exemptions Section 312	These regulations would establish guidance for State no-discharge prohibitions for drinking water intake zones.	July 1979	Jonathan Amson (WH-585) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-245-3036

Secondary Treatment Standards for Commercial Vessels on The Great Lakes Section 314	This regulation would require a minimum of secondary treatment for sewage discharges for commercial vessels on the Great Lakes.	April 1978	Do.
NPDES Regulations - Program Definition, Procedure. State Programs and Criteria Section 402	Existing NPDES regulations are undergoing a comprehensive revision to reflect new requirements of the Clean Water Act, to delete or revise outdated elements and to generally clarify and update the NPDES procedures.	May 19 78	Ed Kramer (EN-336) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0750
Ocean Discharge Criteria Section 403(c)	These guidelines pertain to discharges through pipes to the ocean. They are based on prevention of environmental degradation or the waters of the territorial seas, the contiguous zone, and the oceans. Both industrial and municipal dischargers would have to meet these criteria.	April 1978	Tom O'Farrell (WH-546) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-8976
Technical Requirements for Approval of State Dredge or Fill Disposal Programs Section 404 (a-f), (k) (1) (m)	These regulations would specify requirements for designation of disposal sites and alternative testing for bioassays and bulk sediments analyses; and criteria for making decisions with respect to vetoing of disposal sites.	May 1978	Joe Lewis (WH-586) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-245-0581

Proposed effluent guidelines are now being revised for review of best available technology, new source performance standards, and pretreatment guidelines in the following source categories under Sections 301, 304, and 306 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Iron and Steel Manufacturing	June 1978	Ernst Hall (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2576
Petroleum Refining	do.	Robert Dellinger (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2497
Timber Products Processing	September 1978	John Riley (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-5554
Steam, Electric Power Plants	do.	John Lum (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2583
Leather Tanning and Finishing		William Sonnett (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2707
Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing	December 1978	Patricia Williams (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2586
Paving and Roofing	do.	Anthony Montrone (WH-586) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-6806
Paint and Ink Formulation	do.	David Alexander (WH-552) Environmental Protnction Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2586
Printing and Publishing Services	do.	Do.
Ore Mining and Dressing	do.	Gail Coad (WH-586) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2503
Coal Mining	do.	William Telliard (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2726
Organic Chemicals Manufacturing	March 1979	Lamar Miller (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C.. 20460 202-426-2497
Inorganic Chemicals	do.	Walter Hunt (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2724
Textiles	do.	James Gallup (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2554
Plastics and Synthetic Material	do.	Paul Fahrenthold (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2497

Pulp and Paper	do.	Craig Vogt (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2586
Rubber Processing	do.	Juanita Hillman (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2497
Soap and Detergents Manufacturing	June 1979	Sammy Ng (WH-586) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2503
Auto and Other Laundries	do.	Richard Kinch (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2503
Miscellaneous Chemicals - Adhesives and Sealants	do	Elwood Forsht (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2707
Miscellaneous Chemicals - Explosives Manufacturing	do.	Walter Hunt (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2724
Miscellaneous Chemicals - Gum Wood	do.	Richard Williams (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2586
Miscellaneous Chemicals - Pesticides	do.	George Jett (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2497
Miscellaneous Chemicals - Pharmaceuticals	do.	Richard Williams (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2586
Miscellaneous Chemicals - Carbon Black	do.	George Jett (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2497
Electroplating	do.	Joe Vitalis (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2497
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Photographic Equipment and Supplies	do.	Chester Rhines (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2582
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Mechanical Products	do.	Charles Cook (WH-586) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-7874
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Electrical and Electronic Components	do.	Ernst Hall (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2576
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Foundry Operations	do.	Walter Hunt (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2724
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Copper and Copper Alloy Products	do.	Do.
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Battery Manufacturing	do.	Ernst Hall (WH-552) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2576
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Coil Coating	do	Do.
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Plastics Processing	do.	Do.
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Porcelain Enameling	do	Do.
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Aluminum Forming	do.	Do.
Machinery and Mechanical Products - Shipbuilding	do.	Do.

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)

Underground Injection Control - Grants Section 1412(a)	This regulation would set forth the requirements for underground injection control grants.	May 1978	Tom Belk (WH-550) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C 20460 202-426-3934
Underground Injection Control Program Section 1413(b)	This regulation would provide minimum requirements for State programs to control groundwater contaminants from underground injection. An Underground Injection Control Program regulation was proposed in August 1976. It has been decided to substantially revise that proposal so EPA will repropose the regulation and hold a second public comment period.	May 1978	Do.

THE NOISE CONTROL ACT (NCA)

EPA will propose emission standards for the following products under Sections 5 and 6 of the Noise Control Act.

Lawnmowers	This regulation will set noise emission standards for new lawnmowers.	June 1978	Henry Thomas (AW-471) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 703-557-7743
Pavement Breakers and Rock Drills	This regulation will set noise emission standards for new pavement breakers and rock drills.	July 1978	Kenneth Feith (AW-471) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 703-557-2710
Truck Transportation Refrigeration Units	This regulation will set new noise emisson standards for new truck transport refrigeration units.	March 1978	Do.

EPA is also preparing the following regulation for proposal under Section 9 the Noise Control Act.

Importation of Noise Emitting Vehicles	These will be concurrent Customs Department/EPA regulations governing the importation of regulated products.	April 1978	Rich Kozlowski (EN-387) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 703-557-7470

THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)

Procedures for Reclassification of Permissible Uses and for Cancellation, Denial, and Suspension of Registration Sections 3/6/9/21/25	This regulation would be a comprehensive revision of procedures for reclassifying uses of pesticides and for cancelling, denying, or suspending the registration of a pesticide in order to make the procedures more orderly, efficient, and open.	June 1978	William Pederson (A-130) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0634
Exemption of New Drugs for Human Use Section 25(c) (2)	This regulation will exempt (from FIFRA) pesticides that are also new drugs for human use regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.	April 1978	Dave Brandwein (WH-566) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-8037

EPA will repropose Pesticide Registration Guidelines under Section 3 of FIFRA which detail the information needed in the following areas for the registration process.

Chemistry	June 1978	Do.
Hazard Evaluation: Wildlife and Aquatic Organisms	March 1979	Do.
Hazard Evaluation: Human and Domestic Animals	December 1978	Do.
Label Development	April 1978	Bill Preston (WH-568) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-557-7361
Product Performance	April 1978	Do.

THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (AEA)

EPA is preparing the following for proposal under Section 274(h) of the Atomic Energy Act.

Environmental Standards for High Level Radioactive Waste	The regulation would set standards for release of radioactivity to the environment as a result of storage of waste isotopes.	September 1978	Richard Guimond (AW-460) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 703-557-8927
Florida Phosphate Tailings	A 1975 commitment to the Governor of Florida by the Administrator of EPA said that EPA would establish guidelines on what to do about houses built near phosphate tailings that contain uranium.	April 1978	Do.
Guidance for Occupational Radiation Exposure	This guidance would lower existing (1960) radiation occupational exposure limits for workers at Federal facilities and those facilities licensed by Federal agencies, e.g. nuclear power plants.	June 1978	Luis Garcia (AW-460) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 703-557-8224
Protective Action Guidelines for Nuclear Emergencies	This would provide guidance for emergency response plans in the event of a nuclear accident, i.e. effluent release from a nuclear reactor.	June 1978	Jim Hardin (AW-460) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 703-557-8610

THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)

Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Landspreading Practices Section 1008(a)	These would be non-regulatory technical guidelines on landspreading practices for the beneficial use of solid waste as soil conditioner and plant nutrient.	May 1978	Bruce Weddle (WH-564) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9120
Hazardous Waste Criteria - Identification and Listing Section 3001	These criteria identify and list those wastes that will be controlled under the nationwide hazardous wastes management program.	May 1978	Alan Corson (WH-565) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9187
Standards for Generators of Hazardous Wastes Section 3002	This regulation would establish national standards for generators of hazardous wastes, covering such items as recordkeeping, containerization and labelling, waste identification, and reporting. This regulation would also contain provisions for a hazardous waste manifest system.	April 1978	Harry Trask (WH-565) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9187
Standards for Transporters of Hazardous Wastes Section 3003	These national standards would make transporters of hazardous wastes responsible for shipping only properly-labelled containers and only to permitted facilities.	April 1978	Do.
Standards for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities Section 3004	These standards would establish technical performance standards for hazardous waste management facilities relative to operating practices, location, and design. They would contain provisions for protection of surface-water, groundwater, and air quality.	June 1978	John Schaum (WH-565) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9200
Permits for Treatment, Storage, or Disposal of Hazardous Waste Section 3005	This regulation would require that each person owning or operating a facility for treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste to be granted a permit to do so either by an approved State agency or by EPA.	May 1978	Sam Morekas (WH-565) Environmental Protection Agency Washington D.C. 20460 202-755-9190
Notification System for Hazardous Waste Generators, Transporters, Storers, Treaters, and Disposers Section 3010	This regulation would describe a one-time notification requirement for generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste, which will bring them to the attention of the persons administering RCRA's hazardous waste program.	April 1978	Timothy Fields (WH-565) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9200
Guidelines for State Solid Waste Programs Section 4002(b)	These guidelines would assist States in the development and implementation of solid waste management programs.	May 1978	George Garland (WH-564) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9125
Guidelines for Federal Procurement Practices Section 6002(e)	These guidelines will assist Federal agencies to comply with the RCRA's requirement that procured materials be composed of recycled materials to the greatest extent practicable.	September 1978	Stephen Lingle (WH-563) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9140

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THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

Testing of Chemical Substances and Mixtures Section 4	A series of rules will be issued to establish testing standards for various characteristics and effects of chemicals and to require testing of specified chemicals in accordance with the testing standards. Testing standards are currently being developed for: •oncogenicity	July 1978	Norbert Page (TS-788) Environmental Protection Agency Washington D.C. 20460 202 755-4884
	•environmental fate	July 1978	Arthur Stern (TS-788) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-4883
	•ecological effects	March 1979	Do.
Premarket Notification Section 5	This regulation will establish procedures for submitting notices to EPA for all new chemicals.	July 1978	Blake Biles (TS-788) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-2482
Control of Polybrominated Biphenyls Section 6	The regulation would control the use of polybrominated biphenyls.	July 1978	Larry Dorsey (TS-788) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-8963
Chlorofluorocarbon Emissions Section 6	This regulation would apply to non-aerosol uses of chlorofluocarbons.	February 1979	Farrial Bishop (TS-788) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-8963

The regulations listed below have already been proposed and appear in the Federal Register issue of the date indicated. Please send any substant comments to the public comment file according to the information appearing in the preamble of the published regulation. Inquiries as to the sta of these regulations can be directed to the EPA contact persons listed for each regulation.

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE IN FR	COMMENT PERIOD CLOSING DATE	CONTACT PERSON AND ADDRESS
Guidelines for Existing Kraft Pulp Mills CAA Section 111	These guidelines to control sulfur (odors) from existing kraft pulp mills will allow States flexibility in establishing controls.	2/23/78	4/24/78	Do.
Control of Air Pollution from Aircraft and Aircraft Engines CAA Section 231	This regulation will propose, and for some classes of aircraft, repropose emission standards for large in-use aircraft to reduce HC, NOx, and CO.	3/24/78	7/24/78	George Kittredge (AW-455) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-426-2464
Control of Organic Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water SDWA Section 1412	These regulations set forth maximum contaminant levels for some organic contaminants and prescribe treatment techniques for others.	2/9/78	5/31/78	Joe Cotruvo (WH-550) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-472-5016
Motorcycles. NCA Section 6	This regulation will set noise emission standards for new motorcycles and replacement exhaust systems.	2/15/78	6/16/78	William Roper (AW-471) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. . 20460 703-557-7747
Guidelines for State Hazardous Waste Programs RCRA Section 3006	These guidelines are to assist States in the development of their own hazardous waste regulatory programs. The guidelines also specify minimum requirements States must meet in order to be authorized by EPA to implement their hazardous waste programs.	2/1/78	4/3/78	Matt Straus (WH-565) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9190
Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste RCRA Section 4004(a)	These criteria provide a basis against which solid waste land disposal facilities can be evaluated in order to determine probability of adverse effects on health or the environment.	2/6/78	5/8/78	Kenneth Shuster (WH-564) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-9116
Reporting on Substances Recommended for Priority Consideration by the Interagency Testing Committee TSCA Section 8(d)	The regulation requires reporting of existing health and safety studies for chemical categories as recommended by the Interagency Testing Committee.	1/3/78	4/3/78	Ed Brooks (WH-557) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0932
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) Manufacture and Distribution Section 6(e)	This regulation bans the manufacturing and distribution of PCB's and products containing PCB's . It also will include a revised definition of PCB mixture.	September 1978		George Wirth (WH-557) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0920
	This regulation would clarify what information is required with emphasis given to reporting requirements under Section 8(a).	December 1978		Ed Brooks (TS-788) Environmental Protection Agency Washington, D.C. 20460 202-755-0932
Records of Adverse Reaction Section 8(c)	The regulation would require industry to maintain records of adverse health reactions to its chemical products and consumer complaints about its chemical products.	September 1978		Do.
General Rule Concerning Health and Safety Studies Section 8(d)	This regulation will establish protocols for submitting health and safety studies to EPA for specified chemicals.	June 1978		Do.

EPA Begins Chemical Inventory

(The following is an interview with Steven D. Jellinek, EPA's Assistant Administrator for Toxic Substances, on the national inventory on chemical compounds now being put together by EPA.)

Q. Mr. Jellinek, we're in a period now where the Toxic Substances Act is being implemented. You're in a first cut phase of activities which is basically looking at what the national inventory of chemical compounds is. Would you go through that process just quickly for us?

A. Well, the Toxic Substances Act gives EPA the power to not only find out what chemicals exist, but then, to determine which ones are potentially dangerous and then to take actions to control them. We are in the process of putting together an inventory of chemicals. We expect that there will be over 70,000 chemicals that are now in commerce in the United States. That means that they are either manufactured here or that they are imported into the United States. Once we get this inventory together, we'll know not only what the chemicals are but in what volumes they are produced and we'll be able to begin setting priorities for controlling them. As you can imagine, when you have a list of 70,000 possible problems, you've got to try to very quickly figure out which problems are the most important and work on those and not work on the less important problems so our main objective over the next year or so will be to try to identify those chemical problems that are really important to public health in the United States and to environmental protection and to try to begin to control those chemicals---those really important chemical problems.

Q. *You have a first date cutoff coming up on submitting information. What is that date and what are two or three things that you are requiring companies to provide at this point?*

A. Well, the cutoff for submitting information is May 1. We expect to get from the chemical industry around the country probably between eighty and a hundred thousand different forms, reporting, as I said before, probably over 70,000 chemicals. We're asking companies not only to give us the name of the chemical and in cases where they've never reported the name of that chemical before, they've got to do things like draw the chemical formula for us and describe the chemical in terms of its boiling point and some of its other characteristics so that our experts can decide whether that chemical is unique or whether it really is related to other chemicals. Not only the name, but where it's produced and what volume is produced and on that basis we'll begin to try to isolate which are the highest production volume chemicals in the country and we're going to use production volume as a first indicator of priority for those that we have to deal with.

Q. *So you won't be going after specific substances to begin with? You're going to be going after volume?*

A. Well, the use of the inventory reporting to help us set priorities is an intermediate term goal. In the meantime, before we have that information available we know that certain chemicals are problems already and we are beginning the regulatory process on them. We've already just come out with a regulation that tells people how to dispose of PCB's. We are working on our proposed regulation that will ban the production and use of PCB's in this country. In addition, we just this past week published a regulation that bans the use of fluorocarbons in aerosol cans. As you know, that's a problem involving the possible destruction of the ozone layer and ultraviolet radiation. So we're working on those. We've completed several regulations and we're beginning to look into some chemicals that we know already are problems and that we don't have to guess maybe high production volume and we're taking a look at chemicals such as asbestos, such as chromium compounds, such as benzidene dyes, arsenic and cadium--and a whole slew of other common toxic problems that for one reason or another have been difficult to regulate under legislation that existed before the Toxic Substances Act and for which we have the authority under the Toxic Substances Act to deal with.

Steven D. Jellinek

Q. *Okay, a couple of questions that brings up. One of them is strictly some companies have been concerned about the fact that if they give this information to EPA, that there's some confidentiality problems, they have some trade secrets in terms of production volume and things like that. Are those concerns justified?*

A. Well, I think that companies---chemical companies in particular---have every right to claim certain aspects of their business as confidential or as a trade secret. The chemical industry is a highly competitive industry and very often the competitive edge depends upon the specific characteristics of a process or of an individual chemical itself. So we recognize the concern that the industry has for keeping things confidential and we also recognize that of the 70,000 chemicals the chances are that the majority of them are not going to be problems and therefore we don't want to put a very competitive and innovative industry in jeopardy when there may not be any health or environmental problem involved with most of the chemicals. So we are honoring this concern and we intend to keep information that industry claims confidential very secure and confidential if we agree with it. We will be challenging certain confidentiality claims because we also believe that we have a responsibility to inform the public of some of these problems and we will be challenging claims where we think they're not justified. I might add that the act does not permit industry to claim health data or safety data as confidential and we intend to make that data fully available to the public.

Q. *Just for the lay person to understand, when a substance is identified and reported to EPA, will EPA be relying on health data provided by the company to show that the thing is okay or will EPA be conducting what they call short or long tests to validate the data sent in by the company? How will that process work?*

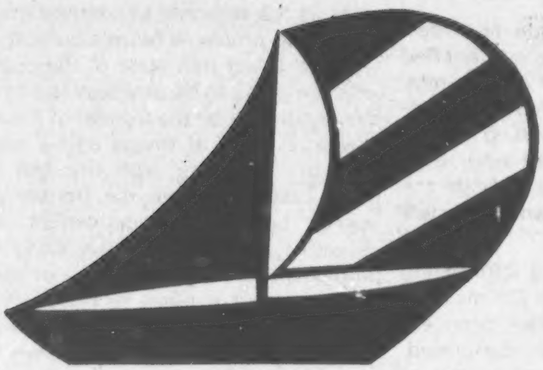
A. Well, we'll be getting information from a variety of sources. On many of these chemicals there have been extensive studies already performed, either by industry or by universities or by national health institutes such as the National Cancer Institute. Where not enough data exists for us to be able to make a decision concerning the health effects of the chemical, we will be requiring industry to perform additional tests to develop that data and this might include short-term tests. It might include longer term tests and when I say tests I mean feeding the chemical to animals or to various types of animals to try to see what the effects are and then making assumptions that those effects would occur in human beings. We have the power under the act, which is a unique power in EPA and, frankly, in government to, at our discretion, require industry to test certain chemicals to see if there's an effect and we intend to use that authority to try to develop information where information is missing and I might add on many of the 70,000 chemicals in commerce there are very large information gaps and we now have the authority to close those gaps.

Q. *Some people say that this is really the wave of the future in terms of environmental regulation, that what we looked at before in terms of environmental problems, like oil in the water and black skies, were really the simple problems to solve and that these are the tough ones when we start dealing with these minute concentrations of toxics. How do you feel about that?*

A. Oh, I think that that's true, that first of all we are a society that relies on chemicals in many, many, many thousands of different ways in our daily life and we've come to take that for granted. We've not realized that some of these chemicals may cause problems. It's just over the last few years that we've begun to realize that, and we're going to have to come to grips with that realization over the next many years and the Toxic Substances Act gives us the authority to come to grips with these problems but it's complicated by the fact that none of the problems are going to be very easy to solve. We're not only on the frontier of a new way of looking at things and a new type of regulatory authority but in many cases we're on the frontier of science because science cannot tell us with great assurance the kinds of problems these chemicals may or may not cause and in terms of discharging our public policy and social policy responsibilities we're going to have to make some very tough decisions on the basis of inadequate data.

Q. *So the outlook is possibly that because of the nation's concerns to protect health it's conceivable that someday down the line we may have to do without some of the benefits of some of the chemical compounds that the society produces although we hope it's few.*

A. Well, I think that's right. That's the tough choice that we're going to have to make and in every case, we do have to look at the choices. We have to take a look at not only the risks of the chemical but the law requires us to take a look at the benefits of the chemical as well and then to try to make a decision that balances risks against benefits and if the risks outweigh the benefits we've got to limit the use of the chemical which is an authority we have under TOSCA or to ban it altogether which is another authority, we have or to take a somewhat less stringent approach if that would be the appropriate approach for this specific problem. If the benefits outweigh the risks, then we have to decide that that chemical can continue to be used. None of these are going to be easy decisions but I think the Congress recognized that chemicals in products are not waste products such as we deal with in normal air pollution or water pollution laws where we're primarily dealing with wastes of industrial processes. In this case the chemicals are the products themselves and those products are valuable to many different segments of society and we have to carefully review the problems as well as the advantages before we make decisions.



LAKE MICHIGAN FAIR

Does Lake Michigan have a future? When will toxic pollution be cleared up? How much cleaner is the water in 1978 than it was in 1970? Where's a good place to fish, to swim, or to sail?

The answers may come at a three day "fair" at Chicago's South Shore Country Club, beginning at 1 p.m. on Sunday, June 4 and running through to 5 p.m. Tuesday, June 6.

Sponsored by the Lake Michigan Federation and the U.S. EPA Region Five, the Lake Michigan Fair will present information on all aspects of Lake Michigan, on programs now underway to clean up the lake and how people can enjoy the lake. Admission is free.

A working committee of representatives from industry, sportsmen's groups, universities, environmental organizations, civic groups, and government put together a program for every fish eater, water drinker and user of the lake. There will also be events for citizens interested in Lake Michigan - from technical workshops to how-to-do-it sessions on recreational activities.

The three day event will be similiar to the old enforcement conferences held in the late 60's and early 70's to call public attention to water pollution of the Great Lakes.

Outdoor and indoor displays will describe government programs, erosion solutions, groups people can join and many other aspects of Lake Michigan.

Sunday, June 4, 1978

Noon	**Sand Castle Contest Indoor Displays Open**
1:00	**Power Boat Demonstration on Lake Front (weather permitting)**
1:30	**Fire Department Boat Rescue Demonstration**
2:00	**Canoe Demonstration on Lake Front**
2:30	**Fishing Clinic**
3:00	**Sailing Demonstration**
3:30	**Tour of Lake Michigan Water Quality Sampling Boat**
4:00	**Formal Opening of Conference: Welcome Address**
4:15	**Introduction of "State of the Lake" Video Tape**
4:30	**Entertainment**

The events Sunday afternoon highlight the fact that recreational use of Lake Michigan depends on clean water. Many of the films shown during the Fair also discuss water quality problems and the need to make Lake Michigan swimmable, fishable and drinkable.

On Monday morning, experts will report on the "state of the lake" with findings from EPA's two year study of Lake Michigan. Such topics as "eutrophication" (excessive algae), toxic substances, the quality of shoreline areas and the health of commercial fisheries will be explained in a panel discussion. Later, in small workshops, citizens can talk with government officials about the issues. And there will be substantial time for questions, comments and suggestions throughout the three day event.

Monday, June 5, 1978

8:30	**Registration: Indoor Displays Open**
9:30	**Formal Welcome by Regional Administrator**
10:00	**Major Address by Official**
10:30	**Panel on State of the Lake by Scientists**
11:30	**Questions and Open Discussion**
12:30	**Lunch Break**
1:30	**Panel on "State of the Lake" from the Four Bordering States**
2:30	**Questions and Open Discussion**
3:15	**Break**
3:30	**Panel on Industry and the Lake by Industry Representatives**
4:30	**Questions and Open Discussion**
5:30	**Adjourn for Dinner at Nearby Restaurants**
6:30	**Panelists and Government Officials on Hand for Small Group Discussions**

Monday's events delve into the meat of the three day Fair. Under the 1972 Water Quality Agreement between the United States and Canada each lake would undergo intensive water quality monitoring and data gathering. Lake

Michigan was chosen for the first stage f monitoring because no such study ad been done since 1962-63. An arlier study had been done in 1954. Vith the three studies separated by nore than 10 year intervals, valuable omparisons could be conducted.

Robert Bowden, Chief of EPA's Sureillance & Research staff in charge of he two year project, said, "The latest tudy was essential to determine the ffectiveness of pollution control and emedial programs in effect and the esponse of Lake Michigan to hanging pollution loads.

"Comparisons," according to owden, "are most important for eviewing and correcting the priority cheme both governments have placed n their clean-up efforts and better oordinated international programs."

One message EPA reports to itizens, states, and industrial epresentatives is that water quality in ake Michigan has both improved and eteriorated. The lake as a whole is in n early mesotrophic stage (middle ged) and has become that way ecause of excessive nutrient inputs. ome near shore areas, however, ave improved from municipal treatent plant construction and industrial ollution abatement programs. But oblem areas remain. Toxic substance ollution, such as DDT and PCBs, is ery critical and poses a serious threat the future quality of the lake.

Two early conclusions drawn from e research suggest that the partial osphate ban on laundry detergents d on DDT already had nificant beneficial effects on Lake ichigan water quality. The strategy of nning substances before they enter e environment is shown to be an efctive technique.

Panels of state and industrial llution control officials will present sitions on their water pollution atement programs in Lake Michigan d their future directions. Time will be ovided for questions and answers ring the panel discussions.

The discussions will be kept simple d understandable for citizens as well special interest groups and chnical experts.

Monday evening will conclude with Consumer Forum hosted by the Lake chigan Federation and with enternment.

The Forum will allow consumers to ate the technical materials presented that afternoon to their particular interests in an informal setting.

Tuesday, June 6, 1978

9:00 Plenary/Indoor Displays Open

9:30 Small Workshops
Jobs and Lake Michigan/Health Implications/Great Lakes Basin Commission/Personal Actions to Protect Lake Michigan's Atmospheric Loadings

10:30 Break

10:45 Small Workshops
Beaches as an Inner-City Recreational Facility/208 Areawide Wastewater Treatment/Soil and Shore Erosion/Industrial Relations to the Lake/Non-Point Source Pollution/Future of the Great Lakes Basin Commission

11:45 Lunch

1:00 Small Workshops
Fisheries/Lake as a Recreational Resource/Coastal Zone Management/Eutrophication & Phosphorus

2:00 Break

2:30 Small Workshops
Toxics & Metals/Energy and the Lake/Clean Water Act Amendments/Diversion of Lake Water/The Deep Tunnel

3:30 Break

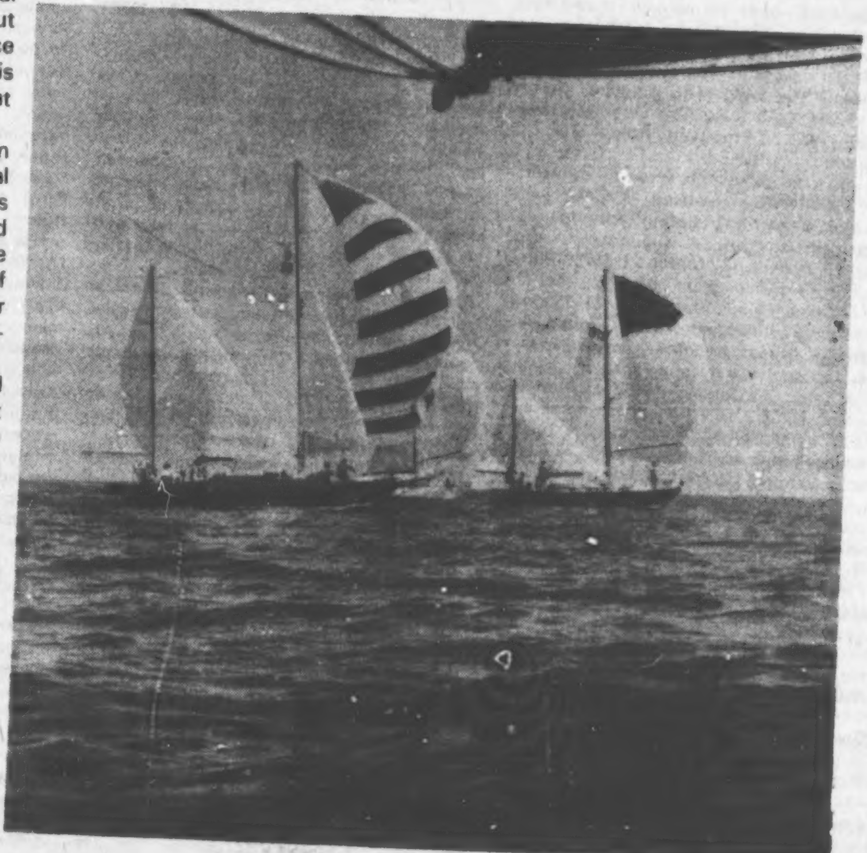
3:45 Panel on Future of Lake Michigan and Summary of Conference

5:00 Adjourn

These small workshops, hosted by experts, will allow citizens the opportunity to examine many issues in greater detail. EPA staff will be on hand to listen to citizen's comments, concerns and ideas for change.

Late Tuesday afternoon, citizens will have a chance to summarize the result of the conference and chart the future of Lake Michigan.

The South Shore Country Club is located at the Lake and 70th Street and is accessible by Lakeshore Drive, the Skyway and Stoney Island Avenue, the South Shore Branch of the Illinois Central and buses from the Loop. Special free bus service will be provided between the Grant Park parking lot at Lake Shore Drive and Monroe to the conference on Sunday, June 4, between 12 and 8:00 p.m.



FEDERAL REGISTER

March 15, 1978 - Rules: Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Petroleum refinery claus sulfur recovery plants. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania. Noise abatement programs: Transportation equipment; motorcycles and motorcycle replacement exhaust systems. **Notices:** Meetings: Ecology Committee, Science Advisory Board. Environmental Health Advisory Committee, Science Advisory Board (2 documents). Technology Assessment and Pollution Control Advisory Board, Science Advisory Board. Water planning and standards program. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification: State plans: Nebraska. **March 16, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Sodium chlorate. Water pollution control: Drinking water; interim primary regulation; implementation; correction. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Nonflurazon et al. Permethrin, Profluralin. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Substantial risk notification; interpretation. **March 17, 1978 - Rules:** Toxic substances: Chlorofluoroalkanes, fully halogenated, used in aerosol propellants; manufacturing, processing, distribution, and reporting. **Notices:** Environmental impact sttatements; receipt. Fuel additive waivers, guidlines. Meetings: Air Pollution Control Techniques National Advisory Committee. **March 20, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Pesticide programs: Registration guidelines; Agriculture Secretary notification; correction. **March 21, 1978 - Notices:** Air and water pollution control: Violating facilities list. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Butachlor; correction. **March 22, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (2 documents); Massachusetts, Tennessee. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Tennessee. **Notices:** Pesticide programs: ZOCECON. Toxic and hazardous substances control: TSCA Interagency Testing Committee report to EPA; availability; extension of time. Water pollution control; safe drinking water, public water systems designations: Wisconsin. Water quality standards, State; adoptions and approvals; correction. **March 23, 1978 - Rules:** Air pollution/ standards of performance for new stationary sources: Reference methods; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Noise abatement programs: Transportation equipment; motorcycles and motorcycle replacement exhaust systems; correction. **Notices:** Meetings: Science and Advisory Board Ecology Committee. Pesticide applicator certification; States or Indian reservations; notification to USDA. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Vermont. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: s - [4 - (Chlorophenyl) - methyl] diethylcarbamothioate, Metribuzin, **March 24, 1978 - Rules:** Air pollution control; aircraft and aircraft engines: Turbine engines, gas; NOx and NO2 emissions standards; effective date postponed. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Massachusetts. Noise abatement programs: Transportation equipment; editorial changes. **Proposed Rules:** Air pollution control, aircraft and aircraft engines: Turbine engines, large in-use gas; standards. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Meetings: Resource Conservation Committee. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Maryland. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Heptachlor-chlordane; cancellation. **March 27, 1978 - Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions: Asulam; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Methomyl. Waste management, solid: Disposal facility classification criteria; hearings and rescheduled meeting. **Notices:** Meetings: National ambient air quality standard Nitrogen Dioxide. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Bifenox, et al, Ethoprop, Pydrin. **March 28, 1978 - Notices:** Pesticide registration applications. **March 29, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** , Water pollution control: Drinking water, interim primary regulations; control of organic chemical contaminants; correction. **Notices:** Air pollution; ambient air monitoring reference and equivalent methods; applications. Meetings: Technology Assessment and Pollution Advisory Committee. **March 30, 1978 - Notices:** Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Nebraska; correction, Washington. **March 31, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Oklahoma. **Proposed Rules:** Air pollution control aircraft and aircraft engines: Turbine engines, large in-use gas; standards; correction. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. **April 3, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (5 documents). New Hampshire; extension of time. **Notices:** Pesticide registration: Applications. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Bonide Paris Green Pellets et al; correction. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Security of confidential business information; raft procedures, availability and inquiry. Water quality standards; marine waters; availability. **April 4, 1978 - Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Bentazon. 2-Ethoxy-2, 3-dihydro-3, 3-dimethyl-5-benzofuranyl methanesulfonate. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: 2-Ethoxy-2, 3-dihydro-3, 3-dimethyl-5-benzofuranyl methanesulfonate. **Proposed Rules:** Air pollution; regional consistency for implementation of Clean Air Act; inquiry and notice of meetings. **Notices:** Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act; violating facilities list. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Rhode Island. Pesticides; tolerances; registration, etc.: Ambush (Permethrin) and monitor. BAAM (Amitraz), Benomyl, Sodium monoflouroacetate. **April 6, 1978 - Rules:** Air programs; energy-related authority: Kansas. **Notices:** Environmental programs, air and water pollution, pesticides, etc.: public participation in regulatory process; subject list. Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: Colorado. **April 7, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States etc.: California. **Notices:** Air pollution; ambient air monitoring reference and equivalent methods applications: Ambient sulfur dioxide analyzer. Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Grants, State and local assistance: Sewage treatment works; construction; Buy American. Meetings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Toxic Substances Advisory Committee. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Bonide Pairs Green Pellets etc.: correction. Methyl 2-(4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenoxy) proparoate, etc. **April 10, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Maine; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air programs; energy-related authority: Virginia. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation;; various States, etc.: Nebraska. **Notices:** Pesticide registration: Applications. **April 11, 1978 - Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Bentazon; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Maryland; extension of time. **Notices:** Meetings: Science Advisory Board (2 documents) Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Cadmium; correction. Nortron. **April 12, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air programs; energy-related authority; Delaware.

April 13, 1978- Rules: Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Oxygen process furnaces, opacity standard.... Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Maine.... **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers.... Pesticide registration applications (2 documents).... 15487, Pesticide registration applications; correction.... Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Oryzalin....Oryzalin et al....**April 14, 1978-- Rules: Notices:** Environmental impact statements; receipt....**April 14, 1978-- Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: District of Columbia.... Toxic substances: Inventory reporting; availabilty and supplemental clarification.... **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plams; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Indiana.... Ohio.... **April 18, 1978-- Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; various States, etc.: Connecticut.... Florida.... Louisiana.... **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Dimethyl tetrachloroterephthalate.... **Notices:** Air pollution control: Exxon Corp., Platform Hondo; applicability of Clean Air Act; determination.... Food additive petitions: Inter-Regional Project 4.... Pesticide and food additive petitions: Ciba-Geigy Corp. et al.... Pesticide registration applications (((2 documents)....16400 pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: O-(4-Bromo-2-chloropheny) O-ethyl S-propyl phosphorothioate etc......2-Chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-4 -(trifluoromethyl) benzene....Hirsutella thompsonii....Methyl 2-(4-(2', 4'- dichlorophenoxy)phenoxy)propanoate.... 2-Methyl--2-(methylsulfonyl) propanal O-((methylamino) carbonyl) oxime; correction. Sodium azide..... Trifluralin....Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Concrete products industry; guidance development; availabilty...**April 19, 1978-Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (2 documents).... Pesticide programs: Registration guidelines; Agriculture Secretary notification.... Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Electroplating; report availability; extension of time....**Notices:** Air quality criteria; external review drafts; availability: Coke oven emission exposure....Toxic hazardous substances control: TSCA Interagency Testing Committee report to EPA; priority consideration chemicals for testing...

The Federal Register provides a uniform system for making available to the public regulations and legal notices issued by EPA and other Federal agencies. It will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for $5 per month or $50 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies is 75 cents for each issue, or 75 cents for each group of pages as actually bound. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 20402.

Readers interested in obtaining all of the EPA regulations promulgated in the Federal Register may do so by ordering Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 The 1977 edition of 40 CFR (in five volumes) has been published. The volumes and their prices are: 0-49, $4.25, 50-59, $5.75, 60-99, $5.00, 100-399, $4.75, 400-end, $5.75.

As a service to our readers, Region V has requested that the GPO Bookstore at 219 S. Dearborn, Room 1463, Chicago, Illinois 60604 stock a small number of these volumes. |To determine if they are currently in stock there, call (312) 353-5133.

. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . .

GM Penalty

EPA has announced that General Motors Corporation has agreed to pay $170,000 as a civil penalty in settlement of an action involving the production of 5,862 cars with the wrong pollution control parts.

The case involved the improper assembly of automobiles from two separate model years.

In the fiist instance, a routine inspection visit to the General Motors Baltimore (Maryland) Assembly Plant by EPA personnel in October 1975 lead to the discovery that certain 1976 model year vehicles, mostly Chevrolet Chevelles and El Caminos, were being built with incorrect distributors. More than 1,500 such cars had been produced at the time of the discovery.

The second instance, discovered at the Willow Run (Michigan) Assembly Plant in September 1976, involved the installation of the wrong carburetor on 1977 model year Oldsmobile Omegas. Over 4,000 had already been produced.

General Motors ceased inctallation of the wrong components and recalled the Chevrolets in 1976 to install the correct distributor. With regard to the Oldsmobiles, General Motors subsequently obtained EPA approval for the new carburetors, obviating the need for a recall.

"EPA recognizes that in the mass production of vehicles some mistakes will occasionally be made," said EPA Assistant Administrator for Enforcement Marvin B. Durning. "But we concluded that these cases indicated inadequate assembly and inspection procedures on the part of General Motors."

"This settlement represents a positive step in our program to assure that production vehicles are built like those that we test to determine compliance with air pollution laws," Durning said.

Aircraft Retrofit

EPA has proposed to expand existing air pollution retrofit standards for aircraft while reducing the stringency of individual aircraft emission standards set in 1973.

The decision to propose reduction of the stringency of the standards and to extend the time for compliance was made because the necessary technology to meet the standards did not become available quickly enough to permit compliance by the effective dates set in 1973.

Expanding the retrofit standards application to more commercial planes will have the net effect of reducing hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions at major air terminals by 1990 over what those emissions would be at the currently promulgated standards.

As an example, New York's JFK airport will show a 75 percent reduction in hydrocarbons, a 65 percent reduction in carbon monoxide, and an 11 percent reduction in oxides of nitrogen from aircraft by 1990 under the proposal.

EPA's action will also delay for two years all aircraft emissions standards currently scheduled to be effective on January 1, 1979. This will provide time for analysis of comments on the proposal and for reevaluation of the air quality background for these standards and the costs in meeting them.

EPA has worked closely with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the development of the new proposal. The two agencies will also jointly take part in an air quality analysis of aircraft operations which will be completed prior to the final rulemaking.

The proposal for amending standards and the final rulemaking fo moving the 1979 compliance date tc January 1, 1981, are published in th Federal Register of March 24, 1978.

2,4,5-T Review

A weed and brush killing pesticide commonly used on forests, rangeland, rice paddies, and rights-of-way areas such as highways and electric lines is being reviewed by EPA to determine whether these uses should continue, be restricted, or stopped altogether.

The pesticide is 2,4,5-T herbicide, produced in the U.S. since 1948 but the subject of controversy in recent years. Environmentalists contend the

continued on next page

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compound may threaten birth defects and cancer. EPA recently received some 450 letters from citizens and environmental groups, such as the Citizens Against Toxic Sprays, protesting use of the chemical.

On the other hand, many pesticides agriculture and forestry officials argue the weed killer is not a serious hazard but the only effective, economical weapon for controlling unwanted plant life.

Of special concern is a chemical contaminant sometimes found in 2,4,5-T products called "dioxin" or "TCDD". This is one of the most toxic chemicals known, capable of killing laboratory animals in extremely small (parts per billion) amounts. Dioxin is created as a by-product during the 2,4,5-T manufacturing process.

Persons interested in commenting on the risks or benefits of 2,4,5-T should submit their views by June 5 to EPA, Office of Pesticide Program; Technical Services Division, (WH-569) 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Penn State Air Study

A study completed recently for EPA by Pennsylvania State University in Allegheny County (the Pittsburgh area) supports the theory that an improvement in ambient air quality will, statistically, increase the probability of longer life.

The findings were published by EPA's Corvallis,Oregon, Environmental Research Laboratory in an 85-page report titled "Intra-Urban Mortality and Air Quality: An Economic Analysis of the Costs of Pollution Induced Mortality."

Significant results and conclusions include:

- Both particulate air pollutants and sulfur dioxides are related to pollution induced mortality.
- A reduction in particulates and sulfur dioxide in the air would reduce pollution-related mortality.
- The impact of air pollution on humans generally increases with age. This indicates either that the ability of the human body to fight off the effects decreases with age, or that air pollution stress has a cumulative effect.

Air pollution appears to have greater adverse impact on men than on women in age groups under 65. For people older than 65, however, the effects are approximately equal on both sexes. This suggests the possibility of relatively higher exposure levels at work for men compared to exposure levels experienced by women.

It was found that residents of Allegheny County would be willing to pay substantial amounts of money, through taxes, to reduce particulate and sulfur dioxide levels if it meant a reduction in the mortality rate.

Single copies of the report are available at no cost through the Office of Public Awareness, Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory, 200 S.W. 35th Street, Corvallis, Oregon 97330. Ask for publication number EPA 600/577-009.

Transport Regs

On April 28, EPA solicited public comment and scheduled a public hearing on regulations for transporters of hazardous waste.

The proposed regulations are intended to ensure that hazardous waste that is transported will be delivered to an approved treatment, storage, of disposal site without danger to human health or the environment.

These regulations will be one of a series of five covering hazardous waste management from the point of waste generated through final disposal; such regulations are required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (Sections 3001-1005). States may obtain EPA authorization to administer the regulatory program; EPA will administer the program in States not obtaining such authorization.

Under the transporter regulations, a manifest would be required for every hazardous waste, shipment. This document would describe the composition and quantity of the waste, the names and addresses of the waste generator and transporters, and the facility to which the waste is being delivered. The manifest would carry the signatures of the generator and each transporter and must be signed by a facility operator approved by the state or EPA as equipped to treat, store, or dispose of the wastes safely. The facility operator will then return a copy of the manifest to the generator to acknowledge receipt of the waste. The transporter will be required to keep a copy of each manifest for 3 years.

As required by law, EPA will be proposing in the next few months criteria and lists for identifying which wastes are to be considered hazardous. Certain wastes, primarily toxic wastes that pose long-term hazards, will be included that are currently not covered under safety regulations of the Department of Transportation (DOT).

DOT's regulations apply only to transporters and shippers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. EPA is proposing that the safety regulations also apply to intrastate transportation.

The proposed regulations also outline procedures for the handling of a hazardous waste spill. EPA will require that in the event of a hazardous waste spill, the transporter will immediately telephone the National Response Center (operated by the U.S. Coast Guard) toll-free at 800-424-8802 or the nearest EPA Regional Office.

Within 15 days after the spill the transporter must file a Hazardous Materials Incident Report with DOT, a copy of which will be forwarded to EPA by DOT. In addition to the standard information required on the form, EPA is requesting additional information on the enviromental effects of the spill such as its location in relation to surface waters, public water supplies, groundwater, wildlife habitats, and agricultural production areas. EPA will also require information on the quantity of material removed, the disposition of this material, and the the disposition and quantity of unremoved material.

After the EPA regulations are made final, the Agency expects the Department of Transportation to incorporate them into DOT regulations. This would simplify the problem of regulation understanding by shippers, transporters, and others who handle hazardous wastes.

These regulations will be jointly enforced by EPA and DOT.

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EPA and DOT will hold a joint public hearing on these proposed regulations on June 20, 1978, at the Old Town Holiday Inn, 480 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia,•from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Requests to participate in the hearing should be directed to Gerri Wyer, Public Participation Officer, Office of Solid Waste (WH-562), USEPA, Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 755-9157.

EPA and DOT will schedule further public hearings late in the summer on hese regulations; these will be held ointly with public hearings on the soon-to-be-proposed hazardous waste dentification regulations (Section 3002)

The proposed regulations for transporters of hazardous waste appear in he April 28,1978, **Federal Register**.

Cost Sharing Assistance

Many farmers will be able to get ederal cost-sharing assistance to help olve water pollution problems caused y agricultural activities. The Enironmental Protection Agency and he Department of Agriculture have eached agreement on how to set up he new Rural Clean Water Program

This agreement establishes a amework for the program, which is uthorized by the 1977 Clean Water ct. Signing the agreement in Washington, D.C., April 25 were homas C. Jorling, EPA's Assistant dministrator for Water and Hazardous Materials, and Assistant ecretary Huprt Cutler of USDA.

"This agreement on the essential ements of the Rural Clean Water rogram shows that environmental nd agricultural interests are comatible," said EPA Assistant Adinistrator Jorling. "The program is esigned to maintain the agricultural oductivity of the Nation and, at the me time, to improve the quality of its aters."

The agreement paves the way for tailed regulations on the program to proposed by USDA for public coment next month. Congress has thorized $200 million in Fiscal Year 79 and $400 million in FY 1980 for st-sharing funds under this program. authorizes the Secretary of griculture to enter into long-term contracts (between 5 and 10 years) with rural landowners and operators for the purpose of installing and maintaining best management practices to control agricultural "nonpoint" source pollution and to improve water quality.

Contamination of waterways by pesticides, fertilizers, animal wastes and sediment resulting from agricultural operations is a serious water pollution problem that must be addressed under the Act. These problems can be effectively solved using better soil and water managements practices. Such measures as contour plowing, using vegetation to control erosion, pesticide and fertilizer management programs and other practices, as specified in approved State and local water quality management plans prepared under Section 208 of the Act, are eligible. Some farmers will be required to take clean-up action under approved 208 plans. The cost-sharing program is intended to make it easier on the pocketbooks of farmers required to take clean-up action, but participation in the cost-sharing program is voluntary. Specific information on what clean-up requirements, if any, apply to a particular area can be obtained from EPA's Regional Offices. However, most 208 plans are still in preparation.

Jorling said that "water pollution problems related to farming and forestry production result mainly from high sediment levels in waterways due to soil erosion, the runoff of pesticides and fertilizers, and the contamination of waterways by animal wastes. Solving these problems is clearly desirable in terms of both agricultural productivity and environmental quality."

The agreement recognizes the strong contributions of State and local agencies and farm organizations in the control of water pollution from agricultural activities. The cost-sharing program, to be administered by USDA will normally pay up to 50 percent of the cost of instituting needed pollution control practices identified in an approved agriculture portion of a 208 plan.

Copies of the new agreement are available from the EPA Press Office (A-107), Room 329 West Tower, 401 M. Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460, telephone (202) 755-0344.

PEOPLE

Joseph J. Kender, former head of the United Steelworkers in Cleveland, has been named commissioner of water pollution control there. In his new position, Kender will be responsible for Cleveland's small sewer system.

Harry Von Huben, Chief of the State Programs Section of EPA Region V's Water Supply Branch, has been elected Chairman of the Illinois Section of the American Water Works Association. The appointment will last for one year. The International AWWA represents the largest group of organized water supply professional in the world. Illinois, with a membership roster of more than 1,200 managers, engineers, operators, officials, scientists, and others interested in public water supply, represents the **third largest of AWWA's 41 sections.**

The new chief of Air Quality Enforcement at the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is **Gary A. Pulford.** Pulford, who has been with the MPCA for seven years, was previously Chief of the Enforcement Section in the Division of Solid Waste. The MPCA says his appointment is part of stepped-up Agency efforts to assure more consistent and aggressive air quality enforcement.

1978 calendar

MAY 19-21

Citizen Conferences on Community Sewage Treatment Facilities, "Shopping for Sewage Treatment: How to Get the Best Bargain for Your Community or Home," Denver, Colorado, The Clean Water Fund and The Environmental Policy Institute. For more information, contact Karen Frenchek -- 202/638-1196.

MAY 23-26

U.S. EPA Technology Transfer, National Conference on Animal Production Waste, Columbus, Ohio. For further information on this contact Orville Macomber (513) 684-7395

JUNE 4-6

Great Lakes Commission Semi-Annual Meeting, Ramada Inn, Niagara Falls, NY (Great Lakes Comm., Inst. of Science & Tech. Bldg., 2200 Bonisteel Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48109, 313/665-9135)

JUNE 5

A how-to-session on implementing the Clean Water Act of 1977 will be held in EPA Region V at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare, P.O. Box 66456, River Road & Kennedy, Chicago, Illinois 60666. For further information contact Clean Water Act Seminar Coordinator, American Consulting Engineers Council, 1155 15th Street, N.W., Suite #713, Washington, D.C. 20005.

JUNE 7-8

Seminar: "Coal Transportation And Use In The Great Lakes Region" Duluth, MN (Contact GLBC for details, 313/763-3590).

JUNE 19-JULY 7

"Field Studies in Hydrology and Water Resource Evaluation" Ohio Univ., Athens, OH. Fee: $ 200 Ohio residents, $ 400 out-of-state, (Hydrology Short Course, 301 Tupper Hall, Ohio Univ., Athens, OH 45701, 614/594-6851)

JUNE 28

The next meeting of the Oil Spill Control Association of America's full membership will be full membership will be held at the Registry Hotel, 7901-24th Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota 55420 (612/854-2244). For further information, write OSCAA at 1515 Park Plaza, 17117 W. Nine Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan 48075 (313/559-8866).

JULY 19-21

National Convention, Frenchlick, Indiana, Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., 1800 N. Kent St. Suite 806, Arlington, Va. 22209, 703/528-1818. Contact -- Mrs. Nancy Batease, Bev Davis. Agenda will close one month prior to the convention.

SEPTEMBER 15-16

Annual Meeting, The Nature Conservancy, Suite 800 N. Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209, 703/841-5300. Contact -- Jack Lynn. Agenda closed.

OCTOBER 14-16

North Midwest Regional Conference, National Audubon Society. Contact -- Richard Madson, 701/252-8376.

OCTOBER 20-21

Midwest Regional Conference, National Audubon Society. Contact -- Marshall Case, 502/765-6734.

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Civil Penalty Policy Issued

EPA has issued a Civil Penalty Policy for determining what civil penalties the government will seek when civil actions are taken by federal, state and local environmental enforcement officials throughout the country against violators of the clean air and water acts.

The agency has appointed a Civil Penalty Consultative Panel designed to assist federal, state and local enforcement officials "to cooperate to the maximum extent possible, coordinate their efforts, and work together for nationwide consistency."

The panel will include enforcement officials representing EPA headquarters, EPA regions, the Department of Justice, and state or local governments.

EPA Region V Enforcement Director James O. McDonald, who serves on the panel, said the objective of the civil penalty policy is to assist in accomplishing the goals of environmental laws by deterring violations and encouraging voluntary compliance.

"The policy is based upon the main themes of the Clean Air and Water Acts, in which Congress required all citizens, private firms and public bodies to join in a common effort to restore and maintain the quality of the nation's air and waters, and to do so consistently in all parts of the country, in accordance with statutorily mandated time schedules," said McDonald.

The policy states general principles for determining appropriate penalties that the government will seek in individual cases. It is based primarily on four considerations -- the harm done to public health or the environment; the economic benefit gained by the violator the degree of recalcitrance of the violator; and any unusual or extraordinary enforcement costs thrust upon the public. The policy recognizes appropriate mitigating circumstances or factors.

"While fulfilling its primary objective to deter violations and encourage compliance, this policy has very significant additional justifications and benefits as well," said McDonald.

"First," he said, "the policy is fair in ethical, economic and geographic senses.

"In an ethical sense, it is fair because it will assure that violators of the law do not benefit economically from their violation.

"In an economic sense, it is fair because it will assure that violators do not gain an economic advantage over others who incurred costs to obey the law.

"In a geographic sense, it is fair because it will assure that no area of the country can offer lenient enforcement as an advantage to its industries or a lure to the industries of other areas."

Second, McDonald said, the policy seeks to improve the operation of the market sector of the economy by more fully imposing onto polluting firms costs otherwise thrust upon the public. "By internalizing more of the social costs of producing goods or services, it makes prices of goods or services better reflect the resources used in their production, and allows the market system to better allocate resources."

A third thing the policy seeks to do is compensate the public for harm done to public health or the environment, or for unusual or extraordinary enforcement expenses, he continued.

"Fourth," he said, "the policy seeks to make efficient use of government resources by removing economic incentives to violate environmental laws, thus maintaining high voluntary compliance rates.

"Because there are hundreds of thousands of pollution sources, even a small decline in compliance rates brings major new requirements for enforcement resources."

McDonald said the overwhelming majority of citizens, private firms and public bodies have met the deadlines and complied with what was required of them. "A minority have not," he added. "This penalty policy will keep faith with those who joined the common effort. It will help maintain the voluntary compliance on which achievement of our environmental goals depends."

EPA ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST

Cover Story

Pollution detective Stephen Mensing, 16, a student at Central Community High School in Breese, Illinois, shakes hands with President Jimmy Carter after receiving the President's Certificate of Merit Award in recognition of his outstanding research and persistence in pollution control.

One year ago, Mensing began sampling Beaver Creek located near Breese for water pollution. He determined the kind of pollution problems and the sources of pollution, including a dairy farm discharging fecal matter into a ditch leading to the creek, a leaking oil well nearby, and Mensing's own village of Beckemeyer, where a sewage treatment plant was discharging fecal matter.

Mensing is among more than five million young people in the United States who have taken part in the President's Environmental Youth Awards program, administered by EPA. The program, now in its seventh year, was created by Executive order to recognize, reward, and encourage environmental activities by students across the land.

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EPA Administrator Says Reg Benefits Exceed Cost

The impact of environmental regulations on inflation though minimal is growing, but the benefits, computed or not computed, exceed the costs, according to EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle.

"Most important," Costle said, "the public wants those benefits and is willing to pay for them."

Speaking to corporate executives at the Conference Board's "Conference on National Planning and Regulatory Reform," held April 27 in Washington, D.C., Costle said, "As measured by standard measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI), EPA's programs do contribute modestly to inflation. Chase Econometrics, which studied the issue for us, concluded that EPA programs add an average of between .3 and .4 percent annually to the Consumer Price Index."

Costle told the Conference Board, a non-profit, non-partisan organization made up of some 450 of the Fortune 500 companies which funds in-depth studies that relate to business and industry, that "those figures do not reflect recent legislative changes and may have to be revised. But the point is that even by standard economic measures, any conceivable modification of current regulations would not make a dent in the CPI.

"Furthermore," he added, "an estimated increase in the CPI does not mean that environmental regulations are inflationary. The CPI ignores improvements to public health, reduced property damage, increased crop yields, etc., that result from pollution control spending."

Costle told the Board that if the CPI were adjusted for these improved outputs, pollution control spending would not appear inflationary, as long as the benefits exceed the costs, which he said he believes is generally the case.

"I agree with economists like Paul Samuelson who, based on similar reasoning, have suggested that conventional economic measures such as the Gross National Product should be changed. I hope they will be."

In the meantime, he went on, we must continue to value the benefits of environmental programs because pollutants can be dangerous to your health. "They cause many diseases, including cancer. They also cause substantial property and economic damage, disrupt fisheries, and reduce crop yields."

Costle said the full economic costs of the impact of pollution on health, property, and animal and plant life are not yet known. "We are learning, however, that they are much more substantial than we once imagined."

He noted that the valuation of benefits of environmental programs is still a developing area of economic analysis, so there are no exact estimates in dollar terms of the environmental damages that we are attempting to reduce.

"The studies that have been done in recent years, however, do generally conclude that the costs of our regulations are warranted by the benefits derived.

"And it is important to remember that we are judging the worth of our regulations based on the damages they reduce. But there's no way we can calculate the cost of future harm represented by the pollution that's now in the environment. But we know it's potentially enormous.

"PCBs come to mind. All manufacturing of PCBs has stopped. Nevertheless, we estimate that there are about 750 million pounds still in use; another 300 million pounds in landfills and dumps, most of it uncontrolled; and 150 million pounds simply loose in the environment.

Costle said there is no doubt at all that more PCBs will be turning up in the environment, and they have a half-life of more than 100 years. "We don't know yet what the effects will be in people exposed over most of their lives to toxic chemicals."

He pointed out that the short-term effects of some of these chemicals are known. "We know that the pesticide DBCP causes sterility, and we know that kepone causes nerve damage. It is less clear exactly what the chronic effects of these and other chemicals are.

"What is clear, however, is that many do cause chronic diseases such as cancer."

The EPA Administrator told the businessmen that it must be acknowledged that a chemical revolution has been launched in this country in the last 25 years and that, in truth, we don't know yet what the sure consequences of that revolution are going to be.

Reducing health and other costs related to pollution is the major benefit we realize from pollution-control programs, he said. He added that other kinds of benefits that are harder to "cost out" are equally important.

"How much is it worth to a fieldworker to know that the pesticides he deals with are not going to be deleterious to his or her health over a long period of time? To the city worker to see a clear sky? What would a child pay to be able to swim in streams that once had been too polluted to permit it? What is the value of knowing that our water is safe to drink?

"And we know that there are carcinogens beginning to show up in small, but increasing amounts in many of our nation's water systems."

Costle said a dollar-and-cents figure cannot be put on these benefits. Moreover, he went on, economists don't know how to "model" the quality of life. Yet most Americans believe that such benefits are real and are demanding a clean and healthy environment.

"We would like to measure those benefits which have measurable economic value more accurately than we're now able to. We're working on that."

In the meantime, he added, the agency must and will rely on judgment. In making those judgments, he said, EPA will make a fair assessment of both their costs and their benefits to the maximum extent that is feasible.

"I do not make those complex and difficult judgments with a feeling of discomfort or isolation.

"There are those who say that regulatory agencies are not subject to constraints . . . that there is no institutional validation for our actions. I don't believe that.

"Rather I believe that EPA and others operate under a very real check. . . the Congress. And the Congress has just completed a thorough review of our program. Both the Air and the Water Acts were revised in the last year.

"In sum," Costle continued, "I believe our impact is minimal but growing; but the benefits, computed or not computed, exceed the costs; and, most important, that the public wants those benefits and is willing to pay for them.

"Nevertheless," he added, "we are not complacent nor resistant to change. We all know there are no quick fixes or magic solutions -- we do know that sustained effort is required to dampen the dangers of inflation."

A Program To Minimize Impact

Costle said EPA is developing a Regulatory Reform Program designed to minimize the impact of inflation. Whenever possible, he said, the Agency will regulate only when it is confident that the benefits exceed the costs and find more efficient ways of meeting environmental goals in the least costly manner.

"Fundamentally," he said, "the EPA Regulatory Reform Program is based on my belief that EPA must rationalize its operation. We need to do, and are doing, three basic things to achieve it."

First, Costle said, the agency is improving its system for ranking environmental problems in order of priority. And related to that, any ranking must, of course, include the social and economic implications of trying to achieve the environmental goal.

Second, he continued, the agency is moving to improve the efficiency and certainty of its procedures, both internally and in its dealings with the public. Red tape is a problem that constantly threatens to get out of control, he added. He said uncertainty of requirements can be just as insidious a problem---both for the regulator as well as the regulated.

Finally, Costle said, the agency is attempting to find ways to encourage the maximum possible amount of innovation by industry in solving pollution problems.

"This, in fact, is probably the real key to stretching the nation's pollution control resources as far as they can be stretched," he added.

Douglas M. Costle

Costle said EPA's reform program consists of a variety of specific projects. He said some of the changes have been put in place; some have been designed and are close to completion; and some are still in the experimental stage. "The point is that the machinery of reform is in operation, and that those we regulate will soon begin to see some of the results."

Turning to EPA's system for decision-making, Costle said the Agency's system is calculated to assure that all informed views are expressed and debated before the Administrator's decision.

"A new regulation is not simply shipped to me after being written in the air program or the water program. Rather, it is subjected to an intensive review by others with particular expertise, including economists.

"One of the most crucial elements in my decision-making is that a number of alternatives are presented to me. Each is analyzed, and for each I have an assessment of the costs and benefits."

Costle said the EPA system had proved attractive to official Washington. "In fact," he added, "it was the model for a key element in the Executive Order on Regulatory Reform recently issued by the President."

He said that Order calls for a careful analysis of regulations that may have significant economic, social, geographic, or governmental impact. "As I said, EPA is conducting such analyses, and we're improving our methods as we go. In addition, the Order requires other initiatives, most of which EPA is now doing."

It is not enough to analyze individual regulations, the EPA Administrator said. He said the Agency also needs to improve its system for deciding what rules need to be written in the first place, and when.

"Often these questions are decided for us by the Congress---and sometimes by the courts. Sometimes they are discretionary. Under the new Toxic Substances Control Act, for example, we have more flexibility in a number of ways."

Costle said dealing with toxic chemicals cuts across all EPA's major program areas, and some programs of other government agencies as well.

"As a result," he continued,, "we have undertaken a joint effort with the Food and Drug Administration, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission to coordinate our control of toxic chemicals. Working with these agencies is helping in coping with the more general problems of duplication and inconsistent agency actions."

The agencies have agreed on seven cooperative initiatives, including such things as development of compatible testing standards and guidelines, developing a common, consistent approach to the problem of assessing health risks posed by hazardous chemicals, and coordinating regulatory action.

"Less managerial and perhaps more exciting projects are also on our agenda. Some of these initiatives were mandated by Congress with the Agency's enthusiastic support; others are being developed internally. Taken as a whole, they promise to give the private sector considerably more flexibility in controlling pollution than it has had in the past."

Costle gave some examples. The first one he called the technology waiver. "This waiver, endorsed by Congress, allows companies that can show progress toward developing innovative technologies to get an extension of up to five years on meeting pollution-control requirements."

He said the basic criterion is that the new approach must be able to get the job done more cheaply, or more effectively, than what's already on the shelf.

"Second," he said, "we are developing alternatives to the traditional, command-and-control forms of regulation. We're looking at, for example the marketable rights approach, which would involve auctioning off the right to discharge a certain pollutant whose use has to be restricted."

"The marketplace bidding would allocate rights to discharge limited amounts of the pollutant to those sources which produce the most valuable products and which have no inexpensive substitutes."

"This approach might lead to a more efficient allocation of costs to society than would the usual regulatory approach of banning certain products or processes, because EPA cannot know as much about substitutes, production costs, and likely price changes as those bidding in the marketplace."

Costle said the agency is exploring this kind of approach in regulating essential uses of certain kinds of fluorocarbons.Also, he said, the agency has already used a "marketable rights strategy" in its emissions offset policy.

"With the offset policy, an area that wants to encourage new industry to come in but faces problems in staying within the limits set on air pollution levels has an important new flexibility. It can look for ways to cut existing levels of pollution."

He said this may involve working with existing industries to achieve reductions in their emissions or cutting auto emissions by increasing the availability of mass transit. "All are calculated to produce flexibility in deciding how to promote growth without damaging air quality."

The EPA Administrator cited a final example of a new initiative keyed to incentives instead of command which builds on the differences in marginal control costs for different processes in a single plant.

"We are looking for ways to shape our regulatory approaches so as to allow firms to find the lowest cost means of reducing their pollution by the required amount," he said.

Costle gave as an example a case where there were half a dozen sources of hydrocarbon emissions in a given refinery, and three were from sectors of the plant where the same level of emission reduction could be achieved at half the cost of the other three.

"With a marginal-cost strategy," he commented, "we would be able to let the company achieve the required standard by putting tighter controls on the three sources where costs were lower, and putting looser controls on the other three."

He said there are some practical problems associated with this approach--for example monitoring overall plant compliance. But, he added, the agency is working to iron those problems out.

Costle told the Conference Board that he is responsible for a regulatory program that will cause several billions in public and private expenditures over the next decade. "Just as you must manage your capital skillfully to maximize your returns, so must I make sure this multibillion investment is made wisely," he added.

"Health, safety, and environmental regulation is now a fact of life for both of us. Society has frequently moved in the past to correct market failures or malfunction. More recently, there has been an acceleration in public intervention on behalf of consumer protection, health, safety, and the environment."

The EPA Administrator said this public intervention has seemed to be growing exponentially. "It is time that we deal forthrightly with the cumulative effect of this intervention. It is also important that we not overdraw the case on either side. Cool thinking rather than hot rhetoric should be the order of the day. I think the business community recognizes this. And I believe that regulators are recognizing it, too."

Costle told the businessmen that there is no room for arbitrariness or arrogance on either side of the regulatory table. Rather, he said, there is need for inventiveness and calm dialogue. "Put another way, we all have our jobs to do, and we owe each other frankness, honestly, and sincere best efforts," he concluded.

EPA Official Comments On Productivity Study

EPA's highest ranking official for planning and management, William Drayton, Jr., has commented on a recently completed study of the effects of environmental, safety and other social regulation on productivity by Edward Denison, a Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution.

The Denison study, which was summarized in the Commerce Department's **Survey of Current Business**, concentrates on the effects of (1) pollution control, (2) occupational health and safety, and (3) the increase in crime and dishonesty on productivity (output per unit of input) in the manufacturing, mining and service sectors.

Findings of the Study

Denison's major findings include the following: "By 1975, output per unit of input in the nonresidential business sector of the economy was 1.8 percent smaller than it would have been if business had operated under 1967 conditions. (Of this amount, 1.0 percent is ascribable to pollution abatement and 0.4 percent each to: employee safety and health programs and to the increase in dishonesty and crime.) The annual decreases in output per unit of input were: from 1972 to 1973, 0.2 percentage points, 0.4 percentage points, and from 1974 to 1975, 0.5 percentage points.

"A reduction of 0.5 percentage points in the annual growth rate, the reduction reached by 1975, is equal to nearly one-fourth of the annual growth rate of output per unit of input from 1948 to 1969 (2.1 percent) and nearly one-fifth of the growth rate of output per person employed during that timespan (2.6 percent). The fractions are even larger if comparisons are made with more recent growth rates, which are lower for reasons besides the impact of pollution abatement, employee safety programs, and crime."

Denison acknowledges weaknesses in the data that were available for his analysis and notes that the results are subject to interpretation. He mentions a number of key reservations about his methodology and conclusions. The paper is limited to an analysis of output per unit of input. There is no claim that total output and GNP are actually reduced as a result of pollution controls or other factors.

Drayton's Comments

While acknowledging that, in general, the study is professionally done, Drayton, Assistant Administrator for Planning and Management, made the following observations about Denison's analysis.

"It ignores the benefits of environmental controls," said Drayton. "When he projects output per unit of input to be lower than it would have been without pollution controls, he does not count the benefits in terms of health, property values, recreation, and aesthetics from air and water clean-up

continued on next page

EPA Official Comments... (continued)

because they are not included in standard economic accounts (and they are quite difficult to quantify in dollar terms.)

"If (and only if) the benefits of environmental controls are greater than the full costs, total output (including some outputs not now measured) will be greater than it would have been per unit input."

Drayton said the study assumes that every dollar spent on pollution control results in a dollar less of so-called "productive" spending. "This may not be true," he added. "Certainly individual companies do make dollar-for-dollar substitutions of this type because they can frequently raise additional money at a higher cost of capital that still allows profitable investment in some "productive" investments that might have been dropped if only a fixed amount of capital were available."

The EPA Assistant Administrator pointed out that the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy may tend to produce dollar-for-dollar substitution on an aggregate level; but macroeconomic forecasts done by Chase Econometrics Associates and Data Resources, Inc., two of the Nation's leading economic forecasting firms, disagree with Denison's assumption.

"Though spending on pollution control may lower conventional measures of productivity, it has probably resulted in more jobs in the early years of the environmental program," Drayton pointed out. "Chase Econometrics estimated the unemployment rate to be 0.4 percent lower in 1976 than it would have been without pollution controls. In later years unemployment is expected to be slightly higher than it would have been as a result of the depressing effect of higher prices due to pollution control spending on the economy."

Finally, Drayton observed that *Denison's estimated impacts are attributed to all pollution control spending ($35 billion in 1976), not just that due to Federal regulations ($15 billion).* "The $35 billion includes all air and water controls required by state-level agencies, as well as solid waste collection costs that have been experienced for many years," he said.

EPA Region V Sponsors

Demonstration of the effectiveness of emission control devices in Phoenix, Arizona.

Some 40 key officials from the six states in EPA Region V participated in an agency-sponsored executive workshop held May 1-3 in Phoenix, Arizona, and Portland, Oregon, designed to assist the states in the implementation of an emissions inspection-maintenance program for motor vehicles required by the Clear Air Act Amendments of 1977.

The workshop included tours of ongoing inspection-maintenance programs in both of these cities. The Phoenix program is run by a private company under contract to the state of Arizona, and the Portland program is administered by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

EPA Region V's Acting Regional Administrator, Valdas V. Adamkus, who led the EPA contingency to the workshop, said: "All states in Region V presently have nonattainment areas for photochemical oxidants and carbon monoxide and are required to submit a plan to EPA by January 1, 1979, to attain these standards." He said each of these plans is likely to need a motor vehicle emission-inspection program to attain the standards.

The officials attending the workshop represented state highway departments, departments of transportation, environmental protection agencies, traffic safety and motor vehicle inspection bureaus, legislatures, governor's offices, and municipal leagues.

"The implementation of inspection-maintenance will involve the cooperation of a number of state agencies," Adamkus said. "The workshop provided an opportunity for representatives of these agencies to learn what is involved in the operation of an inspection-maintenance program and to discuss common problems and concerns with their counterparts from other states.

"We feel that each of the participants came away from the workshop with a better understanding of what his role would be in the implementation and operation of a program in his own state."

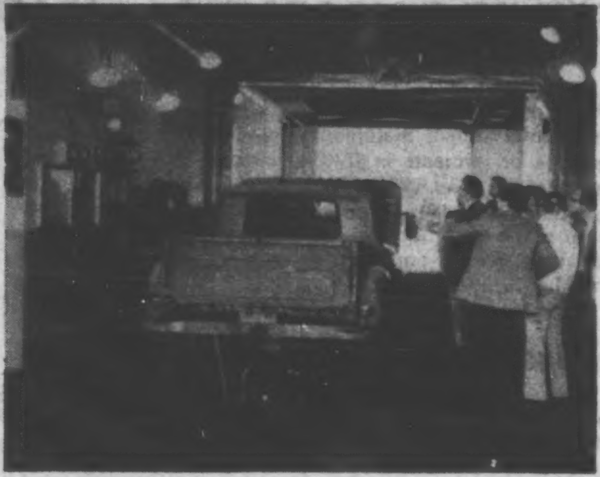
The Region V Acting Administrator said most of the participants said they were pleased with what went on at the workshop and that they considered it both beneficial and informative. "We believe it accomplished its intended purpose of making the key decision-makers aware that inspection-maintenance is a reasonably available control measure that has been successfully implemented in a number of places."

Adamkus said the program works very well in Phoenix and Portland. "In Phoenix, for example, very impressive emission reductions have been achieved by the program. Tailpipe emmissions of hydrocarbons have been reduced by 40 percent and emmissions of carbon monoxide have declined 25 percent.

"Inspection-maintenance is the most effective control strategy we have for transportation related pollutants. From no other single control strategy can we obtain emission

Auto Testing Workshop

Workshop participants inspecting testing equipment in multiple-lane testing facility in Phoenix. The city has 11 such facilities.



An inspection lane for combined testing of noise and emissions systems in Portland, Oregon.

reductions of this magnitude. Inspection-maintenance will be the keystone of our efforts to reduce the harmful levels of carbon monoxide and ozone we are now experiencing in each of our six states.

Adamkus stressed the health implications of carbon monoxide and ozone. "These pollutants are now the main air pollution problem in most of our nation's cities. Ozone is a severe irritant to the respiratory system and can cause changes in lung function. This is the hazard that keeps the elderly, the very young and those with respatory problems virtually trapped indoors during air pollution alerts that can extend for many days. Carbon monoxide interferes with the body's adsorption of life-sustaining oxygen. It makes breathing difficult and can impair heart function. Carbon monoxide exposure is especially harmful to persons who have lung disease, anemia,or cerebrovascular diseases."

"Benefits other than emission reductions can also be derived from inspection-maintenance programs," Adamkus continued. "EPA studies have shown that a 5-10 percent improvement in fuel economy can be achieved following an emissions tuneup. In most cases fuel savings will more than offset the cost of repairs for a failing vehicle."

Adamkus said a well-designed inspection-maintenance program can minimize inconvenience and excessive costs to the public. For example, certain categories of vehicles may be exempted from testing. These exemptions could include older automobiles or farm vehicles. Limitations may also be placed on the cost of repairing vehicles which fail the test.

As an example of this, Arizona, which currently operates an inspection-maintenance program, has limited repair liability to $25 on pre-1968 vehicles and $75 on newer models. Repair costs are, in most cases, much lower than one might expect. In the Portland, program, 70 percent of the required repairs cost the vehicle owner less than $10.

Adamkus said regional officials are now working closely with each of the states in a technical support capacity as they go through their evaluations of the various approaches to an inspection-maintenance program trying to help them come up with a program that best fits their needs.

Three Options Available

In addition to the private contractor and the state-operated options that are being employed in Phoenix and Portland, respectively, a third option, inspection by a private garage, is also available. Each option has its own merits and state decision-makers will choose the one that is most appropriate for their particular circumstances.

Under the private contractor option, the state enters into a renewable contract with a private company to construct the testing facilities and perform the emissions checks. The initial program costs to a state are minimal in this approach and no new layer of bureaucracy is created.

With the state-operated alternative, the state would buy the land and equipment, and operate the facilities. This option provides the state with greater flexibility in the event the state desires to make changes in the program because the state is not bound by a contract.

Under the private garage option, service stations would be certified by the state to do the emissions testing. This approach can be most easily combined with existing safety inspection programs that are already being conducted by private garages in some states.

Under all of the options, there will be very little cost to the state as the program will be essentially self-supporting through an inspection fee which is expected to average $5.

Not a Federal Program

"We want to stress that we don't consider inspection-maintenance to be a federal program that the federal government will promulgate for the states. The states will have a lot of flexibility in designing the program that best fits their own needs and circumstances. We just have some minimum requirements that we're asking them to meet. But it's essentially a program that the states will develop and implement themselves," Adamkus concluded.

Region V Comments On
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Starting in this issue, Region V will be publishing a monthly summary of comments that we have made on Environmental Impact Statements prepared by other Federal agencies on projects in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The comments covered in each summary will run from the tenth of one month to the tenth of the next month; thus, in this issue, we are publishing summaries of comment letters sent between April 10 and May 10, 1978.

For each EIS, we will give the sponsoring agency, the type and location of the project, a brief description, a summary of our comments, the rating that we assigned to the project and the ELS, and the date of our comment letter. Copies of individual comment letters will be sent on request made to the Office of Federal Activities by phone or letter. (We are sorry, but we cannot establish a mailing list for regular distribution of these letters.) This information was submitted by Ronald L. Mustard, Director of the Region V Office of Federal Activities.

April 10 to May 10, 1978

Sponsoring Agency, Project Number, Type of EIS	Project, Location	Description	Summary of Comments	*Rating, Comment Date
Interstate Commerce Commission 77-064-1706 (Final)	Railroad; Lake County, IN	Construction of connecting track, Grand Trunk Western RR	FEIS contains no discussion of alternative noise mitigation, commitment to use	(Draft ER-2) 4-14-78
Soil Conservation Service, USDA 78-003-935 (Draft)	Rush Creek Watershed; Fairfield, Hocking, and Perry Counties, OH	Flood Control Impoundments & Dikes; Channel Modification	Potential violation of water quality standards for temperature, suspended solids; need general water quality information for reservoir; commitment to mitigation	ER-2; 4-14-78
Corps of Engineers, Detroit District 78-004-133 (Draft)	Harbor of Refuge; Harbor Beach, MI	Confined Disposal Facility, Structure Repairs, Maintenance Dredging	Implement measures to prevent contamination of local well-water supplies; describe proposed monitoring program; recommended certain dredging conditions to protect water supply intake quality	LO-2; 4-17-78
Housing and Urban Development 77-062-1025 (Final)	Riverside Green & Hills; Columbus, OH	Planned Unit Development --home mortgage insurance	Inform buyers when in restricted noise zone; allow greater building setback or agree in writing to noise mitigation measures; urge commuter bus to reduce air pollution, traffic; consider solar heating or architecture	(Draft LO-2); 4-27-78
Housing and Urban Development 78-015-1025 (Draft)	Laurel Greene; Columbus, OH	Planned Unit Development -- home mortgage insurance	Discuss sanitary waste treatment, discourage septic systems; urge commuter bus, solar architecture and/or heat	3 4-27-78
Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District. 77-044-115 (Final)	Big Creek Flood Protection; Cleveland, OH	Modified Channel, closed conduit, grass-lined floodway, for Cleveland Zoo	Recommend open, free-flowing channel and landscaped floodway, in lieu of combination channel and closed conduit system	(Draft ER-2); 4-28-78
Illinois Dept. of Transportation (for Federal Highway Administration) 77-028-421 (Final)	FA Route 595, Colona Road; Rock Island & Henry Counties, IL	Highway Construction	No objections	(Draft LO-1); 4-28-78
Housing and Urban Development 77-021-1022 (Final)	Old Mill Park Subdivision; Indianapolis, IN	Housing	Remain concerned about adverse water quality impacts; EIS should be used as decision document, not after-the-fact justification	(Draft ER-2); 4-28-78
Indiana State Highway Commission (for FHWA) 78-010-422 (Draft)	Circumurban Route; Fort Wayne, IN	Highway Construction	Estimate noise sensitive receivers, evaluate noise mitigation measures; micro-scale air quality analysis for each alternative; incorporate sediment basins for runoff; minimize river habitat disruption; explain disposal methods for debris	LO-2; 5-5-78

FEDERAL REGISTER

April 20, 1978 - Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Ohio; correction. **Notices:** Pesticides; intensive scientific review ingredient list. **April 21, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Illinois. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers. Environmental statements: availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts, Meetings: Science Advisory Board. Pesticides; tolerances, registration,. etc.: 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid. **April 24, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: New York (2 documents). **Proposed Rules:** Waste management, solid: Disposal facility classification criteria; hearing and extension of time. **Notices:** Meetings: Science Advisory Board. Pesticide registration applications (2 documents). Pesticide registration applications; corrections (2 documents). 17397. Pesticide uses, restricted; classification procedures; reprint availability. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: 2-(4(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyle) phenoxy) propanoate. **April 25, 1978 - Rules:** Grants, State and local assistance; State management assistance grants. Treatment works construction. Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories; Pesticide chemicals manufacturing. **Proposed Rules:** Grants, State and local assistance; Treatment works construction. Ocean dumping: Secondary treatment requirements for discharges into marine waters. **April 26, 1978 - Rules:** Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories; Fertilizer manufacturing. **Proposed Rules:** Air programs; fuels and fuel additives; Refineries, small. **Notices** Water pollution; sole or principal source aquifer area designation; Guam.

April 27, 1978 - Notices: Meetings: Drinking Water National Advisory Council. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Colorado. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Gossyplure, H.F. Water pollution control: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. **April 28, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans;approval and a promulgation; various States, etc.: California; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: New Jersey. Waste management, solid: Hazardous wastes, standards for transporters. **Notices:** Air quality criteria; external review drafts; availability: Arsenic. Environmental impact statements; receipt. Pesticide and food additive petitions: Merck & Co., Inc., et al. Water quality standards, State; adoptions and approvals. **May 1, 1978. - Notices:** Water pollution control; sale drinking water; interim primary regulations; control of organic chemical contaminants. **Notices:** Food additive and pesticide chemicals, petitions: Monsanto and Mobay. **May 4, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal government after stautory deadlines: New York. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Chlorothalonil. **Notices:** Meetings: Resource Conservation Committee. Science Advisory Board. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Cyano. (3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl-4-chloro-alpha-(1-nwrgt-kwrgtk) benzeneacetate. **HEXAKIS** (2 methylphenylpropyl)-distannoxane; withdrawn. Nortron. 2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; correction. **May 5, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: North Carolina. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers. Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements; weekly receipts. Food additive petitions: Elanco Products Co. Monsanto Agricultural Products Co. Meetings: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Committee. Pesticide registration applications. **May 8, 1978 - Notices:** Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: Rhode Island; correction.

Sponsoring Agency, Project Number, Type of EIS	Project, Location	Description	Summary of Comments	*Rating, Comment Date
Corps of Engineers, Chicago District 77-061-126 (Final)	O&M Activity; Michigan City, IN	Maintenance dredging	Cease work if adverse rise in debris, suspended solids, or other water quality parameter at local intakes; stop work if wind or current can cause pollutants or debris to degrade water supply; notify water supply facilities within 3 miles of activity	(Draft LO-2); 5-2-78
Federal Aviation Administration 78-007-413 (Draft)	Airport; Menominee, MI	Land acquisition, runway construction	Concerned about noise impacts on large number of houses; evaluate noise mitigation, especially limit on operations by number of flights or noise per aircraft; define marsh areas, discuss alternatives to destruction, possible compensation measures	ER-2; 5-5-78
Housing & Urban Development 77-063-1021 (Final)	Fox Trails; Cary, IL	Planned Unit Development --mortgage insurance	Require adequate treatment of water supply; possible need for Corps of Engineers permit for marina	(Draft LO-2); 5-8-78

• Alphanumeric Code:

LO -- Lack of objections or minor changes suggested

ER -- Environmental reservations on certain aspects of project, suggest further study of modifications or alternatives

EU -- Proposed action environmentally unsatisfactory, potential safeguards are insufficient

1 -- Adequately sets forth impact and alternatives to proposed action

2 -- Insufficient information, EPA cannot fully assess project' but can make preliminary determination of impact

3--Draft inadequately assesses project and/or alternatives, EPA cannot evaluate ,requests substantial revisions in draft.

Surplus EIS's Available

Region V's environmental impact review (ELR) staff, which reviews all EIS's prepared for projects in the six-state region, reports that it often has extra copies of these documents after they are reviewed and would like to recycle them to schools or other educational institutions for use in environmental courses. The projects involve such matters as transportation, water resources and energy development. Instructors or others interested in obtaining these EIS's can call 312/353-2307 or write ELR Staff, U.S. Environmantal Protection Agency, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

EPA Extends Comment Period On National Drinking Water Regs

Brent Hoffmann

The public comment period has been extended to July 31, 1978, for the proposed amendment to the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations to protect the public health from organic chemical contamination.

The first part of a comprehensive EPA organics management program, it would give increased health protection initially to about 100 million Americans.

"We've moved the deadline back two months to encourage further comments and public participation in the drafting of the final rule," says Don Maddox, Chief of EPA Region V's Technical Support Section, Water Supply Branch.

EPA has proposed two standards to reduce the amount of organic chemicals in community water systems of cities with more than 75,000 people. The first limits chemicals in the trihalomethane group, including chloroform, suspected of causing cancer. The second standard limits the concentration of insecticides, PCB's and other organic chemicals that have been implicated in various ailments, including cancer and genetic damage.

So far, the public feedback -- written and verbal -- has ranged from "lukewarm to hostile," Maddox noted. Supporters of the amendment say that the added costs in water treatment to reduce cancer will be worth the investment. But opponents insist that EPA's proposals are based more on speculation than science.

The Fort Wayne, Indiana *Journal-Gazette* has editoralized about the proposed amendment: "Spending a few more dollars a month seems worth the assurance that the city's drinking water won't contain cancer-causing chemicals and chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals. And there's good reason to suspect that the city's drinking water is contaminated with cancer-threatening amounts of some organic chemicals, for example, PCBs. More than 700 organics have been identified and measured in drinking water. Some of the toxic ones are probably present in most water systems."

On the other side are the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois EPA. Both question the use of granular activated carbon in treating drinking water supplies: "At the present time chlorination is the only acceptable method of disinfection for public water supplies in Illinois. Since it is known that all methods of disinfection create some byproducts, and the nature and hazards of these byproducts in general are unknown for other methods of disinfection, and since chlorination seems to provide maximum protection for distribution systems, we see no reason for changing the state's requirements until better information is available on alternate methods of disinfection."

Also commenting was the American Water Works Association. Its 28,000 members include managers, engineers, chemists, operators and other employees of public water systems. According to AWWA's statement, "EPA's proposals on organic contaminants are based far too much on speculation and not nearly enough on scientific research. AWWA realizes that Congress does not require EPA to gather conclusive proof of health risk before taking action, but the American people have the right to demand more than educated guesswork before agreeing to divert hundreds of millions and possibly billions of dollars from other programs . . ."

More Money Granted For Pilot Study

EPA has granted the Cincinnati Water Works $1,178,625 to proceed with installation of carbon contractors to test an experimental process which would protect the city's water system if installed to treat all water in the system.

This brings to $1,638,525 EPA's total allocation for the pilot project which began last summer. The two-year experimental program is designed to determine the most feasible of granular activated carbon systems for treating water.

Granular activated carbon treatment is designed to ensure maximum protection for Cincinnati's water system from organic chemical spills and discharges at upstream manufacturing plants on the Ohio River.

Cincinnati Water Works officials expect to have the pilot plant carbon contractors installed and operating by the end of this year.

Despite initial negative reaction to the proposed amendment, Maddox is confident of the long-range benefits of a national organics management program. "The regulation probably substantially revised in response to the many comments received, should be adopted by the end of 1978," he says. "A national work group is being formed to advise EPA on its final content. The regulation will do a great deal of good in moving water supplies toward examining the potential new threats from synthetic organics to their source waters. And that's a major objective of this proposal. Such examination is basic to the emergency plan provisions of the Act as well as the continuous provision of safe drinking water."

Two-Part Proposal

The proposed regulation is divided into two parts. The first involves setting a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), including chloroform. These TTHMs result from the interaction of chlorine with natural organic substances in untreated water.

The second -- more controversial -- part of the proposed regulation is a requirement calling for the use of granular activated carbon (GAC) to treat vulnerable drinking water supplies. GAC would be used to control synthetic organic chemicals associated with industrial pollution and urban and agricultural run-off that contaminate drinking water supplies.

EPA has determined that chloroform, other TTHMs and synthetic organic chemicals in drinking water may be harmful to humans. So exposure to these chemicals should be reduced.

The maximum contaminant level for TTHMs initially will apply only to community water systems that add a disinfectant to water in any part of their treatment and serve a population of 75,000 or more.

"This means that about 50 water supplies will be affected in the states of Region V," points out Maddox. There are 13 such supplies in Illinois, eight in Indiana, six in Michigan, 15 in Ohio, three in Minnesota and five in Wisconsin. Data for 25 of these Region V supplies shows that only three have exceeded the proposed MCL level.

Those supplies serving communities of 10,000 to 75,000 people would only have to monitor for TTHMs for one

Continued on next page

INITIAL RATINGS:

Region V Water Systems with Populations of 75,000 +

State/City	County	Population	Rating*
Illinois			
Arlington Hts.	Cook	75,000	N
Aurora	Kane	75,000	N
Belleville (E. St. Louis)	St. Clair	80,500	P
Champaign	Champaign	122,424	N
Chicago	Cook	4,520,000	N
Decatur	Macon	91,018	P
East St. Louis	Madison	79,583	P
Evanston	Cook	83,000	N
Joliet	Will	80,000	N
Peoria	Peoria	170,000	N&P
Rockford	Winnebago	150,000	N
Springfield	Sangamon	125,000	P
Rend Lake I.C.	Franklin	124,000	P
Indiana			
Evansville	Vanderbaugh	150,000	P
Fort Wayne	Allen	180,000	P
Gary-Hobart	Lake	250,000	N
Hammond	Lake	108,000	N
Indianapolis	Marian	608,000	P&N
Muncie	Delaware	87,000	P
South Bend	Elkhart	125,000	N
Terre Haute	Vigo	77,338	P&N
Michigan			
Ann Arbor	Washtenaw	99,797	P&N
Detroit Metro	Wayne	1,490,000	P&N
Van Buren Township	Wayne	94,400	Detroit
Dearborn	Wayne	104,300	Detroit
Dearborn Hts.	Wayne	80,900	Detroit
Flint	Genesee	193,317	Detroit
Livonia	Wayne	112,300	Detroit
Pontiac	Oakland	86,400	Detroit
Royal Oak	Oakland	84,600	Detroit
St. Clair Shores	Macomb	89,400	Detroit
Warren	Macomb	184,800	Detroit
Westland	Wayne	90,000	Detroit
Grand Rapids	Kent	208,000	N&P
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	90,000	N
Lansing	Ingham	131,546	N
Saginaw	Saginaw	91,850	N

* P - Potential for significant contamination from organic chemicals in drinking water.

N - No contamination of significance.

Continued on next page

Continued from page 11

year. Systems supplying communities less than 10,000 would not have to comply with the minimum contaminant level or conduct monitoring, according to the proposal.

The treatment technique proposal would require vulnerable water systems that serve more than 75,000 people to provide granular activated carbon treatment.

Variances

Variances from the proposed treatment technique requirement could be secured by communities that can demonstrate that their raw water sources are not vulnerable to synthetic organic contamination. Or communitites must prove that alternative treatments to GAC are as effective as granular activated carbon and are in place or will be installed.

Many communities will be able to demonstrate that their raw water sources are not, and are unlikely to become, vulnerable to significant synthetic organic contaminants. Sources named as likely to receive "automatic" variances include deep ground aquifers, protected watersheds such as upland reservoirs, the Great Lakes and water purchased from a supplier that treats it with GAC – or sources that have previously received variances.

Initially, the 50 water supplies serving populations of 75,000 or greater in the six states of Region V must submit descriptions of their raw water sources. Maddox estimates that an initial list of 24 supplies will have to do nothing further than make an annual affirmation that their raw water source has not changed. About 5 to 10 other supplies probably will be added to that list after the examination of their raw water sources has indicated that they are not vulnerable "The remaining 16 to 21 supplies will have to do the sampling required and submit more detailed information," Maddox concludes.

The proposed amendments to the Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations to Control Organic Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water were published in the *Federal Register* of February 9, 1978. Comments on the proposed rules should be submitted in triplicate by July 31, 1978, to Victor J. Kimm, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water Supply, EPA, 401 M. Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

Initial Ratings: (cont.)

State/City	County	Population	Rating*
Minnesota			
Duluth	St. Louis	113,790	N
Minneapolis	Hennepin	430,000	P
Oakdale Utility (St. Paul)	Hennepin	371,372	P
Ohio			
Akron	Summit	354,800	P
Canton	Stark	158,000	N
Cincinnati	Hamilton	850,000	P
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	1,800,000	P
Columbus	Franklin	704,000	P&N
Dayton	Montgomery	370,000	P
Elyria	Lorain	90,000	P
Greater Northridge	Montgomery	81,000	N
Hamilton	Butler	80,000	N
Lorain City	Lorain	85,000	P
Montgomery County	Montgomery	120,000	N
Springfield	Clark	88,000	N
Toledo	Lucas	455,000	P
Warren	Strumbull	80,000	P
Youngstown	Strumbull	233,950	P
Wisconsin			
Green Bay	Brown	87,809	N
Kenosha	Kenosha	78,805	N
Madison	Dane	172,005	N
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	709,537	N
Racine	Racine	95,162	N

*P - Potential for significant contamination from organic chemicals in drinking water.

N - No contamination of significance.

environmental quality
the eighth annual report of the council on environmental quality
ENVIRONMENTAL
HOTLINE '77

Some 500 copies of the eighth annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality entitled "Environmental Quality - 1977" are available at the EPA Region V Office of Public Affairs on a first-come-first-served basis.

"Environmental Hotline '77," a directory of community facilities, non-profit organizations and government agencies dedicated to protecting the environment through on-going, active programs. Most are part of EPA's Region V encompassing Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Available from the Region V Office of Public Affairs.

GRANTS FOR POLLUTION CLEANUP

The following is a list of communities, jurisdictions, etc., in Region V that received grants in April, 1978. Most were for sewage treatment projects of one kind or another and totalled $11,449,018.

ILLINOIS

Bonnie Brae-Forest Manor Sanitary District, 4/13, $46,500; Belvidere, 4/10, $191,850; Pinckneyville, 4/14, $54,300; Blue Island, 4/14, $15,000; Glencoe, 4/5, $81,750 Dolton, 4/14, $20,475; Williamsville, 4/26, $9,813; Elburn, 4/25, $5,675; Lebanon, 4/5, $10,875; Hoyleton, 4/14, $13,350; Moline, 4/25, $285,150; Sycamore, 4/5, $41,250; Mt. Vernon, 4/26, $793,650; Bone Gap, 4/26, $507,825.

INDIANA

Lanesville, 4/3, $1,875; Clarksville, 4/18, $46,500; Lake Monroe Regional Sanitary District, 4/8, $8,100; Brownstown, 4/19, $26,100; Jasonville, 4/11, $47,150; Williams Creek, 4/20, $54,750; Gas City, 4/21, $72,000; Delaware Country Regional Sewer, 4/25, $95,100; Yorktown, 4/6, $545,700; Winchester, 4/12, $522,375; Maysville Regional Sanitary District, 4/26, $279,900; Leo Cedarville Regional Sewer, 4/11, $674,700.

MICHIGAN

South Range, 4/26, $16,050; West Branch, 4/26, $525; Lansing, 4/10, $166,275; Marquette, 4/5, $64 ,950; Inlay City , 4/26, $375; Lexington, 4/14, $14,550; Armada, 4/13, $13,575; Wakefield, 4/26, $35,625; Big Rapids, 4/26, $3,408; Saint Clair County, 4/26, $127,725; Mason City, 4/3, $76,035; Norway Utilities Authority, 4/13, $126,975; Port Huron Township, 4/14, $85,200; Detroit, 4/26, $4,741,875.

MINNESOTA

Lakeview Township, 4/20, $6,450; Montgomery , 4/27, $9,300; Worthington, 4/27, $27,750; Fountain, 4/4. $5,175; Metro Waste Control Commission, 4/4, $39,375; Frazee, 4/20 $23,700; Morton, 4/19, $21,675; Maple Lake, 4/27, $16,200; Elgin, 4/13, $18,375; Lafayette, 4/10, $17,700; Belview, 4/20, $12,450; Ashby, 4/13, $12,450; Stewart, 4/24, $18,825; Winthrop, 4/6, $24,300; Renville, 4/20, $27,975; Stewartville, 4/28, $21,150; Fosston, 4/19, $28,650; Cold Spring, 4/20, $30,975; New York Mills, 4/13, $24,075; Mabel, 4/24, $20,250; Benson, 4/6, $48,600; Echo, 4/12, $15,150; Flensburg, 4/26, $9,675; Ortonville, 4/12, $50,400; Battle Lake, 4/20, $21,975; Plainview, 4/12, $34,200; Canton, 4/10, $10,875.

OHIO

Portage County, 4/7, $77,175; Ashtabula, 4/21, $10,950; Doylestown, 4/13, $29,400; Ashtabula County, 4/21, $45,000; Geauga County, 4/4, $3,375; Licking County , 4/21, $3,875; Trumbull County, 4/21, $15,075; Findlay, 4/27, $42,675; Baltimore, 4/27, $47,325; Erie County, 4/28, $48,450; Cleveland Regional Sewer District, 4/27, $176,625; Cleveland Regional Sewer District, 4/27, $333,225; Shadyside, 4/21, $46,950; Cleveland Regional Sewer District, 4/21, $28,050; Cleveland Regional Sewer District, 4/21, $19,800; Baltic, 4/21, $9,600; Cleveland Regional Sewer District, 4/27, $427,425; Cleveland Regional Sewer District, 4/7, $198,750; Fort Jennings, 4/6, $43,200; Canal Fulton, 4/11, $152,400; Erie County, 4/13, $122,250; Massilon, 4/25, $14,625; Gnadehutten, 4/3, $3,000; Delaware County, 4/4, $347,400; Beaverdam, 4/4, $27,225; Obetz, 4/21, $1,768,725; Loveland, 4/25, $665,250.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Rapids, 4/14, $48,150; Cuba City, 4/13, $16,650; Markesan, 4/10, $25,125; Monroe, 4/6, $2,475; Stevens Point, 4/25, $39,750; Cobs, 4/20, $12,825; Bagley, 4/12, $10,350; Arlington, 4/10, $8,400; Sheboygan Falls, 4/27, $9,000; Mineral Point, 4/20, $934; Marion, 4/17, $2,700; Fennimore, 4/19, $222,225.

BRIEFS...BRIEFS...BRIEFS...BRIEFS...BRIEFS

Letters to PCB Users

EPA Region V is sending a letter to some 2,000 PCB users in the region to inform them of the existence of a rule recently promulgated under the Toxic Substances Control Act which regulates disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and to request their cooperation in effecting its purpose.

Included with the letter to PCB users a is "Summary of the PCB Marking and Disposal Regulations" and a copy of the regulations which appeared in the February 17, 1978, edition of the Federal Register.

Region V Toxic Substances Coordinator Karl Bremer said the intent of the regulations is to protect the environment from further contamination by PCBs resulting from their improper handling and disposal. He said the rule also requires that certain PCB equipment, containers, articles, etc., be marked with a label which states that any disposal of these items comply with EPA regulations.

"If a company uses or disposes of any articles equipment, substances, or mixtures in which there may be PCBs," Bremer said, "it should become thoroughly familiar with the requirementa of the regulations, and make every effort to fully comply with them to the extent that they apply to the company's operations."

Bremer pointed out that "compliance with these regulations is mandatory, and failure to comply may result in the imposition of penalties or in the prosecution of a company for violation."

He said PCB's are everywhere in the environmet. "It has been demonstrated that they induce a variety of adverse effects in humans and laboratory mammals.

"As a result, "he said, "the EPA has concluded that PCBs present a high risk of injury both to human beings and other organisms in the environment."

Bremer said the EPA rule was published in Part V of the *Federal Register* of February 17, 1978. The

BRIEFS...BRIEFS...BRIEFS...BRIEFS...BRIEFS

rules official citation is 40 CFR Part 761. He said a limited quantity of the summary of the rule would be available from Dr. Sheldon Simon at th Region V offices in Chicago (312) 353-2291. Dr. Simon will also be able to answer questions regarding the requirements of the regulations in general.

For inquiries concerning the disposal of PCBs and approved disposal sites, the contact in the Region V offices is Jay Goldstein at (312) 353-2197.

Blum Discusses Urban Policy

EPA Deputy Administrator Barbara Blum has challenged the environmental movement to focus on the nation's cities.

Blum told the Sierra Club at a recent meeting in Berkeley, California, that "It's time for the environmental movement to help create a new urban vision and make a sustained commitment to create a healthy urban environment." Blum outlined the agency's urban policy.

"Although we must continue to guard the wilderness, it is the urban environment and urban people, particularly inner-city people, who are our most endangered species," she said.

She called for the creation of 100,000 new environmentally related jobs in the next year under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. She said EPA will set target goals for the $4.5 billion a year sewage treatment construction program to make sure that minority-owned businesses in urban areas receive an equitable share of contracts.

"We mean business," she said, "we will use our funding power to insure that these goals are achieved."

Blum admitted that EPA's sewage treatment construction program has unquestionably contributed to the underwriting of suburban sprawl in some metropolitan areas. That's one past mistake that EPA will be turning around in the years ahead," she said.

In discussing EPA urban policy, Blum said:

-- On April 25, EPA proposed regulations to reduce sprawl by preventing the creation of unneeded excess sewage treatment capacity.

-- To protect environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, flood plains, and prime agricultural lands, EPA will not fund sewer collection systems which otherwise would encourage new growth on those areas.

-- EPA will develop regulations that permit localities to "bank" reductions in air pollution and to transfer these reductions so as to accommodate a margin of new growth.

-- Under the President's urban proposals to Congress, EPA and other Federal agencies would provide air quality technical assistance and $25 million for planning grants to help cities work out solutions to the double-edged problem of achieving both clean air and economic growth.

-- Fifty one-day workshops will be conducted in urban areas by the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, the National Clean Air Coalition and the American Lung Association to aid cities in developing urban clean up plans required under the new Clean Air Act amendments.

-- Legislation has been submitted to Congress that would provide $15 million to help communities make the transition from land disposal to resource recovery.

Some high ranking attention recently was given EPA's new research vessel, the Crockett, as it prepared to leave winter docking in Milwaukee on the way to a two-year Lake Erie survey. On hand for final inspection were (from left): Bob Bowden, Chief of Great Lakes Surveillance; Dr. Edith Tebo, Director of the Great Lakes National Program; former Region V Administrator George R. Alexander; EPA Deputy Administrator Barbara Blum from Washington; and Anthony Earl, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Mio Burial Site

EPA Region V announced May 12 that it has recommended to EPA Administrator Douglas Costle that the agency not invoke the emergency powers provision of the Safe Drinking Water Act for the Oscoda County burial site for PBB-contaminated cattle located near Mio, Michigan.

The State of Michigan is charged with the responsibility of disposing of several thousand head of PBB-contaminated cattle and has chosen the Mio site.

Former Regional Administrator George R. Alexander, Jr. said the recommendation was based on an inspection of the site and a complete review of technical documents.

The Michigan Supreme Court, which earlier placed a restraining order on the state against burial of the contaminated cattle, has kept jurisdiction but remanded the case to the Oscoda County Circuit Court set June 30 as the deadline for the Circuit Court to return the records for a final Supreme Court decision.

...BRIEFS...BRIEFS...BRIEFS...BRIEFS...

Feds File Brief In Illinois v Milwaukee

The federal government has filed a "Friend of the Court" brief in an interstate water pollution case involving health risks to citizens.

The brief was filed by EPA and the Department of Justice on May 3, 1978, in the case of Illinois v. Milwaukee which is before the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. The case involves a long-standing legal dispute between Illinois and the City of Milwaukee over the effects of the polluted discharge from Milwaukee's waste treatment plants upon Lake Michigan and the citizens of Illinois. Illinois alleges that the discharges create a health risk to its citizens.

Although extensive federal legislation exists concerning water pollution control, Illinois based its claims on the traditional, non-statutory common law of nuisance.

A federal district court in 1973 found first that the federal statute did not pre-empt (void) common law. After further proceedings, the court concluded in 1977 that the Milwaukee discharges did in fact create a health hazard to the people of Illinois and ordered Milwaukee to meet very stringent pollution control requirements.

In the brief, the government took no position regarding the facts of the case. The brief explained the structure of the Clean Water Act including the rights and remedies under the Act which Illinois could have used to gain the remedy it sought instead under federal common law.

The brief concluded that the Clean Water Act did not pre-empt the federal common law. This conclusion was based upon the language and legislative history of the Clean Water Act, upon the decision of the Supreme Court in a previous case involving the same parties and issues, and upon the legal principle that unless a statute explicitly pre-empts common law, the common law will remain in effect to allow another form of relief for those claiming injury.

Wisconsin Orders Halt To PCB Dumping

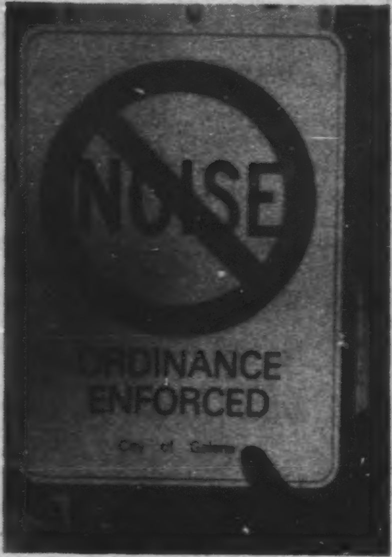
The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources last month ordered a halt to industrial waste dumping on a Sheboygan Falls site that toxic investigators say contains "substantial amounts" of PCB contaminants.

Some samples of the fill material exceeded one percent or 10,000 parts per million (ppm) PCBs. Samples of fish in the same area averaged 205 parts per million (ppm) PCBs and were found as high as 750 ppm in carp.

Stanton Kleinert, director of DNR hazardous substance surveillance, said the order affects the Diecast Division of Tecumseh Products Co. and the City of Sheboygan Falls, which maintains a dike adjoining the firm's property on the Sheboygan River.

Kleinert said that it appeared that industrial wastes were used as fill material in a diked area of the Sheboygan River. These materials were deposited in the river's floodplain and are "an important source" of the PCB contamination.

EPA Region V's Toxic Substances Coordinator, Karl Bremer, said this appears to be a case of bad disposal of PCBs. "This is one reason Congress mandated EPA, under the Toxic Substances Control Act, to get disposal regulations for PCBs out as early as possible," Bremer added.



Noise Control Sign Is Red and Black

The cover of the March 1978 issue of *Environment Midwest* had a picture of Mayor Frank Einsweiler of Galena, Illinois, holding up a street traffic sign for noise control. Due to a printer's error, the March issue was printed in green instead of red and, therefore, did not depict the correct colors of the noise sign.

The red and black (black letters printed over red, which is important for clarity) noise control signs are now posted all around Galena, and will start to appear in several other communities in other parts of the country.

Region V Noise Specialist Horst Witschonke said: "We believe that these noise signs will be very beneficial in reducing motor vehicle noise. They serve as a reminder to drivers who have modified their vehicles to make noise or who have defective mufflers on their vehicles to drive them quietly."

The press learns about PBC contamination.

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Thank you

1978 calendar

JUNE 26

Public meeting in Chicago sponsored by EPA to take comments on proposed and interim final grant program regulations for construction of municipal sewage treatment facilities under the new Clean Water Act. Begins at 9:30 a.m. in the Windsor Room of the Pick-Congress Hotel, 520 S. Michigan Ave. For further information on general construction grant issues, contact Todd Cayer, Chief, Construction Grants Branch, Region V, Tel. (312) 353-2121.

JULY 25-26

EPA will sponsor a Technology Transfer Design Seminar, "Combined Sewer Overflow Assessment and Control Procedures," at the Holiday Inn City Centre, 300 E. Ohio, Chicago, Illinois. The seminar is designed to present EPA policy for funding combined sewer overflow projects and to present the techniques and treatment systems that are available for assessment and control of stormwater discharges. For further information, contact Cliff Risley (312) 353-2200.

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Cover Story on page 2

Summer & Smog

NEW DISCOVERIES ABOUT SUMMER AIR

Those hazy days of summer are coming under increasing scientific scrutiny and some fascinating new information is emerging.

Like the fact that the Ohio River Valley has replaced the East Coast as the summer pollution capital of the U.S.

And the suspicion that summer ozone may be damaging 25 per cent of the Midwest soybean crop or the estimate that increases in acid rain from power plant and industrial discharges are having a substantial impact on the aquatic and terrestrial environment.

Or concern for recent lab results that show the mix of different summer pollutants is more dangerous than the pollutants by themselves.

One area where scientific agreement seems to be solidifying is in the proposition that summer smog is a regional problem, not one confined to the cities. "We've got so used to saying that pollution comes from, say, that car over there, or that steel mill or power plant on the next block, but it comes from everywhere," says environmental meteorologist Dr. Walt Lyons, a Chicago TV weatherman.

Using animation based on weather satellite photos, Professor Rudolph Husar of Washington University in St. Louis, demonstrated to attendees of an EPA R and D Energy/Environment Conference in Washington last month just how summertime pollution forms in the Ohio River Valley and travels across the U.S.

"The Ohio River Valley, due to the high emission density of sulfur compounds and other pollutants is the hot spot of haziness and fine suspended particles. The density and haziness declines as you go away from the valley," said Husar in an interview at the conference. "Particularly interesting is the decline in concentrations on the East Coast and how they have shifted to the Ohio River Valley," he added.

Husar says he is especially "intrigued" by the mixture of automobile smog and industrial and power plant plumes.

So is EPA health affects specialist, Dr. John Gardner of the agency's North Carolina research facility.

Gardner, who also presented a paper at the Energy Environment Conference, reported that scientists have now developed techniques that enable them to successfully mix pollutants before exposing test animals. "By combining sulfuric acid and ozone we get a synergistic effect, they (the pollutants) can have a greater impact," he said. "Federal standards do not now take this synergy into consideration, but new health criteria documents coming out will take this synergy into consideration."

Lyons says that researchers at the University of Minnesota have preliminary results indicating high levels of some summer ozone in rural areas may be causing -- with no visible effect -- drops in yield of perhaps as much as one fourth. "We need more work on this," he adds.

"Ozone emitted from a typical city," says Lyons, "really doesn't start cooking or reach its peak until 50 or 75 miles downwind from the city."

"You can think of it (summer haze) as a sewer. Once the air mass drifts towards the west under a stagnant high pressure system - the kind that occurs many times during the summer --it'll go through West Virginia, through the power plant zones, over some chemical factories along the Ohio river, then through some more power plants in Illinois, then over to Kansas City, and at the end of this giant airborne sewer you're dealing with many sources."

Husar also reports that a study of pollution transport in the Chicago-St. Louis area (Midwest Interstate Sulfate Transport and Transformation Study) has shown plumes rising to 1000 feet at night and catching an air stream that whisks the plumes at twice the daily rate of speed, "so if it starts off in St. Louis at night, it will end up in Chicago in the morning," says Husar.

Gardner says studies of the sulfate-oxidant mix with animals is giving scientists new confidence for developing similar human based studies. "We also need to find out if there are some neutralizing actions going on in the atmosphere that can negate the impact of some of these pollutants," he said.

EPA ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST

Cover Story

You summer joggers may be hurting your body, as well as helping it.

So say two environmental scientists.

"I'm as healthy as a bull," says Chicago TV environmental meterologist Dr. Walt Lyons, "but there is a significant percentage of people who are bothered by summer smog. Many people have problems when the levels get high."

Lyons, who jogs often on the Chicago lakefront, says wind direction has an impact on how much smog a jogger has to breathe. "You can run right next to a car on some days, if the wind is coming from the right direction," he says, "but otherwise, it can get pretty bad."

Dr. John Gardner of EPA's Health Effects research staff in North Carolina adds, "When I look at joggers running down a highway where there's ozone and nitrogen oxides, I worry."

"The jogger's respiration rate increases tremendously and he's getting all kinds of pollutants, and it's going to have a greater effect. He'd be better off jogging somewhere else."

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Doctors Speak Out On Health Effects of Bad Air

Yes, it was funny . . . really, more like gallows humor, though. A young Zion, Illinois couple, in their early 30's had been working out in the yard on a warm Saturday last summer. The husband had been mowing the lawn and feared he was suffering a heart attack. He was having trouble breathing, was developing pains around the shoulder area. He left the lawnmower. Quietly went inside and sat down, and thought "God, I can't really. My parents never had it, how do I tell my wife so she doesn't panic?"

At this point his wife walked in. They exchanged pleasantries.She sat down and she was thinking "A woman in her thirties can't have a heart attack. There's none of this in my family. What would happen to the family if they thought I was having a heart attack?" So she sat on one side of the room and he sat on the other contemplating how they were going to tell the other that they were in mortal danger of dying of a heart attack.

At which time, their eight year old child walked in, said "I don't want to play outside, anymore, I got bad pains in my chest." They almost kissed him right there.

It was the 24th of May, 1977 . . . a record high day for ozone levels in the North Chicago area.

Telling this story was Illinois State Senator Larry Leonard of Waukegan. His audience was a May workshop on "Air Pollution and Patient Management" put on for doctors by the American Medical Association.

The AMA-conference, aimed specifically at helping doctors relate patient health problems to air pollution brought continuing calls from medical specialists for doctors to make greater efforts to link air pollution and health problems.

Dr. John Sharp,Pulmonary Disease Program Director at Chicago VA Hospital: "The safest assumption is that when a patient says that something in the air is bothering his respiration, there may be something to it, and it probably is, and we should investigate this. It as also wise to get objective evidence if possible."

University of Chicago Doctor John Easterly made a comparison with cigarette smoking. "In the mid '50's everyone sort of had the uncomfortable feeling that cigarette smoking was bad for your health. There was no good data to back this up. There was no experimental model . . . finally painstakingly, the data came in. In a sense, I really think that's where we are in respect to air pollution today."

The conference also heard from a number of patients who suffer chronic effects from daily exposure to air pollution problems.

Sam Brodsky, a Chicago area salesman, had been living in a suburban street-level apartment, just off the ground where cars were parked.

"I had trouble breathing. I had headaches and dizziness," he told the doctors. "In general I couldn't perform my duties as a salesman. I was beginning to lose my faculties to really know what I was doing on a continuing basis. I became morose."

His doctor, Edward Levine of Edgewater Hospital in Chicago, told him to move. "(The symptoms appeared) in a normal neighborhood, Levine reported. "There are a very large number of such people in a city like Chicago. It becomes more dangerous for older people. And yet his wife had no problem. Individual variations are great. You just can't tell by air pollution figures given out for an average city what's going to happen to an individual citizen, but the first thing that occurs is a loss of judgment; he doesn't know what's going on.

"The chronic poison from carbon monoxide is a much greater public health problem than the acute poisoning you read about happening in the garage from inhalation," warned Levine."

"Collecting symptomatic data each day from individuals is the key to relating air pollution to sickness," added Easterly.

"We don't know about these things (long term effects), said Sharp. "Nobody has done the experiment in man. These pollutants will all have chronic impacts on lungs."

Sharp says that the important physical sign to look for in a patient suffering from air pollution is "wheeze". In terms of smog, says Sharp, after exposure to 12 - .25 levels some "fairly reliable results happen."

"You can measure reductions in expiratory rates of flow; on the second day of a two-hour exposure the patients symptoms become worse, there's more cough, more wheeze, and pulmonary function tests will be worse." Sharp says, though, that on the third and fourth day of exposure, the patient begins to feel better. "As time goes on, he adapts to it," says Sharp.

But he warns, "We don't know enough about these things. These pollutants will all have chronic impacts on the lung."

Sharp says that sulfur oxide is more soluble and is absorbed in the upper airways to a much greater extent than in the aveoli of the lungs. Ozone and oxides of nitrogen he went on, are such that they are picked up by the smaller airways, the aveoli.

Dr. Allan Luskin, Professor of Immunology and Medicine at Rush Medical Center, told the groups that, "There has been little work done on the response of the patient to air pollution. The prime failure in previous studies has been the lack of differentiation between asthmatics and others. We can't extrapolate from one group to another." The question is, he went on, can we identify the subpopulation at risk?

The Doctor's Advice:

Air Pollution Symptoms for Healthy People

1. **"wheezing", coughing, chest discomfort, short breath**
2. **irritation of nose, throat**
3. **forgetfulness, loss of judgment**
4. **irritability**

No-No's

1. **If you jog, stay away from crowded highways**
2. **Don't smoke, especially in polluted areas**
3. **If you're black and male, keep away from smog.**

Dr. Bertram Carnow, Director of Ocupational and Environmental Medicine at the University of Illinois School of Public Health, said that the "G6PD deficiency" in black males, a orm of anemia, may be having extra ifficult problems during smog alerts.

"Their blood cells are more liable to destruction and have difficulty in eplenishing," said Carnow.

Carnow went on to say that there is eally "no threshold . . . when you're alking about marginal people you're alking about low levels. 'Safe levels' eally means socially acceptable risks."

"New York has sulfur oxides, Los Angeles has ozone, we in Chicago have the best of both worlds, "snapped Carnow. "These two pollutants act synergistically . . . If you add indoor pollutants, the aerosols that have been pushed on us and the incredible pollution from cigarettes, we are pushing our bodies to incredible stress."

"Physicians have to look at this, because nobody else is going to," said Carnow. "This year 650 thousand people will develop cancer and more than 300 thousand will die from it. Estimates are that 75 to 90 per cent are environmentally related."

"If we accept the fact that diseases that are killing Americans are non-infectious, multi-factorial, with long latent periods and irreversible or fatal when their symptoms appear . . . I'm talking about emphysema, cardiovascular disease, and cancer...then primary prevention must be seen as the key to health maintenance and prevention.

"The role of the physician must go beyond diagnosis and treatment in a number of ways . . . he must become knowledgeable about the relationship of environmental factors of the disease . . . physicians should search for clues to the environmental-disease relationship, in the clinical pattern of disease, so that definitive epidemiological studies can be carried out as extensions of these clinical findings. We have to look to see 'why'.

"With most of the environmentally-related diseases," Carnow added, "they're not unique . . . they're natural diseases from unnatural causes. The physician must intensify his research into the nature of man's interaction with his ecosystem. We can't be timid, we have to deal with control of pollutants.

State Senator Leonard, who chairs an Environmental Committee of the State Senate said his committee had concluded that "We have to reduce auto emissions mandatory vehicle inspections like other states are doing, and encourage people to use mass-transportation. Also, we're going to have to cut down on industrial sources and things like asphalt plants. And all this is expensive and you have to go at this cautiously.

"We're going to have to probably put mandatory auto inspection in here in Illinois, but that's probably not going to solve all the problem. That scares the bejebbers out of people. That worries Chicago and I can understand that and they are afraid it's going to drive out industry. And that's the political reality of it.

EPA Finances Study Of Smoke Stack Impact

It's a quiet rural setting in Central Wisconsin. Smoke stacks near the own of Portage, rise high above the arm silos and church steeples.

But beneath the calm hum of the generators and the chirping of the birds outside, a hundred pairs of scientific eyes are watching.

It's part of an EPA-financed research project by the University of Wisconsin, n cooperation with the Wisconsin Power and Light Company, to provide he first detailed study of the environmental impact of a large power plant in a rural area.

"We're trying to get some data to help us generalize about siting power plants nationally," says project officer Dr. Gary Glass of EPA's Duluth Environmental Research Laboratory.

"We're trying to come up with ways of minimizing the effects of technology used and impacts it has on the local environment."

Glass says the study is looking at all the inputs and outputs of the plant.

"One of the things we're looking at closely," he told an EPA Energy/Environment meeting in Washington last month, is the fly ash and the components of the ash to see how it's affecting surface waters. We're looking at the chemicals used in cooling water systems to make sure they don't have any toxicity effects.

"We're also looking at the stack effluents," he went on, "to make sure they don't cause any problems in the local area, where there may be sensitive vegetation, crop lands and so on."

Glass says fly ash is a particular problem because it is formed under intense heat and volatile particles from the stack condense on the fly ash particle's surface.

"These particles are much more reactive and immediately react with the environment they come in contact with," he says.

Glass says other studies in the vicinity of the plant are looking at health impacts, like the effects on respiratory functions of adults and children and also economic impacts. "Right now," says Glass, "local residents don't pay any property taxes at all, because of the plant. But this could change."

Ohio's Dilemma — Low Sulfur Coal or Ohio Coal?

District 6 of the United Mine Workers, the Ohio Mining and Reclamation Assn., Governor Rhodes, and Senator Metzenbaum have petitioned the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act to determine whether any major fuel burning facility should be prohibited from using western coal rather than locally or regionally available coal to comply with air pollution cleanup laws.

The purpose of Section 125 is to prevent or minimize any significant local or regional economic disruption or unemployment from industries and utilities complying with Federal clean air laws.

The upcoming hearings are being held to determine whether a planned switch to Western coal by Ohio utilities will in fact cause miners to lose their jobs and substantial economic problems for consumers.

At present, Federal EPA has no control over what compliance scheme a source selects or where it intends to, or in fact does purchase coal.

The requests were prompted by concern that compliance with the State sulfur oxide plan by Ohio utilities would result in large scale switching from Ohio high sulfur coal to low sulfur coal which would not be regionally or locally available.

Those hearings are scheduled for **August 15** at 9 a.m. at the Holiday Inn, I-70 and Rt. 214, St. Clairsville, Ohio and **August 17, 1978**, at 9 a.m. at the Hollenden House Hotel, East Sixth and Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

Ohio's Rhodes also has sent a telegram to President Carter calling for a "three-year moratorium on compliance with federal sulfur dioxide regulations in Ohio and other similar states."

In his telegram, Governor Rhodes said, "Ohio is faced with more inflation more unemployment, more welfare and higher electric utility bills as a result of federal environmental policies affecting Ohio coal."

He told the President that, to comply with federal air regulations, some Ohio electric utilities are in the process of cancelling Ohio coal contracts, switching instead to more expensive western coal. He cited the Jensie Mine closing as an example of what this would mean for Ohio miners.

"The loss of the utility coal market would mean unemployment for 10,000 coal miners in Southeastern Ohio," the Rhodes telegram continued. "This would lead to a collapse of the economy of the region."

On May 26, the Ohio Lung Association countered the Rhodes telegram with a letter to President Carter advising him that its Board of Directors had voted on May 5 to unanimously oppose further delay in enforcement of regulations needed to meet approved air quality standards for Ohio and the nation.

"Specifically," it said, "the Board is opposed to Governor Rhodes's recent call for a three-year delay in enforcing regulations to control sulfur dioxide emissions in Ohio.

"It is our opinion that it is time for Ohio to comply with federal laws and to take whatever steps are needed to alleviate unnecessary suffering, diseases and death due to air pollution," the letter concluded.

In 1977, Congress passed an amended Clean Air Act which contains a provision designed to specifically protect Ohio coal called the "Metzenbaum Amendment" after its sponsor, Senator Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio. The amendment is contained in Section 125 of the Act.

In response to the petitions, EPA has initiated an intensive economic and financial analysis intended to define the economic disruption and unemployment likely to result from use of fuel other than locally or regionally available coal or coal derivatives based on announced, proposed or potential actions on the part of eight fuel burning facilities in Ohio.

They are: Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Co., Ohio Power Co., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Toledo Edison Co., Cleveland Electric Illuninating Co., Ohio Edison Co., Dayton Power and light Co., and Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co.

The study will assess direct and indirect revenue, wage and job losses resulting from these actions, mitigated by the availability of alternative fuel markets, jobs and unemployment benefits in the local or regional areas under consideration.

In addition to financial and economic effects, the final costs to consumers in utility rates, health and environmental effects resulting from any action to be taken under Section 125 will be examined. Engineering assessments will evaluate alternate compliance strategies for Ohio fuel burning facilities.

The economic analysis study will be phased and interim reports will be produced according to the following approximate schedule: (1) assessment of availability of low sulfur eastern coal, June, 1978; (2) engineering assessment of alternative compliance strategies for selected Ohio utilities, July, 1978; (3) assessment of availability and utilization of coal in Ohio and other Appalachian markets, July, 1978; (4) preliminary economic assessment, September, 1978; (5) final complete assessment, October, 1978.

Background

The control of sulfur dioxide emissions has been an issue in Ohio for years.

On January 30, 1972, the state submitted a plan for approval by the Administrator of EPA as required by Section 110 of the Clean Air Act. EPA approved the provisions of the plan, with certain exceptions, on May 31, 1972. Full approval occurred on September 22,1972.

Illinois Hearings

In Illinois, Citizens for a Better Environment petitioned the state on March 9 to convene a public hearing under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act to determine whether a switch to low sulfur coal at Commonwealth Edison's Powerton Station would cause significant economic disruption, either locally or regionally.

The state then sought and received federal EPA assistance in performing an economic analysis.

On May 5, EPA gave notice that it would hold a series of public hearings to determine if Illinois Governor James Thompson should require Commonwealth Edison to use Illinois coal in order to prevent or minimize significant local or regional economic disruption or unemployment. Any final action will take into account the final cost to the consumer of such an action, as required in Section 125.

Ohio's NPDES Program Comes Under Fire

Ohio's water pollution control efforts have recently come under fire from the Sierra Club which petitioned U.S. EPA for withdrawal of Ohio NPDES permit authority.

And Rivers Unlimited, an umbrella association made up of 28 different environmental groups and headquartered in Cincinnati filed suit against U.S. EPA seeking to require the agency to assume federal enforcement of the NPDES permit program and to require the agency to begin the proceedings to withdraw Ohio NPDES permit authority. This litigation is pending the Federal District Court, Southern District of Ohio.

Last July 1, NPDES permit compliance in Ohio fell below the national average for both industrial and municipal permits. Fifty per cent of Ohio's industries were in compliance and the national average was 85 per cent. Twenty-five per cent of the state's municipalities met the date and the national average was 45 per cent.

The Sierra Club petition was filed by the national organization on behalf of its 2,800 Ohio members.

"These members regularly use the navigable rivers and streams of the State of Ohio for recreational purposes and maintain programs designed to conserve and protect these waterways from adverse impact," the petition reads.

"In addition," it continues, "many members of the Ohio Chapter depend upon the surface waters of Ohio for their drinking water and are, therefore, concerned with its improvement and health qualities."

The petition alleged that "the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has pursued a course of conduct designed to frustrate the requirements of the FWPCA (Federal Water Pollution Control Act) and Section 402 in particular.

The petition gives as illustrations of this several acts that the Sierra Club describes as "acts of misfeasance, malfeasance and/or nonfeasance."

It alleges that the OEPA refuses to commence enforcement proceedings against water polluters who are violating NPDES permit provisions unless they are "significantly" violating water quality standards.

The petition further alleges that in furtherance of its program of not enforcing Section 301 (b) (Best Practicable Treatment) limitations, the OEPA lowered Ohio water quality standards in 1977, in violation of its duty under the FWPCA to "preserve and enhance" water quality levels.

It says, "Twenty (20) per cent of Ohio's 'major' water dischargers, as of December 15, 1977, had still not received effective NPDES-BPT permits. Typical of these are: Armco Steel (New Miami) and the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (from Cleveland plants.)"

In addition, the Sierra Club alleged that the Ohio EPA, by a process of deliberate and willful administrative delay, has caused NPDES-BPT permit issuance to flounder and be ineffective. The petition contends that, "this delay has taken the form of too few hearing examiners to handle caseload and flagrant and unjustified delay by the Director in ruling upon hearing examiner reports."

The allegation said that typical examples of this process are the proceedings involving Copperweld Steel Co. of Warren, Ohio, and Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation, Steubenville, Ohio, plants: Steubenville North and South, Yorkville and Martin's Ferry.

Further, the Sierra Club alleges that the OEPA has issued NPDES permits which are not in compliance with law and in disregard of the time limitation requirements of Section 301 (b).

It says typical examples of this conduct are RMI Company of Ashtabula, Ohio, E.I. DuPont Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S. Steel Central Furnace and Lorain (illegal "abatement orders" and "ECSL"; Enforcement Compliance Schedule Letters).

"Funding for the OEPA has been consistently reduced so that sufficient monitoring, permit issuance and enforcement personnel are unavailable," the petition continues.

And, finally, the Sierra Club alleges that the NPDES Section 201 grant funding program has been administered by the OEPA without regard to the most critical discharge problem areas.

Ohio SO_2

(Continued from page 5)

Sept. 22, 1972	EPA approves plan fully; but approval is challenged in Federal Appeals Court.
Aug. 27, 1973	Governor of Ohio withdraws the sulfur oxide portion of plan.
Apr. 15, 1974	All other portions of plan approved. State prepares new SOx plan. Federal EPA tells state plan is too restrictive, requiring overly stringent controls.
May 30, 1974	State submits sulfur oxide plan. It is challenged at State level.
Sept. 12, 1974	Sulfur oxide plan turned down by State Environmental Board of Review on procedural grounds.
July 16, 1975	Governor again withdraws sulfur oxide plan.
Nov. 10, 1975	Federal EPA proposes plan for Ohio sulfur oxide control. Public hearings held, comments taken, discussions held on various points for next nine months.
Aug. 27, 1976	After detailed technical evaluations of comments received, Federal EPA publishes final regulations. Plan is three years behind all other state plans.
Sept., 1976	Final Federal sulfur oxide plan is challenged by 32 Ohio corporations and investor owned utilities in Federal Appeals Court.
May 31, 1977	Amended plan published by order of court and effective date for regulations to take effect set for June 17, 1977. State of Ohio tells court it will come up with its own plan.
Feb. 13, 1978	Ohio Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirms EPA plan, rejects State appeal for disapproval.

The Fleets Deploy To Monitor Pollution

In an intensive two-year program that winds down in 1979, six research vessels -- four American and two flying Canadian colors -- are checking water, aquatic life, radiation and even the air that dumps pollutants into Lake Erie (Her last major survey was done in the '60s.)

Researchers from U.S. EPA -- led by Robert J. Bowden, chief of the surveillance and research office of the Great Lakes National Program; scientists from three universities, and the Ontario (Canada) Ministry of the Environment are sampling more than 350 areas throughout the lake and along the Erie shoreline.

Water samples are also being taken from tributaries of the Detroit River, Cuyahoga and Maumee in Ohio, the Grand in Ontario and other rivers that contribute municipal and industrial pollutants.

Water quality agencies from Michigan, Ohio and New York -- states bordering Lake Erie -- are checking around water intakes for toxic chemicals and other harmful substances. And cities are doing their part: Cleveland regularly monitors its harbor beach and the Cuyahoga River.

Nine-Year Cycle

The Lake Erie study is part of a nine-year cycle of surveillance of all of the Great Lakes. Each lake is being sampled intensively for at least one year. Erie and Ontario are monitored annually for certain pollutants.

Lake Michigan got a complete physical exam in 1976-77. The results reported in June of 1978 showed some improvement, but overall slippage in water quality. The lake Erie results will be published in 1981.

Although the emphasis is now on Erie, Lakes Huron, Ontario and Superior have not been forgotten. Huron is getting plenty of attention from the Ontario Department of Fisheries and Environment, Ministry of Environment and Michigan's Department of Natural Resources. They are testing the air, peeking in at the breeding biology of gulls on the lake, sampling at water intakes near cities, and monitoring the St. Clair River between Michigan and Ontario.

Lake Ontario is being probed by the U.S. EPA, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Canadians. The program includes sampling by ships, surveillance of the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers, monitoring of tributaries, and collection and analysis of fish.

The northernmost of the chain, Lake Superior, has the attention of Canada and the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Their agencies are collecting fish for testing, sampling the waters of the lake and tributaries such as the St. Louis River, checking at intakes and eyeing the air for pollution.

Why Surveillance?

The goal of all this activity is to see how much better or worse Erie and the other lakes have gotten since the 1960s' studies. Scientists are on the lookout particularly for "enriching" pollutants. They cause growth of algae and other plant life that rob water of its oxygen, kill fish and age a lake. These pollutants include nutrients such as phosphates and nitrates.

With surveillance data, water quality planners can check the efficiency of pollution-control measures such as bans on phosphate detergents. But the ultimate objective is clean water for drinking, swimming, fishing and recreation in the Great Lakes -- still the largest body of fresh water in the world.

Announce New U.S.-Canada Water Quality Accord

Agreement has been reached on all major points of a revised U[illegible] Canadian Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement which strengthens a 1972 accord between the two governments designed to halt pollution of the lakes.

The announcement was made May 12 in Chicago by the U.S. Department of State.

The agreement is expected to be signed during June or July.

The State Department said new additions are intended to strengthen and renew commitments to do the following things: (1) control pollution from municipal and industrial sources; (2) address more effectively the control of persistent toxic substances and other pollutants; (3) identify airborne pollutants entering the Great Lakes;(4) identify and control pollution from agricultural, forestry and other land use activities; (5) provide better surveillance and monitoring mechanisms; (6) further reduce phosphorus loadings; and, (7) place new limits on radioactivity.

"The new draft Agreement further ensures that the valuable role of the International Joint Commission in monitoring the implementation of the Agreement will be continued," the DOS continued.

"The U.S. delegation, led by the DOS, included representatives of the EPA, the Coast Guard, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of Agriculture and the Great Lakes States.

The Canadian delegation was led by the Department of External Affairs, and included representatives of Environment Canada Transport Canada and the Province of Ontario.

Karl Jonietz, deputy negotiator for the agreement for the DOS, said the revised agreement grew out of a fifth-year review called for in the original agreement.

There were two subgroups on the Coast Guard's portion of the agreement, one on the oil spill contingency and one on pollution from vessels, and there were subgroups on dredging.

The DOS deputy negotiator said the senior review group held a number of public meetings in the Great Lakes Basin about a year ago. "At that time we indicated our intention to come back into the basin to talk with public interest groups and individual citizens such as yourselves about the agreement before the agreement was signed," Jonietz added.

FEDERAL REGISTER

MAY 10, 1978-Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Connecticut, Illinois. Ocean dumping: Secondary treatment requirements for discharges into marine waters; correction. Secondary treatment requirements for discharges into marine waters; hearings. **Notices**: Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards; and standards of performance for new stationary sources: Oregon; authority delegation. Pesticide tolerance and food additive petitions: 2-Ethoxy-2, 3-dihydro-3, 3-dimethyl-5-benzofuranyl methanesulfonate, etc. Pesticide registration applications. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Isopropyl palmitate, Taipenyltin fluoride. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemption, etc.: Metribuzin, Triforine. **MAY 11, 1978-Proposed Rules**: Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions; etc.: Terbacil. **Notices**: Meetings: Science Advisory Board. **MAY 12, 1978-Rules**: Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds and human foods: Glyphosate. **Proposed Rules**: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Massachusetts, New York. **Notices**: Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers. Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts; publication date delay. Fuels and fuel additives; Lead phase-down standard; suspension applications. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc: Glyphosate; extension of time, GYPCHEK. Water pollution control; discharge of pollutants: Pennsylvania; correction. **MAY15, 1978-Rules**: Pesticides chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Gossyplure. **Proposed Rules**: Air programs; energy-related authority: Virginia. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Improving Government regulations; agenda **Notices**: Environmental statements; availability etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Illinois. **MAY 16, 1978-Rules**: Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards: Arizona et al; authority delegations. Air pollution; standards of performance from new stationary sources: Arizona et al; authority delegation. Water pollution control; National discharge elimination system and State program elements; Treatment works; 1977 statutory deadline for compliance; granting extensions criteria. **Notices**: Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards; and standards of performance for new stationary sources: Arizona et al; authority delegation. **MAY 17, 1978-Rules**: Motor vehicle fuel economy: 1979 and later model years. **Proposed Rules**: Grants, State and local assistance; Treatment works construction; correction. **MAY 18, 1978-Rules**: Grants, State and local assistance: State management assistance grants and treatment works construction; corrections. **Proposed Rules**: Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Petroleum liquid storage vessels. Petroleum liquid storage vessels; hearing. Air quality implementation plans: Preparation, adoption, and submittal; Intergovernmental consultation. **Notices**: Grants: Treatment works, construction; toxicity of chemical grouts for sewer rehabilitation; program requirements memorandum. Meetings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Pesticide registration applications, Water quality, criteria; inquiry. **MAY 19, 1978-Rules** Air quality implementation plans; preparation, adoption, and submittal: State implementation plans, nonattainment areas; approval criteria. **Proposed Rules**: Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Methomyl.**Notices**: Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly reciepts. **MAY 22, 1978-Proposed Rules**: Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Indiana. **Notices**:Food additive petitions:Culligan USA, et al. Fuels and fuel additives: Led phase-down standard; suspension applications; correction. **MAY 23, 1978 - Rules** Water pollution control; National discharge elimination system and State program elements: Consent decree requirements and veto procedures. **Proposed Rules: Water pollution control; National** discharge elimination system and State program elements: Permits, short and long term options. Water pollution programs, various; public participation in regulatory process; advance notice; correction. **MAY 24, 1978 - Rules**: Pesticide tolerances in food: O-Ethyl O-(4 - (methylthio) phenyl) S-propyl phosphorodithioate. **Proposed Rules**: Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Petroleum liquid storage vessels; correction. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Florida. **Notices**: Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.; O-Ethyl O-(4-(methylio) phenyl) S-propyl phosphorodithioate; extension.**May 25, 1978 - Rules**: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Massachusetts, Mississippi. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Dalapon. Pesticide tolerances in food: Dalapon. Water pollution: effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Electroplating; hearing. **Notices**: Meetings: Resource Conservation Committee. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Hawaii. **MAY 26, 1978 - Rules**: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California, Maryland. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Chlorothalonil. **Proposed Rules**: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California, Maryland; exttemion of time. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Colorado. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 2,6-Dimethyl-4-tridecylmorpholine. **Notices**: Environmental statements; availability etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Food additive petitions: Ciba-Geigy Corp. Interagency Toxic Substances Data Committee; charter, membership, and meetings. Mettings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Pesticide and food additive petitions: Rhodia, Inc., et al. Pesticide registration applications. **MAY 30, 1978 - Rules**: Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 5-Ethoxy-3-trichloromethyl-1,2,4-thiadiazole, Malathion.**Proposed Rules**: Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Illinois, Kentucky. **Notices**; Meetings: Science Advisory Board (2 documents)...23012. **MAY 31, 1978 - Proposed Rules**: Air quality implementation plans, approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio (3 documents) . . . 23611. Washington. **Notices**:Air pollution; ambient air monitoring reference and equivalent methods applications: 14 B E. Chemiluminescent NO-NO$_2$-NOx analyzer. Air quality criteria; external review drafts; availability: Cadmium. Polycyclic organic matter. Improving Government regulations; inquiry. **Meetings**: Administrator's Toxic Substances Advisory Committee. Hazardous waste regulatory program; industry meeting. Pesticide registration applications. Pesticides; tolerances registration, etc.: Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) **JUNE 2, 1978 - Proposed Rules**: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California, Colorado. Grants, State and local assistance: Treatment works construction; technical amendments. **Notices**: Food Additive petitions: N, N-dimethylpiperidinium chloride. Fuels and fuel additives: Alcohol-gasoline blends waivers; guidelines. **JUNE 5, 1978 - Rules**: Water pollution control: Hazardous stubstances; determination of harmful quantities. **Proposed Rules**: Air programs; fuels and fuel additives: Refineries, small; extension of time. **Notices**: Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Agency statements, weekly receipts; change in publication date. Meetings: Resource Conservation Committee. Pesticide registration applications; correction. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: 2,4, 5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; extension of comment period. Water pollution control discharge of pollutants: Iowa. **JUNE 6, 1978-Rules**: Water quality standards; State programs: Nebraska. **Notices**: Experimental use permit, receipt of amendment; solicitation of public views. Meetings: Administrator's Toxic Substances Advisory Committee; correction. Water quality, criteria; Inquiry: extension of time. **JUNE 7, 1978 - Rules**: Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions; etc.: Sodium chlorate. **Proposed Rules**: Grants, State and local assistance: Treatment works construction; meeting. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions; etc.: Parathion or its methyl homolog. Toxic substances: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); manufacturing, processing, distribution, and use ban. **Notices**: Air programs; fuels and fuel additives; Metyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT); waiver; hearing. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Benomyl, Paraquat, Pydrin (2 documents). Terramycin. 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; correction. Toxic and hazardous substances control; Polychlorinated biphenyls and fully hallogenated chloroflouroaklanes; preliminary exportation guideguidelines. **JUNE 8, 1978 - Rules**: Pesticide

Region V Comments On
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

May 10, to June 10, 1978

Sponsoring Agency, Project Number, Type of EIS	Project, Location	Description	Summary of Comments	Rating, Comment Date
Federal Highway Administration 76-082-426 (Final)	Dancy-Knowlton Rd. Marathon Co., WI.	Highway construction	No objections; previous comments re: wetlands, noise satisfied	(Draft LO-2) 5/15/78
Federal Aviation Administration 78-013-412 (Draft)	Municipal Airport, Fort Wayne, IN	Airport improvements	Zone adjacent areas for compatible land use--require local restrictions; improve noise projections; recommend building codes for noise insulation; discuss traffic noise; ensure appropriate sewer extension timing; "ultimate development" will need additional EIS(s).	LO-2 5/18/78
Housing and Urban Development 78-021-1023 (Draft)	Elmwood III; Detroit, MI	Mortgage Insurance, housing redevelopment	Address local air quality from vehicle traffic; noise discussion inadequate (vehicle, aircraft, rail); discuss impact on sewer system	LO-2 5/20/78
Housing and Urban Development 77-096-1024 (Final)	West Park Hills; Bloomington, MN	Expansion of development, mortgage insurance	Leave vegetation in natural state, provide buffer to protect	(Draft LO-2) 6/1/78
Corps of Engineers, Detroit District 76-052-133 (Final)	Frankfort Harbor, MI	Mitigation of shore damage	Ensure coordination with Mich. DNR and USFWS to avoid impact on fish	(Draft LO-2) 6/5/78
Housing and Urban Development 77-089-1011 (Final)	Knolls Development, Willowbrook, IL	Mortgage insurance	No comments	(Draft LO-2) 6/5/78
Housing and Urban Development 77-077-1021 (Final)	Woodridge Center, Woodridge, IL	Mortgage insurance	Suggest measures to prevent or reduce water quality problems at lake.	(Draft LO-2) 6/5/78
Corps of Engineers, Detroit District 76-068-133 (Final)	Manistee Harbor, MI	Mitigation of Shore Damage	Ensure coordination with Mich. DNR and USFWS.	(Draft LO-2) 6/6/78

* Alphanumeric Code:

LO -- Lack of objections or minor changes suggested

ER -- Environmental reservations on certain aspects of project; suggest further study of modifications or alternatives

EU -- Proposed action environmentally unsatisfactory, potential safeguards are insufficient

1 -- Adequately sets forth impact and alternatives to proposed action.

2 -- Insufficient information, EPA cannot fully assess project but can make preliminary determination of impact

3 -- Draft inadequately assesses project and/or alternatives, EPA requests substantial revisions in draft

Federal Register (Continued)

applicators in States or on Indian reservations, Federal certification. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; aprroval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Massachusetts, Virgina. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Methomyl; correction. **Notices:** Grants, State and local assistance: Minority construction contractors utilization. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Goal 2E (RH-2915). Terramycin (4 documents). Toxic and hazardous substances control: TSCA Interagency Testing Committee report to EPA: priority consideration chemicals for testing; extension of time. **JUNE 9,1978 - Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions: Methomyl. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Oregon. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Washington. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Meetings: Environmental Health Advisory Committee, Pesticide Tolerances Study Group. Resource Conservation Committee. Pesticide registration applications. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: O-Ethyl O-(4(methythio)-phenyl) S- propyl phosphorodithioate; extension; correction. ZP Tracking Powder. Water pollution control safe drinking water; public water systems designations: California.

EPA Reports Findings of Lake Michigan Study

EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office announced the results of a two-year study (1976-77) of Lake Michigan water quality at the Lake Michigan Fair held June 4-6 at the South Shore Country Club in Chicago by EPA and the Lake Michigan Federation.

The study was mandated by the 1972 U.S.-Canadian Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement which says each of the lakes will undergo intensive water quality monitoring.

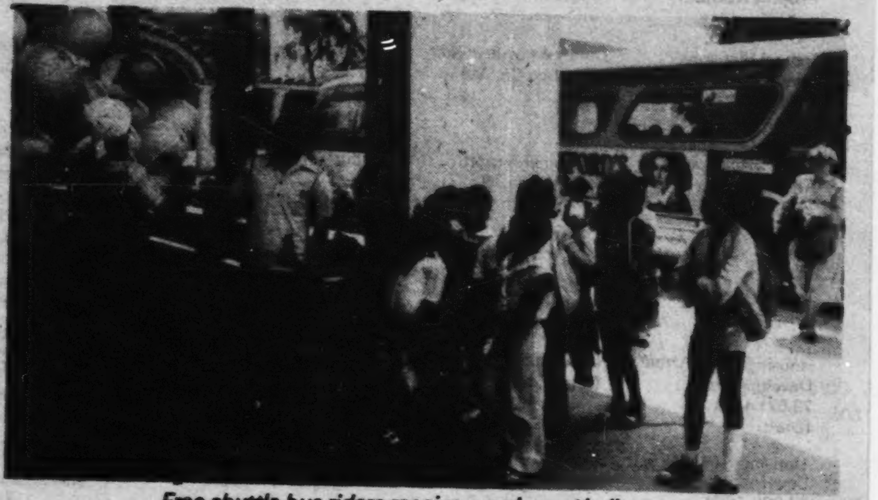
Robert Bowden, Chief of the Surveillance and Research Staff of the GLNPO, said Lake Michigan was monitored in 1954 and in 1962-63.

"With the three studies separated by more than 10-year intervals, valuable comparisons could be made," Bowden pointed out. He said the latest study was essential to determine the effectiveness of pollution control and remedial programs in effect and the response of Lake Michigan to changing pollution loads.

A 20-page summary of the report is available now from the Region V Public Affairs Office. The final report will not be available until next October.

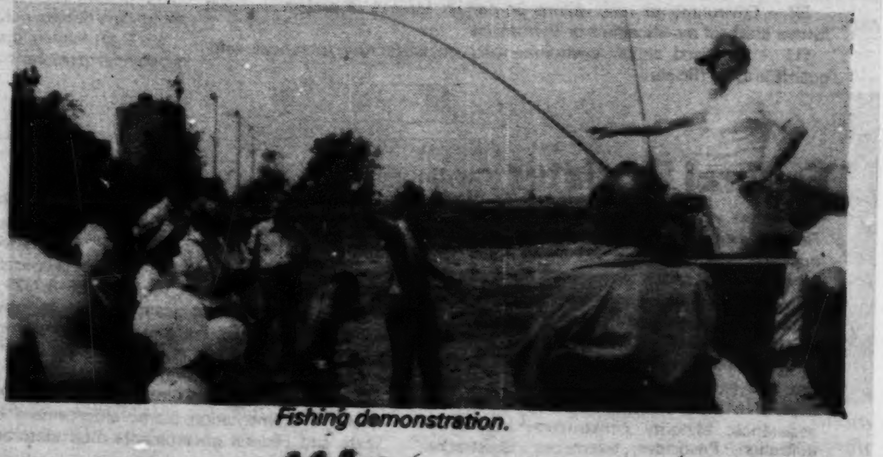
Following are some major findings of the study.

- Over the last 10-15 years, Lake Michigan has been showing increasing evidence of subtle enrichment.
- Remedial and abatement programs have produced positive improvements in nearshore areas formerly impacted by discharges.
- Total phosphorus concentrations along the entire Indiana shoreline of Lake Michigan are surprisingly the lowest in the entire southern basin.
- The rapid upward accumulation of phosphorus in Lake Michigan waters appears to have been slowed.
- Chloride concentrations are growing more rapidly over the last 10-15 years than before.
- Silica has been declining.
- PCB levels have not increased in 1976 and may have started to decline.
- DDT levels are continuing to decline and are now at 10 per cent of their 1969 levels---a 90 per cent reduction.
- Green Bay is a highly productive, enriched body of water which acts as a source of nutrients to Lake Michigan.
- Milwaukee Harbor is still organically enriched.



Free shuttle bus riders receive a welcome balloon.

Canoe demonstration.



Fishing demonstration.

AKE MICHIGAN FAIR

POLLUTION CONTROL

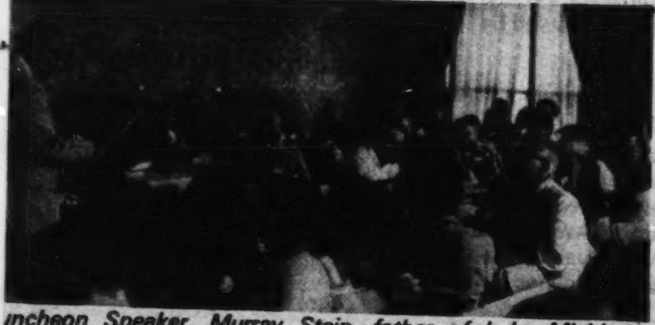
. Edith Tebo, Director Great Lakes National Program Office, is interviewed
the Lake Michigan Study for TV.

Reid Lewis presentation on the Marquette expedition.

nd castle contest entry.

Great Lakes

One of many displays on Lake Michigan.



uncheon Speaker, Murray Stein, father of Lake Michigan
nforcement Conference.

Technical presentations on Lake Michigan Study,
l to r: Dave Rockwell, Bob Bowden, Dr. Edith Tebo, Dr. Steve Spigarelli, Karl Bremer).

Cincinnati Group Moves to Salvage Used Oil

Oil never wears out, it just gets dirty -- that's the motto of the Cincinnati Experience's Used Motor Oil Recycling Program that has been gaining national attention.

The program, started in October 1975 which collects used motor oil from do-it-yourself oil changers and then removes dirt, gasoline, lead and other contaminants, is being considered by the American Petroleum Institute as a model in establishing a nationwide oil recycling program.

A study done by the Defense Department and the Environmental Protection Agency revealed that the refining process further breaks down hydrocarbons in oil and that the properly re-refined product is superior to virgin oil, according to the Cincinnati Experience.

The Cincinnati Experience is a non-profit organization affiliated with the University of Cincinnati. Former projects they have tackled include bottle and paper recycling, elementary student guidance, and nutrition.

Wisconsin Limits Detergent Phosphates

Wisconsin Governor Martin Schreiber has signed into law a bill that limits laundry detergents with high concentrations of phosphorus.

The bill was one of the most intensively debated in the 1977 legislative session. It is scheduled to go into effect in July, 1979. Unless renewed, the bill will expire in July, 1982.

Because of the evidence of rapid eutrophication in the Great Lakes, not only Region V of EPA, but State governments and other regional and international agencies began considering means of reducing phosphorus loadings.

Of the Great Lake states, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois are the only ones that have not passed phosphorus bans. However, Chicago, Illinois has a phosphorus ban, and Ohio presently has a bill in the Rules Committee of the House.

New Air Pollution Control Regs Coming

New plants which process non-metallic minerals may be affected by the development of air pollution control regulations that the EPA plans to propose late this year.

The new standards will have minimal impact on existing facilities. Instead, they will apply to only new, modified, or reconstructed facilities.

EPA plans to base standards on the use of dry emission control systems (baghouses), which can be used in all new plants regardless of the type of mineral being processed. Wet dust suppression methods will also be allowed in some cases.

Industries involved could include: crushed and broken stone, sand and gravel, clay, slag, rock salt, gypsum, sodium compounds, potash, pumice, asphalt and related bitumen, talc, boron, barite, fluorspar, pyrites, feldspar, diatomite, perlite, vermiculite, mica, and kyanite.

PEOPLE

A former Assistant Director of the Wisconsin State Committee on Water Pollution and retired Chief of the Wood Products Staff at EPA's Environmental Research Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon, **Ralph H. Scott,** has been selected as the 1978 Environmental Medalist by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Scott is a national authority on pulp and paper wastes.

The new Acting Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is **Joseph Alexander.** The 21 - year - veteran of the agency replaced **William Nye,** who resigned after less than 11 months in office. Alexander's appointment will last until the end of this year, at which time his $41,000 job appointment will be reviewed by the Governor.

Chris L. West, former Director of the Office of Public Awareness at EPA's Environmental Research Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon, has been named Public Awareness Director at the EPA's Research Center near Raleigh, North Carolina.

EPA Issues NOVs

EPA recently issued four 30-day Notices of Violation for failure to control air pollution emissions to two Indiana companies, one Ohio company, and one Illinois company. The companies and their alleged violations are:

- Bethlehem Steel Corp., Burns Harbor, Indiana, particulates.
- Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., Westfield, Indiana, hydrocarbons.
- Alside, Inc., Northampton Township, Ohio, Hydrocarbons.
- U.S. Steel Southworks, Chicago, Illinois, particulates.

BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . .

NASA - Scripps Work on Remote Sensing Project

Region V EPA briefly turned over its research vessel, the Crockett, for a project on Lake Erie conducted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Scripps Institute of Oceanography to further develop remote sensing techniques.

The June 16-21 water survey involved not only EPA's Crockett, which served as a water quality laboratory, but also a C-131 aircraft and a F-106 aircraft. During the cruise, the water was monitored by a Scripps' crew on the Crockett and by NASA people in the air. The data gathered by both was compared to see how closely the remote sensing technique data matched the data obtained by the Crockett crew.

Senior Citizens Fight Pollution

Some one dozen senior citizens are on the job fighting pollution for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency as part of a three-year national program supported by a $1 million grant from the U.S. EPA.

The Senior Environmental Employment Program (SEE) employs about 200 persons 55 or older nationally to check the safety of drinking water and to work on other pollution control jobs.

The Illinois SEE program, the only one of its kind in Region V, offers the highest wages of the 10 participating states. Some workers earn as much as $6.30 an hour. Although SEE employees are payed for a maximum of 20 hours a week, IEPA officials say they sometimes work as long as 40 hours.

For further information, contact Ms. Pat Powers, Office of Federal Activities (A104), U.S. EPA, 401 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C., 20460, (202) 426-8882.

Minnesota Doctors Concerned About Water Pollution

The Minnesota Medical Association recently endorsed a report calling for doctors' involvement in controlling water pollution.

The group's Environmental Health Committee reported 130 outbreaks of disease or poisoning because of contaminated drinking water between 1961 and 1970 in the United States. They affected 46,374 persons and resulted in 20 deaths.

Committee Chairman Dr. Valentine O'Malley said infectious diseases have, to a large extent, been controlled. He said he believes chemicals are now the major threat to health. Dr. O'Malley said the agencies involved in cleaning up water pollution should call on medical expertise in seeking support of basic research on the problem, encouragement of government action to discourage water pollution, and cooperation in public education on environmental health.

In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act to assure that the public is provided with safe drinking water. EPA is presently working with state and local governments to implement this act.

Mikva Releases Study of O'Hare Air Problems

The primary sources of odors and other air quality deficiencies in the area surrounding Chicago's O'Hare International Airport appear to be emissions from traffic on the major roadways characteristic of the metropolitan area, according to an EPA study released in May.

The study was initiated at the request of Illinois Congressman Abner Mikva as a result of many complaints by citizens about odors thought to be associated with jet air traffic.

EPA found at sampling stations in Des Plaines, Niles, Park Ridge and Bensenville that hydrocarbon levels in the area "frequently" exceed the federal standard for air quality.

Alexander Discusses Decision

George Alexander, former administrator of EPA Region V, was in Chicago recently to explain his May 10 decision to allow two power generating stations of Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc. (PSI) to discharge hot water into the Wabash River. Alexander's controversial ruling followed an appeal by PSI of a 1976 order to install closed-cycle cooling systems on the utility's Wabash and Cayuga River stations.

David P. Comey, president of Citizens for a Better Environment said the decision has driven an "opening wedge" into the government's thermal pollution policy.

The citizens group has asked that Alexander's decision be reviewed and reversed. U.S. EPA Administrator Douglas Costle should "ensure that it does not stand as issued," stated Comey.

Alexander said his decision revolves around definition of the term "balance". Although the heated-water discharges from the power plants may have harmed certain species of fish, a "balanced, indigenous population" of aquatic life remains.

The hot water has reduced the population of redhorse and sauger. But the number of flat-head catfish has increased. This shift, said Alexander, "does not mean there is not a balanced indigenous population."

The former administrator said his order was based on evidence from a hearing in October, 1976. He told of also relying on the opinion of Dr. Donald Mount, director of EPA's water quality laboratory in Duluth, MN.

OMB Environmental Chief Visits Chicago Facilities

The White House's top budget advisor for the environment, James Tozzi (second from left) recently visited Region V's Waste Management Branch to become better aquainted with solid and hazardous waste management activities in the Chicago area. Tozzi was accompanied by EPA Deputy Assistant Administrator Steffen Plehn(right center).

EPA Issues Final Rules On "Significant Deterioration"

EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle has announced the issuance of the final rules called for under the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments, which will limit increments of air pollution in clean air areas.

The 1977 amendments required each State to classify clean air areas in one of three categories ranging from where the air quality must virtually remain unchanged to where greater increases in pollution are permitted. The air quality in any area is not allowed to exceed federal health or welfare standards.

To prevent significant air quality deterioration and at the same time accommodate industrial growth, EPA has to offer incentive for firms to install the lowest cost combination of pollution controls at a site where modifications or expansion of existing facilities are made. For further information, contact Darryl Tyler at (919) 549-5425.

Establish Clearing-House For Waste Materials

The Environmental Quality Control Inc., Indianapolis, has recently established Indiana's first industrial waste materials clearinghouse, a service through which companies can offer waste products for sale and buyers can obtain them. President of the privately funded not-for-profit EQC, Inc., former Indiana Governor Edgar D. Whitcomb said that the clearinghouse will reduce the waste producers' disposal costs, possibly even generate income, and will reduce the volume of hazardous and other wastes disposed of in local landfills or transported to destruction or treatment facilities.

Air Pollution Fallout Contaminates Lake Michigan

Governors State University Professor Herman Sievering says Lake Michigan is being polluted from atmospheric fall-out of lead from auto fumes and sulfur from coal-burning power plants.

Sievering recently told the Conference on Lake Michigan Water Quality sponsored by EPA and the Lake Michigan Federation June 4-6 that more of these pollutants enter the lake from fall-out than from surface runoff.

New Smog Standard Proposed

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has proposed to adjust the federal Ambient Air Quality Standards originally set in 1971 for photochemical oxidants or smog.

The Agency has proposed to change the current 0.08 ppm one hour average primary standard to 0.10 ppm. The primary standard, required by the Clean Air Act, is based on scientific criteria and it allows an adequate safety margin to maintain public health. The EPA suggested that the secondary welfare-based standard remain at 0.08 ppm.

Also proposed is a change in the current pollutant name, photochemical oxidants, to ozone, the principal measureable ingredient in smog. According to Costle, this change was recommended because the method used to determine compliance with the current standard, measures only the ozone part of the oxidant mix.

EPA Sues Indiana Plant

The Barmet aluminum recycling plant in Rockport, Indiana has been sued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency after failing to meet a May 1 deadline under a state of Indiana administrative order.

The order called for installation of air pollution control equipment. Present particulate emissions are estimated at 2,554 tons per year.

A preliminary motion for injunctive relief has also been filed, requesting that the plant cease operation or immediately engage in a pollution control program to achieve compliance with the regulations by January 1, 1979. Once compliance is achieved, emissions should not exceed 300 tons per year.

A hearing has been scheduled for July 20.

New MPG Policy

The EPA has decided to issue only one automobile "miles per gallon rating" on 1979 cars.

In the past, the EPA has always issued three ratings — city driving, highway driving, and a combined average. The "estimated mpg" will be the city driving figure which is always the lowest of the three.

Begin Lake Lansing Project

A $2.6 million project to clean up 35-acre Lake Lansing in Ingham County, Michigan, got underway recently following May 30 dedication ceremonies.

EPA is funding the project with $1.3 million from its Clean Lakes Program. Matching funding is coming from local sources.

The purpose of the project is to restore the recreational potential of the lake by reducing excessive aquatic vegetation and removing sediments which decrease the lake's average depth and act as a nutrient reservoir. The project will be used to evaluate hydraulic dredging and determine the impact it would have on similar projects.

Find PCB's n Nu-Earth

Scientists at EPA's Central Regional Laboratory in Chicago have found PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl) levels as high as 13 parts per million in samples of Nu-Earth, a fertilizer made from sludge from Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago sewage treatment plants.

This exceeds the 10 parts per million maximum level recommended by the Food and Drug Administration. Nine chemicals classified as polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons were also found in the sludge. Some polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons are known to cause cancer.

Nu-Earth has been distributed free-of-charge in the Chicago area by the MSDGC. EPA is developing regulations to ban PCBs.

Off the Press

Lake Michigan Consumer's Map

"A Consumer's Guide to the Illinois and Indiana Shoreline of Lake Michigan," in map form, has been published by EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office to indicate the wealth of uses along the lake's Illinois and Indiana shoreline. Technical assistance was provided by the Lake Michigan Federation. Copies available on request from the Region V Office of Public Affairs.

Techniques for Sampling and Analyzing the Marine Macrobenthos, a research report by Dr. Richard C. Swartz of EPA's Environmental Research Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon, provides guidelines for quantitative assessment of the effects of marine pollution on animals living near the bottom of the ocean. Single copies are available through the Office of Public Awareness, Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory, 200 S.W. 35th Street, Corvallis, OR 97330. Ask for publication number EPA-600/3-78-030.

Energy and Environment: An Intergovernmental Perspective, edited by Boyd R. Keenan, is the final report of the Ohio River Assembly. Limited copies are available on a first come, first serve basis from the Institute of Government and Public Affairs, 1201 West Nevada, Urbana, Il. 61801.

EPA's Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory announces the following research reports published in EPA's Ecological Research Series:

Energy Consumption of Advanced Wastewater Treatment at Ely, Minnesota, EPA -600/7-78-001 (21 pages)

A Research Strategy for Social Assessment of Lake Restoration Programs, EPA-600/5-78-004 (45 pages).

Impact of Air Pollution on the Consumption of Medical Services (Cost of Hospitalization in the Portland Metropolitan Area), EPA-600/5-78-002 (35 pages).

Guidelines for Zooplankton Sampling in Quantitative Baseline an Monitoring Programs, EPA-600/3-78-026 (52 pages).

A Paleolimnological Comparison of Burntside and Shagawa Lakes, Northeastern Minnesota, EPA-600/3-78-004 (51 pages).

Summary Analysis of the North American (U.S. Portion) OECD Eutrophication Project: Nutrient Loading – Lake Response Relationships and Trophic State Indices, EPA-600/3-78-008 (455 pages).

Limited quantities are available at no cost through the Office of Public Awareness, Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory, 200 S.W. 35th Street, Corvallis, Oregon 97330.

1978 calendar

JULY 11&12

Final public hearing on EPA proposed drinking water standards, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. at Thomas Jefferson Memorial Auditorium, Washington, D.C. For further information, write Dr. Cotruvo, Criterion Standards Div., Office of Drinking Water (WH-550), U.S. EPA, 401 M. Street SW, Washington, D.C., or call (202) 472-5016.

JULY 12

Public hearing on the proposed North Star Steel Company's Electric Arc Furnace to be built in Monroe, MI, 5 p.m., Cantrick Jr. H.S. Auditorium, 1008 Riverview, Monroe. For further information, contact Eric Cohen, Air Compliance Section, U.S. EPA, Chicago, (312) 353-2090.

JULY 17-20

The Annual Meeting of the International Joint Commission discussion of the joint progress of the United States and Canada in cleaning up the Great Lakes at the Cleary Auditorium in Windsor, Ontario. Contact Pat Bonner at (313) 963-9041.

JULY 21

International Joint Commission hearing on the Great Lakes water quality objectives held in the Cleary Auditorium, Winsor, Ontario. Contact Pat Bonner at (313) 963-9041.

JULY 25

The rescheduled hearing on Section 3010 of Solid Waste Disposal Act will be held at Cleveland Plaza Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, from 1-5 p.m. The program is for preliminary notification by persons generating and/or transporting hazardous wastes, and/or operating a facility for storage, treatment and disposal. Contact Tim Fields (AW-465), U.S. EPA, Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 755-9206.

JULY 25&26

Technology Transfer Municipal Seminar on Combined Sewer Overflow Assessment and Control Procedures will be held in Chicago. Contact Cliff Risley at (312) 353-2200 or Marti VeLasco at (312) 353-2022.

AUGUST 15&17

Public hearing on Section 125 (b) and (c) of the Clean Air Act will be held at 9 a.m. at Holiday Inn, I-70 and Rt. 214, St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950 on the 16th and at Hollenden House Hotel, East Sixth and Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114 on the 17th. Contact Frank Corrado, Director of Public Affairs, (312) 353-2072.

AUGUST 22-24

Technology Transfer National Conference on Clean Lakes Restoration in Minneapolis. Contact Cliff Risley at (312) 353-2200 or Marti VeLasco at (312) 353-2022.

AUGUST 30&31

Technology Transfer Design Seminar on Pretreatment of Industrial Wastes in Chicago. Contact Cliff Risley at (312) 353-2200 or Marti VeLasco at (312) 353-2022.

SEPTEMBER 6&7

Technology Transfer Design Seminar on Small Wastewater Treatment Systems in Minneapolis. Contact Cliff Risley at (312) 353-2200 or Marti VeLasco at (312) 353-2022.

OCTOBER 17&18

The Third American Society of Testing of Materials (ASTM) Symposium on Aquatic Toxicology is being held by the ASTM Committee E-35 at the Grand Hotel in New Orleans, LA. Interested persons are encouraged to present and discuss data, concepts, and methods in both applied and basic aquatic toxicology. Contact John G. Eaton. (Tel.: 218-727-6692).

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Agency
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Sterling Beach Reopens-Finally

UNSAFE
FOR
SWIMMING

See Story Page 2

The Beach Scene

The beach at Sterling State Park just north of Monroe, Michigan, is open for swimming this summer for the first time since 1961.

Michigan Department of Natural Resources officials said Sterling State, Michigan's only state park on Lake Erie was opened to swimmers because of major improvements in water quality at the beach.

"Early this spring," the DNR said, "the Monroe County Health Department's Division of Environmental Health completed an extensive water sampling study at Sterling State Park beach and has determined, based on results from that study, that the waters of the Sterling State Park beach are now safe for public swimming."

Back in 1961, the Michigan Department of Public Health recommended that the DNR close the beach to swimmers after the Monroe County Health Department found high densities of coliform bacteria in the water along with identified sources of raw sewage.

"Those sources of contamination were nearby Sand and Stony creeks, which showed raw or semi-treated domestic wastes," the DNR said. Since that time, however, area municipalities and industries have been required by the DNR and the federal government to treat discharges and to eliminate raw sewage discharges.

The installation of new sewers together with the completion of the City of Monroe's waste treatment facilities have improved the water quality of the area.

The DNR said work was recently completed on the Frenchtown Township sewer facilities. They said Frenchtown Township, which borders the park, has now eliminated septic tank effluent from individual properties that contributed to the pollution of Sterling's beach.

Other Lake Erie beaches said to be open again are Sandusky Cedar Point Beach in Ohio and the Lake Erie State Park Beach in New York. In Pennsylvania, officials say that no beaches on Lake Erie are closed. An estimated 50,000 to 70,000 people are said to have used Pennsylvania's Erie peninsula beaches the summer of 1977.

Not all of Lake Erie is so fortunate. For as long as most people can remember, Cleveland's beaches have been posted "not recommended for swimming." A new sewage treatment plant that is supposed to clean up the waters isn't finished. Beaches in Dunkirk and Cedar, New York, are intermittently closed, primarily because of algae, according to the New York Sea Grant office.

It is difficult to keep track of beach openings and closings in the Great Lakes because no one agency keeps track. Local, county regional, or state governments have various methods for compiling such data, based on their own tests. Only Michigan's Department of Natural Resources appears to have prepared a regional (Lake Erie-Lake St. Clair), multi-year (1972-present) record of beaches closed and the status of each place.

Region V recently conducted a random sampling of areas that might be expected to have problems with fecal coliforms.

Most Great Lakes states will have relatively little public land to use as beaches. Therefore, one can do no more than to speculate about water quality and beaches along expanses owned by private citizens, industries, institutions,and real estate developers.

Beach closings don't seem to be a pressing problem on Lake Superior because the lake is too cold for anybody but the hardiest folk to swim in. However, Billings Park in Superior, Wisconsin, is said to be closed. People are said to swim there anyway. The same is said about nearby river "beaches," which were popular during the 1920s and '30s.

Lake Michigan beaches are closed in various places. In Green Bay, where sewage and Fox River paper mills have been the reason, the city is reportedly considering opening beaches that have been closed since the 1940s. In Milwaukee, regular overflows from the sewer system made such closings commonplace a couple of years ago. Beaches still are said to be closed after heavy rainfall.

Therry Andre State Park beaches, south of Sheboygan, are plagued by rotting algae and are occasionally closed. The North Shore Sanitary District of Lake County, Illinois, which treats wastes for some of Chicago's North Shore suburbs and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, has not discharged onto area beaches for the last three or four summers – except after a bad storm, when beaches are closed for a day or two.

Beaches adjacent to the Little Calumet River in Indiana continue to be closed. Included are Hammond, Marquette Park in Gary (which is said to be open "occasionally"), and East Chicago. Residents say the Whiting beach might as well be considered closed because it has been almost completely washed away. Michigan City beaches are said to be closed "now and then."

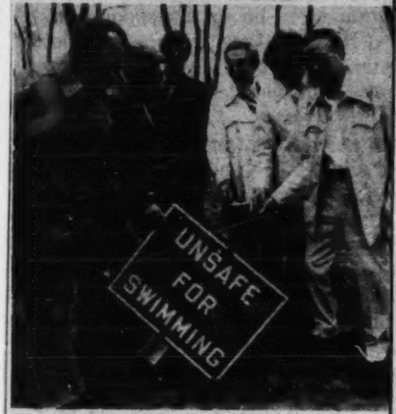
Saginaw Bay, Michigan, which is still in the process of updating its sewage treatment plant, has beaches that are technically open, but some residents won't swim there because of "waste odors."

Grosse Point Farms' Pier Park and Crescent Yacht and Sailing Club beaches on the Michigan side of Lake St. Clair were closed July 1, 1978, when a storm and sanitary sewer main collapsed in the town. They remain closed. Also, on Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair Shores Memorial Park Beach is closed by city officials after every measurable rainfall, for a minimum of 24 hours. The Harrison Township Beach has been closed since 1972. Nine additional beaches, either on Lake St. Clair or on the St. Clair River, are monitored but have not been closed since 1972.

On Lake Ontario, all beaches some 10 miles either side of Rochester were closed until the summer of 1977. There seems to be some question as to whether the problem was pollution or staffing with lifeguards.

EPA ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST

Cover Photo



Taking the signs down at Sterling State Park on Lake Erie May 12, were from left, Michigan DNR Deputy Director Orie Scherschligt, State Representative Edward Mahalak, Park Manager Terry Sheehan, Dr. David Lieberman, Director of the Monroe County Health Department; State Senator James DeSana and Representative Raymond Kehres.

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Hazardous Waste Control In Ohio

More State Control for Growing Problem

Ohio is one of the most industrialized states in the nation.

So it shouldn't be any surprise that it ranks second as a generator of hazardous wastes -- byproducts of industrial processes which, because of their toxicity, flammability, corrosiveness, or other properties, may endanger human health or the environment when improperly stored, transported, treated of disposed of.

The trouble in Ohio is that too many of these hazardous industrial wastes are endangering human health and the environment.

For example, in 1975 in Licking County ground and surfacewater pollution by petrochemicals was discovered. Damage included well-water contamination and basement and sewer line fumes over a 25-acre area. Recovery operations, which are still underway by the U.S. EPA, have already cost nearly $40,000.

Studies financed by the U.S. EPA show that Ohio has nearly 18,000 generators of hazardous wastes and about 2,000 treatment, storage and disposal sites. Some examples of the magnitude of wastes generated each year in Ohio and their disposal methods are:

- 2.5 billion gallons of sludge and liquid waste disposed of in 128 lagoon complexes
- 16 million cubic yards of industrial waste disposed of in landfills
- 75 thousand tons of industrial waste disposed of through land spreading, and
- 20 thousand tons of volatile wastes disposed of by incineration

At present, Ohio has no generally effective legal or administrative mechanism to insure that waste residues are safely transported, handled or disposed of once they leave the industries that generate them, although the state has 15-18 landfills, deep wells & processing facilities with Ohio EPA permits to handle hazardous wastes. OEPA officials said Ohio has only one "fully secure" hazardous waste landfill.

Subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act RCRA of 1976 provides for regulation of hazardous wastes, preferable by the states, but if not by them, then by the federal EPA.

In order to point out the magnitude of the problem in Ohio to control hazardous wastes, U.S. EPA has made a series of grants to the Ohio EPA as well as a recent grant to the Ohio Environmental Council, OEC, a federation of 44 Ohio conservation organizations and hundreds of individuals.

The OEC conducted a conference in Columbus June 14 to familiarize Ohio citizens with the problems of hazardous waste management in Ohio, the hazardous waste management provisions of RCRA, and ways in which Ohio industry can comply with RCRA and begin to solve the problems of hazardous waste management.

Jack Lehman, director of the U.S. EPA's national hazardous waste management program, told the con-

Hazardous Waste

ference that the hazardous waste regulation provisions of RCRA require U.S. EPA to develop a "cradle-to-grave" approach to hazardous waste management which includes:

- Development of a manifest system which follows the waste from point of generation to the point of ultimate disposal use or destruction.
- Setting of national standards for generators, transporters, and hazardous waste management facilities to insure proper handling at each stage.
- Implementation of a permit system for treatment, storage and disposal facilities.

Lehman said the expected effect of these regulation is that:

- The manifest tracking system will greatly reduce illegal dumping.
- The permit program will ultimately eliminate unsatisfactory hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities.
- There will be a shortage of fully acceptable facilities for a while due to lack of available capital, complicated by great difficulty in siting due to citizen acceptance problems.
- Disposal costs will rise by an order of magnitude in most areas, fostering waste recovery.
- The impact on costs and jobs is expected to be minimal in most industries.

"It is the Congressional intent as expressed in RCRA, and EPA policy, to make the hazardous waste management program of RCRA as much a state-run operation as possible," Lehman said.

He said the Administrator of EPA may authorize a state to operate its own program in place of the federal program if certain conditions are met. The three types of federal authorizations are interim, full, and partial.

Under interim authorization, the state is given a two-year grace period for existing state programs to modify or gear up to qualify for full authorization. "To qualify for interim authorization," Lehman said, "existing state programs must be judged 'substantially equivalent' to the federal program."

Under full authorization, the state program is required to be "equivalent" and "consistent" with the Subtitle C programs, and provide an "adequate enforcement"" mechanism.

Partial authorization, Lehman said, is a subset of full authorization. It is a combination of state and EPA efforts which meets all requirements of full authorization. It is effective for a fixed duration, not to exceed five years.

Lehman identified several reasons why Ohio should consider taking over the hazardous waste program.

In addition to being the second largest generator of such wastes,he said, the state borders on several other states which are also large generators of hazardous wastes.

"As the second largest generator," he continued, "The state should be receiving a proportionately higher level of funds though grants that U.S. EPA will be administering. In FY 1979, Ohio's allocation of grant funds for Subtitle C activities will be approximately $818,700, certainly one of the larger state apportionments of the 56 states and territories."

Lehman told the conference that industries and citizen action groups would normally rather deal with the state than with the federal bureaucracy. "In fact, in some instances, this has been a major factor in states seeking authorization."

"The state is more familiar with its people, problems and solutions," he went on. "The program will be better run in Columbus than from Washington, D.C. or Chicago."

He said that by having the program run from Columbus, there inevitably will be better public participation and citizen acceptance.

Finally, Lehman said, the state will be better able to tailor the program to suit the needs of its citizens while EPA would be tied to a more rigid national set of procedures.

Turning to the status of Ohio's program, Lehman said it would appear that the state would be eligible to receive interim authorization, given the status of Ohio's hazardous waste legislation and program.

"This would allow two years to expand to a fully authorized program," he said.

Ohio State Senator Harry Meshel of Youngstown has prepared legislation, with input from industry, citizen groups and the Ohio EPA, which he has proposed to the Ohio Legislature as Senate Bill 266. Lehman said if the legislation is enacted as introduced, it should enable the state to qualify for full authorization.

A CHICAGO SUBURB CONSERVES WATER

Water conservation has been a fact of life for the Chicago suburb of Elmhurst, Illinois, for the past three years, and it's likely to remain that way for the foreseeable future.

Like many Chicago suburbs, and, for that matter, many communities throughout the nation, Elmhurst gets most of its water from deep wells. The grim fact is that pumpage from these wells in recent years has been exceeding the rate of recharge causing water tables to fall.

Since the 1950's, Elmhurst, as well as other communities near Chicago, has been trying to get an allocation of Lake Michigan water to supplement this loss. In 1977, the Division of Water Resources of the Illinois Department of Transportation granted an allocation to Elmhurst.

But U.S. Supreme Court decree controlling the withdrawal of water from Lake Michigan requires that all practical means be used to conserve water by the political subdivisions making the withdrawals.

In a by-lined article in **ILLINOIS INNOVATIONS** magazine, published by the Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs, Elmhurst's Assistant City Manager Neil Fulton said the city has been trying to lower water consumption by 15 percent and sewage treatment plant flows by 10 percent.

In order to reach this goal, Fulton said the city has initiated a number of water conservation activities, including a public information program, rate changes to reduce usage, plumbing code amendments requiring water-efficient appliances, controls on outdoor use of water, and free distribution of displacement dams to lessen water used for toilet flushing.

He said Elmhurst budgeted $55,000 for the water conservation program, or about $1 for each resident. Although it's too early to determine the ultimate results of the program, Fulton said, he pointed out some preliminary results.

"Elmhurst's water supply comes from 7 deep and 2 shallow wells. One of the shallow wells is standby and used only for peaking service. During the summer of 1977, one of the deep wells was out of service.

"Typically, in order to meet summer peak demand, it is necessary to use all 7 deep wells and the 2 shallow wells, as well as water from storage. During the summer fo 1977, the maximum daily consumption was met without using the standby well and available 1977 cumulative water production and consumption figures remain under 1976," he said.

The Conservation Program

"The most important single portion of the water conservation program may have been public education," Fulton stated. "The public education program included a water bill mailing insert that explained the necessity for conservation; a newsletter sent to all residents that described the water supply problem, suggested methods to conserve water and explained the conservation program."

He said local newspapers and a local radio station provided excellent coverage of the water supply problem and water conservation program.

"This multimedia blitz made most residents aware of the water supply and sewage treatment problems. Elmhurst's program also received TV news coverage from two Chicago network stations," he added.

Turning to the subject of water rates, Fulton said the city reviewed various water rate philosophies and decided that the most equitable rate structure for a primarily residential community was a uniform unit charge, independent of consumption volume. "In late 1975," he said, "Elmhurst changed from a declining block rate to a uniform unit charge for water and sewer service."

In late 1976, Elmhurst made another change and instituted an excess facilities water rate to distribute the cost of excess facilities (supply and storage capacity) to the users who were responsible for increased summer demands.

"Elmhurst feels that the excess facilities rate better relates charges for water to the cost of production and also provides an incentive for water conservation."

On the subject of code changes, Fulton said the two big users inside the home are flushing toilets and washing and bathing. "It has been estimated that 41 percent of residential water consumption is utilized for toilet flushing and 30 percent for washing and bathing."

"The typical toilet uses approximately 5 to 7 gallons of water for a single flush. Newly designed water-conserving toilets use only 3.5 gallons of water. The use of water-conserving toilets represents a 30 to 40 percent reduction in use for toilet flushing and a 12 to 16 percent reduction in all household consumption for an average family of four."

Fulton said the ordinary shower head uses about 6 to 12 gallons of water a minute. Newly designed water-conserving shower heads use approximately 2 to 3 gallons a minute and are just as effective.

"This represents a 50 to 70 percent reduction in shower water consumption," he pointed out. "The installation of a shower head shut-off, which is a simple quarter-turn valve just upstream of the shower head, can also reduce water used for showering."

So Elmhurst modified its plumbing

code to require that all new plumbing installations and replacement plumbing fixtures comply with the following maximum standards:

• Water closets tank type	3.5 gallons per flush
• Water closets flush-o-meter	4 gallons maximum flow per minute
• Urinal tank type	3 gallons per flush
• Urinal flush-o-meter	3 gallons per flush
• Shower heads	3 gallons per flush
• Lavatory sink faucets	4 gallons per minute maximum flow with both hot and cold water supply fully open

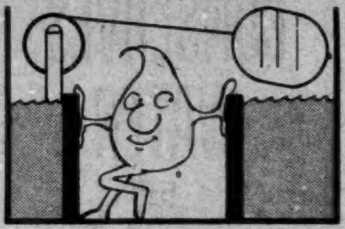
Since these changes would have a long-term effect and Elmhurst had a short-term water reduction goal, a program was developed to retrofit existing toilets and shower heads with devices that would cut consumption.

"Field tests have established that conventional toilets can be retrofitted with volume reducing or flush-control devices which may reduce water consumption by up to 2½ gallons per flush," Fulton continued.

He said these devices include such things as plastic bottles and displacement dams that can be placed in the flush tank to reduce water volume while maintaining the same static head and initial velocity of water into the toilet bowl.

"Retrofit was done in conjunction with the public education program. The city council passed a resolution requiring that all toilets, where it is technically feasible, be retrofitted with displacement dams by January 1, 1978.

"In July, August and September of 1977, the city delivered to each home a set of displacement dams. Where the resident was home, an offer was made to install the dams. Where individuals were not home, the displacement dams were hung in a plastic bag on the door knob with a letter of introduction from the Mayor, instructions on how to install the device, plus a postage-paid post card to request installation assistance."



In addition to the displacement dams, Fulton said, each residence received a set of orifices for shower heads, and dye tablets to check for toilet flush tank leakage. "The program was successful and cooperation was obtained from nearly every resident."

In an effort to conserve water used for outdoor purposes, Elmhurst limited lawn sprinkling to a period from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. three times a week per home. The even numbered street homes can sprinkle on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the odd numbered homes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

"This program was designed to regulate the peak demand for lawn sprinkling so it would not conflict with peak demand for interior uses," Fulton pointed out.

In meetings with landscape architects and others involved in maintaining exterior landscaping, he continued, it was found that lawn watering was not necessary in the Chicago metropolitan area because rain water was adequate to maintain established lawns if properly fed and mowed.

"Residents of the community were encouraged not to water their lawn unless it was newly seeded or sodded. Information was provided to residents, by newsletter, on the proper method of lawn maintenance, including application of fertilizers and mowing techniques."

Since the city recognized that not all residents would stop watering their lawns, proper techniques of water were also described. This included sprinkling in the morning hours, just prior to sunrise, when the evaporation and evapotranspiration would be reduced,and also that the watering be done slowly, deeply, and infrequently to insure adequate penetration and reduce runoff, according to Fulton.

SOME TIPS ON WATER CONSERVATION FROM THE CITY OF ELMHURST

- **Repair all leaks in household appliances.**
- **Don't flush a toilet unless necessary, and don't use a toilet for a waste basket.**
- **Don't run water unless it is being used.**
- **When waiting for hot water, use cold water for brushing teeth of some similar use where hot water is not required.**
- **Don't stand in the shower for long periods of time. Remember that showers are more water efficient than baths.**
- **When washing clothes, make sure you have a full load.**
- **When using an automatic dishwasher, make sure you have a full load.**
- **When washing by hand, only run the water when necessary.**
- **Check to make sure the water softener is not recycling any more often than is absolutely necessary to keep hardness at an acceptable level for your home uses.**
- **Check to see if the softener is softening water for home or outside use where softened water is not necessary.**
- **When buying appliances that utilize water, make sure that they comply with the Elmhurst Code and are water efficient.**
- **Use a broom, not water for cleaning walks or drives.**

Pretreatment Regs:
WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

By Glenn D. Pratt

On June 26, 1978, the General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution were published in the Federal Register (Vol. 43, No. 123, pages 27736-27773). The promulgation of these regulations is a significant step in the program, directed by the Clean Water Act of 1977, to expedite the control of toxic substances. Starting early this fall, EPA will begin promulgation of industrial pretreatment guidelines which will require implementation by either municipalities, States or EPA.

Along with similar initiatives under the Toxic Substance Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Clean Air Act, these regulations are a major step in closing the circle to control toxic substances and prevent human health and environmental damage. Often in the past, it was assumed by the regulatory agencies that connecting a separately discharging industrial waste into a municipal treatment system solved all our problems. In many cases for most biodegradeable waste this was to the economical and environmental advantage of all parties.. However in some cases it created a non-visible insidious health and environmental effect. Unacceptably high levels of municipal sewage sludge concentrations have been found of PCB, Kepone, cadmium, lead, and many other long term toxicants.A number of states and cities have previously established limited toxic substances pretreatment programs with varying degrees of control. In particular, substances such as heavy metals, acids, cyanide, or other chemicals which have directly interfered with the treatment system, have been controlled.

While controls were developed where direct system interference were found, the health and environmental harm of toxic substances in the discharge or emission to the air, land, and water were often not addressed. While the effluent concentration to the water may have been low, many materials such as PCB , mercury, cadmium, etc. bioconcentrate in the stream system to make eating of fish from these waters a health hazard. In the air media, since 35% of all residual sludge from a treatment plant is incinerated, most often at low temperatures, many toxic metals and organic chemicals are not destroyed by incineration but only volatilized to the atmosphere to once again start the cycle. As an example,about 90% of all PCB now entering Lakes Erie and Michigan comes from precipitation out of the air rather than direct discharges. The source of this PCB is municipal sludge and refuse incineration and the burning of contaminated waste oil as fuel. Similarly some other chemicals are not removed in treatment, rather they are only volatilized to the atmosphere during the treatment process (such as aeration or sludge conditioning). The problem caused by the toxicants in sludge that has received the most attention is the high levels of PCB, cadmium, etc. that have been found in some sludges utilized in land spreading or disposed in landfills where it may be incorporated into crops or enter into water supplies. These present pretreatment regulations seek to assure that where the referenced toxicant problems exist, they will be uncovered and corrected. The regulations seek to assure a more uniform nationwide control program with emphasis on an expanded spectrum of potential toxicants.

It is also the aim of these regulations to commence the implementation of Section 516 (d) of the Act. In this Section, Congress directed EPA to work to encourage the expanded use and reuse of municipal wastewater and sludge for productive purposes rather than the prevalent practices of discharge, landfilling or incineration. Congress has required that to the maximum extent feasible, toxic substances should be prevented from entering municipal sludge so that the sludge (and effluent) are available for constructive use.

In January of 1977 EPA held the first of several seminars titled "Industry Takes the Initiative". The main purpose of this program was to encourage high level corporate managers to thoroughly look at their total manufacturing process to evaluate and modify to control the discharge of toxic, carcinogenic and other substances. The idea is to go back up the pipe and eliminate potential toxicants by changing the manufacturing process or raw materials, or by more economically treating the toxicant when it is at a high concentration. This is the exact program that is being encouraged in these pretreatment guidelines. Overall it is more cost effective and environmentally sound to control the toxicants which do not readily biodegrade at their specific point of origin rather than after significant dilution has occurred.

The table below is a listing of the percent of industrial flow to municipal systems for Region V states. All six states are over the National average of 20 percent.

State	National Ranking	%Industrial Flow*
Ohio	1	55
Illinois	2	43
Indiana	12	25
Minnesota	14	24
Wisconsin	16	23
Michigan	18	21

*1973 Industrial data, National Average 20 percent.

The pretreatment regulations require that all municipal treatment systems with total system flow over 5 mgd and which contain industries for which pretreatment standards are being developed. A city may directly apply to operate a pretreatment program. Or if they do not apply, then whenever their NPDES permit is reissued or revised or they receive a construction grant, then the requirement to operate a pretreatment program will be added to their permit or grant. Grant funds of 75 percent are available to assist a city in financing equipment and facilities for a pretreatment program. This program should be fully instituted as soon as possible but by no later than July 1, 1983. As is presently a requirement of most permits, a detailed industrial waste evaluation must be conducted. The evaluation should be geared to looking at their specific industries as to the potential for the significant discharge of toxic and/or hazardous substances which may be unique to their system. Similarly, for which guidelines will not be set but which are suspected of discharging toxicants, a detailed process evaluation should be conducted. However, it should be emphasized in such follow-up or independent work that analysis should only be for those specific parameters which reasonably might be found in the waste stream, not normally for all 65 categories listed in the EPA-NRDC Consent Decree or any other general list of toxicants.

It is estimated that there are approximately 268 municipal systems in Region V that will be required to operate a pretreatment program. Following is a breakdown by state:

State	No. Municipal Systems Flow over 5 mgd
Ohio	82
Michigan	63
Illinois	61
Indiana	26
Wisconsin	24
Minnesota	12
Regional (total)	268

The intent of EPA in establishing this program is to place responsibility as near the local level as possible. Therefore, it is our intention where adequate state and local authority to delegate the total program including enforcement to the states and to municipalities over 5 mgd. For all facilities under 5 mgd where it is assumed the costs of operating a pretreatment program would be too expensive, the state will be requested to establish a framework for the program. If a state or municipality have not taken over operation of the program when industrial discharge guidelines become effective, then EPA will assume monitoring and enforcement authority. When program operation has been delegated, EPA will maintain an overview role. If an industry does not significantly comply with pretreatment standards the municipality is in a timely fashion expected to initiate and enforcement action to assure compliance. If they do not, then responsibility falls to the state. If adequate progress is still not obtained then EPA has the authority to initiate an enforcement action against both the industry and city.

Since staff resources of municipalities, states and EPA are limited, a priority for program development will be set up. The major criteria will be based on the potential for discharge of toxicants. This prioritization will be a joint state-EPA effort.

Under the pretreatment regulations an industry and municipality can request a credit for toxicants which are degraded or rendered innocuous by their treatment process. This decision is given by the state with review by EPA. A local authority can adopt stricter limitations than the national guidelines when they are needed to assure high quality sludge which can be utilized in land application or may effect the air or water quality.

To assist in implementing the pretreatment program, EPA is currently holding a series of Technology Transfer Seminars to disseminate information on the new regulations and on the procedures to be followed in establishing pretreatment programs. The seminar in Region V is scheduled for August 30-31, 1978, at the McCormick Inn in Chicago. The meeting is open to the public, but in particular, municipalities, consultants and industries are encouraged to attend. Specific information and registration forms for the seminar will be forthcoming in the next few weeks.-Glenn Pratt.

MDNR BEGINS MONITORING TITTABAWASSEE FOR DIOXINS

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources announced June 28 that a complete chemical monitoring program of the Tittabawassee River watershed would begin immediately.

The DNR announcement came on the heels of a report from Dow Chemical Company in Midland, Michigan, received by the DNR on June 27, that showed possible contamination of fish from the Tittabawassee River and Saginaw Bay with dioxins including TCDD (2,3,7,8 tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin).

Dioxins are low level impurities associated with the production of some herbicides are biocides manufactured at Dow in Midland, the DNR said. It said TCDD, which is one of several dioxins, is a highly toxic chemical.

DNR Director Howard A. Tanner said his department had met with the Michigan Departments of Public Health and Agriculture and that a health advisory had been issued saying that fish caught in the waters of the Tittabawassee, Chippewa, and Saginaw Rivers should not be eaten.

The DNR said the Department of Public Health said there is no immediate danger of acute illness from eating the contaminated fish, but long term effects are an unknown factor at this time. The Public Health Department did not include fish from Saginaw Bay in its advisory, but said it will review its position and issue a further advisory if required after more sampling and analysis of fish is completed.

FEDERAL REGISTER

JUNE 13, 1978 - Notices: Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act; list of violating facilities. Pesticide applicator certification: Defense Department Federal Agency Plan. Pesticide registration application. **JUNE 14, 1978 - Rúles:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (11 documents), Missouri. **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions; etc.: Calcium hypochlorite etc. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers. **JUNE 15, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: O,O-Diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate. Water pollution control: Drinking water; interim primary regulations; control of organic chemical contaminants; hearing change, etc. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Preferred Bird and Squirrel Repellent Formula 3906 L, **JUNE 16, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories; Electroplating; extension of time. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Meetings: Science Advisóry Board. Water pollution control: Treatment works, publicly owned; sampling and analytical procedures. **JUNE 19, 1978 - Rules:** Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards: Asbestos. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation: Prevetion of significant air quality deterioration (PSD) Air quality implementations plans; preparation, adoption, and submittal: Pevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD) Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: O,-O-Diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate. Meetings: Interagency Toxic Substances Data Committee; meeting change. **Notices:** Pesticide registration applications. **JUNE 26, 1978 - Rules:** Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Pretreatment standards, general; new and existing industrial users of POTWS . Water pollution control: Hazardous substances; designation; list; correction. Hazardous substances determination of harmful quantities; correction. Hazardous substances; determination of measurement units & penalty rates; correction. Hazardous substances; determination of removability; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States etc.: Missouri, Oklahoma. Water pollution control: Hazardous substances; deisgnation, etc.: list; correction. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability; etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Meetings: Municipal Construction Division Management Advisory Group. **JUNE 28, 1978 - Rules:** Noise abatement programs: Construction and transportation equipment; inspection and monitoring provisions **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio (2 documents) . . . 28004. **Notices:** Pesticides, tolerances, registration, etc.: Methyl 2-(4-(2,4-dichloro-phynoxy)phenoxy) propanoate and its metabolites. **JUNE 19, 1978-Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Missouri. Grants, State and local assistance: Treatment works construction; authorizations allotment; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Arizona, California, Maryland: extension of time. **Notices:** Ocean dumping: Bioassay procedures for permit program; availability of manual. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Colorado. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Benomyl. **JUNE 30, 1978 - Rules:** Fuels and fuel additives: Deregistration of motor oil and oil additives. Grants: General regulations and procedures,and subagreements; administrative changes. Organization and functions; revision. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Aqueous extract of seaweed meal. Terbacil etc. **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethyl--ethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4- triazin-5 (4H)-one. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethyl--ethyl) -3- (methylthio) -1,2,4- trazin- 5(4H)-one. **JULY 5, 1978 - Rules:** Toxic substances: Chlorofluoroalkanes, fully halogenated, used in aerosol propellants; manufacturing, processing, distribution, and reporting; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Maine (2 documents). 29013 **Notices:** Grants: Protests of procurement actions, treatment works construction; subject index list. Meetings: Science Advisory Board. Water quality, criteria, inquiry; correction. **JULY 6, 1978-Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Simazine etc. **Proposed Rules:** Water pollution control: Drinking water, interim primary regulations; control of chemical contaminants; supplemental proposal and extension of time. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: N-(((4-Chlorophenyl) amino) carbonyl)-2,6 - difluorobenzamide. **JULY 7, 1978 - Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Dimethyl tetrachloroterephthalate. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, exemptions, etc.: Avitrol. Carzol. Water pollution control: Data collection; schedule of surveys. **JULY 10, 1978 - Rules:** Air Quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: District of Columbia. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds and human food: 3,5-Dimethyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl methylcarbamate. **Proposed Rules:** Air programs; approval and promulgation; State plans fo designated facilities, and pollutants. Pesticide programs: Registration guidelines. Water quality standards; development; policy and inquiry. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers. Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Grants, State and local assistance: Clean lakes grants assistance. Meetings: Resource Conservation Committee. Pesticides, tolerances, registration, etc.: Acephate etc. Avitrol. 3,5-Dimethyl-4-(methylthio) phenyl methylcarbamate. Hexadecyl cyclopropanecarboxylate. Methyl 2-(4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) phenoxy) propanoate. Stychnime. Tritluralin etc., Triforine.

GRANTS FOR POLLUTION CLEANUP

May, 1978

The following is a list of communities, jurisdictions, etc., in Region V that received grants in May, 1978. Most were for sewage treatment projects of one kind or another and totaled $30,291,666.

ILLINOIS

Tilton, 5/4, $15,375; Carmi, 5/3, $22,500; Carlock, 5/2, $375; Kingston, 5/2, $1,500; Decatur S.D., 5/19, $7,050; Tremont, 5/22, $43,050; Mt. Prospect, 5/16, $122,400; Evergreen Park, 5/31, $174,000; Paris, 5/17, $23,500; Noble, 5/17, $2,536; Glen Ellyn, 5/31, $34,050; El Paso, 5/31, $25,650; Robinson, 5/15, $57,675; DeKalb S.D., 5/17, $269,175; East St. Louis, 5/31, $2,985,300; Villa Park, 5/31, $2,621,325.

INDIANA

Monticello, 5/16, $8,850; Mooresville, 5/31, $155,325; Brownstown, 5/31, $375; Cannelton, 5/31, $29,775; Corydon, 5/22, $26,175; Marion, 5/12, $672,300; Michigan town, 5/5, $52,350; Monticello, 5/4, $176,475; North Vernon, 5/5, $176,925; Fort Wayne, 5/16, $107,100; Huntington, 5/31, $83,775; Darlington, 5/19, $113,400.

(continued on next page)

Grants for Pollution Cleanup

(continued)

MICHIGAN

Wayne County, 5/31,- $779,550; Bessemer, 5/2, $65,025; Romeo, 5/26, $3,000; Lenawee County, 5/26, $3,450; Branch County, 5/15, $8,250; Genesee County, 5/31, $655; Genessee County, 5/12, $1,957; Morrice, 5/4, $20,325; Oakley, 5/17, $8,700; Ingham County, 5/17, $4,500; Escanaba, 5/31, $47,175; Masonville Township, 5/31, $6,825; Detroit, 5/25, $172,125; Charlotte, 5/31, $891,600; Kentwood, 5/8, $17,175; Muskegon, 5/22, $404,175; Marquette County, 5/16, $750,000.

MINNESOTA

Two Harbors, 5/25, $417,650; Rochester, 5/19, $118,575; Arlington, 5/31, $34,575; Crow Wing County, 5/26, $1,350; Cannon Falls, 5/15, $30,450;Mazeppa, 5/18, $18,450; Brownsdale, 5/31, $18,750; St. James, 5/31, $70,875; Waseca, 5/18, $28,350; Winnebago, 5/31, $20,850; Hampton, 5/31, $12,000; Madison, 5/4, $34,050; Belgrade, 5/5, $14,625; Cromwell, 5/5, $16,275; Zumbro Falls, 5/12, $4,575; Breezy Point, 5/26, $80,250.

OHIO

Cuyahoga County, 5/26, $309,375; Ashtabula County, 5/26, $3,900; Muskingum County, 5/12, $16,950; Geauga County, 5/17, $1,650; Ontario, 5/5, $4,575; Galion, 5/8, $3,825; Alliance, 5/18, $319,725; Adelphi, 5/31, $16,125; Atwood Water and Sewer District, 5/16, $28,875; Warren, 5/3, $1,029,450; Circleville, 5/16, $6,000; Washington, 5/17, $101,400; Medina County, 5/17, $501,675; Akron, 5/31, $390,450; Cleveland Regional Sewer District, 5/31, $4,207,650.

WISCONSIN

Dickeyville, 5/17, $16,275; Oakland Sewer District #1, 5/26, $4,575; Wisconsin Dells-Lake Delton, 5/3, $76,425; Platteville, 5/5, $32,100; Neenah-Menasha Sewerage Commission, 5/31, $13,950; Baldwin, 5/12, $37,700; Amherst, 5/12, $4,575; Strum, 5/18, $21,525; Wausau, 5/16, $91,050; Fairchild, 5/18, $9,000; Winneconne, 5/19, $675, Sturgeon Bay, 5/25, $197,100; Hurley, 5/17, $32,850; Delafield Hartland WPCC, 5/15, $10,789,725.

June, 1978

The following is a list of communities, jurisdictions, etc., in Region V that received grants in June, 1978. Most were for sewage treatment projects of one kind or another and totalled $76,057,018.

ILLINOIS

West Dundee, 6/20, $72,900; Findlay, 6/20, $4,125; Damiansville, 6/22, $66; Troy Grove, 6/21, $900; Downers Grove, 6/30, $474,225; St. Charles, 6/7, $48,750; Alton, 6/5, $126,900; Chicago MSD, 6/30, $2,330; DuPage County, 6/30, $7,425; Centralia, 6/30, $15,525; Chicago MSD, 6/30, $13,810,950; Chicago, MSD 6/30, $32,885,400.

INDIANA

Bourbon, 6/13, $13,725; Elletsville, 6/2, $21,075; Leavenworth, 6/30, $21,825; Napoleon, 6/27, $5,625; Schererville, 6/5, $36,150: Brooklyn,, 6/27, $33,088; Bremen, 6/16, $442,650; Fort Wayne, 6/16, $91,950; Frankfort, 6/5, $2,592,150.

MICHIGAN

Jackson County, 6/30, $9,975; Manchester, 6/21, $20,400; Lenawee County, 6/30, $31,125; Dundee, 6/30, $19,125; Holland, 6/30, $132; Union Township, 6/2, $87,975; Colon, 6/13, $319/ Genesee County, 6/30, $3,953; Allouez Township, 6/28, $73,200; Clinton, 6/7, $286; Allegan County, 6/22, $2,660; Battle Creek, 6/7, $218,850; Berrien County, 6/30, $432,975; St. Johns, 6/15, $812,700; Owosso-Caledonia Township, 6/29, $703,350; Durand, 6/30, $831,525; Washtenaw County, 6/30, $3,717,300; Grand Rapids, 6/21, $45,450; Allegan County, 6/2, $397,650; Essexville, 6/2, $2,325; Bay County, 6/29, $8,984,700; Battle Creek, 6/30, $3,450; Crystal Township, 6/27, $290,775; Kent County, 6/27, $215,700.

MINNESOTA

Rochester, 6/19, $1,350; Millerville, 6/14, $6,000; Chokio, 6/15, $10,650; Pequot Lakes, 6/29, $15,750; Metro Waste Control Commission, 6/16, $2,004,600; Marshall, 6/5, $148,275.

OHIO

Stark County, 6/24, $6,750; Perry County, 6/7, $3,675; Montpelier, 6/5, $7,125; Erie County, 6/23, $23,775; Steubenville, 6/29, $44,775; Hillsboro, 6/23, $30,600; North Royalton, 6/30, $44,475; Pandora, 6/30 , $2,625; Cleveland RSD, 6/20, $21,000; Auglaze County, 6/28, $106,050; Mercer County, 6/28, $241,725; Cleveland RSD, 6/30, $757,575; Columbus, 6/30, $5,550; Columbus, 6/15, $4,950; Columbus, 6/15, $100,875, Holgate, 6/20, $21,450; South Point, 6/12, $526,650; New Carlisle, 6/29, $3,330,375.

WISCONSIN

Cedar Grove, 6/13, $81,825; Viroqua, 6/7, $1,950/ Antigo, 6/30, $55,875; Sheboygan Falls, 6/28, $478,125; Marshfield, 6/14, $688,800; Howards Grove, 6/27; $1,515,945; Random Lake, 6/12, $1,361,325; Stoughton, 6/12, $120,375; Verona, 6/30, $4,500.

Region V Comments On
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

June 10 to July 10, 1978

Sponsoring Agency, Project Number, Type of EIS	Location, Project	Description	Summary of Comments	*Rating, Comment Date
Federal Highway Admin. 78-014-423 (Draft)	Canton Twp., MI; M-153, Ford Road	Highway reconstruction project	Assess compatibility with SEMCOG plans and traffic projections; use most recent emission factors, discuss applicability over 5 mile area; discuss modelling methods; determine extent of noise, mitigative measures; discuss water and wetlands impact of secondary development	LO-2; 6/12/78
Corps of Engineers; 75-002-194; Final	Lutsen and Beaver Bay, MN; harbors of refuge	Harbor construction	Monitor effects on littoral drift, take remedial steps if erosion increases; confine dredged material	(Draft ER-2); 6/13/78
HUD 78-016-1025 (Draft)	Forest Park, OH	Land devel. loan, mortgage insurance program	EPA cannot assess impact on sewage treatment facil. plan at this time; recommend phasing devel. for sewer availability; make consistent w/flood protection projects encourage solar architecture, heating.	LO-2; 6/16/78
Gen. Svcs. Admin. 78-020-1103 (Draft)	Customs Cargo Svc. Inspec. Facil., Detroit, MI	Construction of new facility	Quantify existing, predicted noise levels; identify receptors; consider mitigative measures; may need spill prevention control plan because of fuel storage	ER-2; 6/19/78
Corps of Engineers; 75-114-126 (Final)	Fox River, WI; navigation project	O&M	Comments on draft were adequately addressed; note commitment to prepare new EIS if project and operation modified as result of 208, other basin studies	(Draft LO-2) 6/21/78
Corps of Engineers; 78-023-196; (Draft)	Wausau, Marathon Co., WI; Weston Unit 3	Coal-fired generating plant	Need more complete discussion of methods of meeting SOx emission limits and of reasons for expected air quality; wastewater treatment will not meet effluent limits	ER-1; 6/21/78
Dept. of Energy, 78-025-1805; (Draft)	Mound Facility, Miamisburg, OH	Continued operation of facility	Continue efforts to bring tritium levels into compliance w/drinking water stds.; provide better surface water quality data; explain nature and disposal methods for liquid waste; clarify solid waste disposal methods, esp. radwaste	ER-2; 6/23/78
Fed. Hwy. Admin., 78-034-426 (Draft)	CTH "TA," Sheboygan Co., WI	Highway construction	In light of likely secondary devel., EIS should discuss alternatives; concerned about floodplain impacts; possible hazard to children because of road dividing school sites; minimize future noise impacts	ER-2; 6/28/78
Urban Mass Trans., DOT; 78-036-441 (Draft)	Chicago O'Hare transit	Extension of rail transit to airport	EPA generally suports public trans. projects of this nature. Encourage further reduction of noise, esp. in tunnel section. Should cause slight air quality improvement.	LO-2 6/28/78
HUD; 78-027-1013 (Draft)	Oakland Park Towers, Troy, MI	Mortgage insurance	Address compatibility w/Corps of Eng. flood control program; air impacts from congested traffic; evaluate noise impacts of air traffic	ER-2 6/29/78

(Continued on next page)

* Alphanumeric Code:

LO -- Lack of objections or minor changes suggested

ER -- Environmental reservations on certain aspects of project; suggest further study of modifications or alternatives

EU -- Proposed action environmentally unsatisfactory, potential safeguards are insufficient

1 -- Adequately sets forth impact and alternatives to proposed action.

2 -- Insufficient information, EPA cannot fully assess project but can make preliminary determination of impact

3 -- Draft inadequately assesses project and/or alternatives, EPA requests substantial revisions in draft

-NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS-

Beginning with this issue, *Environment Midwest* will carry a list of "negative declarations" which it has issued in the recent past for sewage treatment projects which it is funding in EPA Region V. The following paragraphs are included to define the meaning of negative declaration.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) when it appears that a federally funded project will have significant environmental impacts.

In the case of EPA-funded wastewater treatment facilities, the Agency makes a judgment on the need for an EIS based upon a review of an environmental assessment prepared by the grant applicant. If EPA decides an EIS is not required, it can issue a "negative declaration."

A negative declaration is a notification to the public that EPA believes that an EIS is not needed, because the project's environmental impacts are not significant, and that EPA will proceed to make a grant.

The negative declaration allows for a period of 15 working days during which the public can submit comments or questions to the Agency regarding its intention not to prepare an EIS. If these appear to be significant and substantial issues raised by the public, EPA can reconsider its decision and, it is warranted, proceed with the preparation of an EIS. The public is also invited to actively participate in the preparation of an EIS.

(PROJECT LOCATION)	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	POTENTIAL EPA FINANCIAL SHARE
Johnstown, Ohio	Step 2, $67,307 (design) Step 3, $1,095,177 (construction)	Step 2, $50,480 (design) Step 3, $821,382 (construction)
Annawon, Illinois	Step 2, $86,300 (design) Step 3, $1,029,700 (construction)	$738,000
Brownstown, Indiana	$639,000	$425,250
Genesee County, Michigan	$3,719,100 (construction)	$2,088,894 (construction)
Unionville, Michigan	$1,766,000 (construction)	$1,034,250 (construction)
Cobden, Illinois	Step 2, $58,100 (design) Step 3, $557,280 (construction)	Step 2, $43,575 (design) Step 3, $417,960 (construction)
Tampico, Illinois	$822,000	Project to be funded by IEPA Grant Program.
Beaver Bay, Minnesota	Step 2 & 3 combined $683,000	$512,400
Hull, Illinois	Step 2, $8,500 (design) Step 3, $73,900 (construction)	Step 2, $6,355 Step 3, $55,425
Forestville, Wisconsin	Step 2, not available (design) Step 3, $366,850 (construction)	Step 3, $275,138 (construction)
Valparaiso, Indiana	$11,326,000	$8,370,000
Saugatuck, Michigan	Step 2-3 total, $62,040	Step 2-3 total, $40,290

REGION V COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (continued)

Sponsoring Agency, Project Number, Type of EIS	Location, Project	Description	Summary of Comments	*Rating, Comment Date
REA USDA 78-038-916 (Draft)	Tyrone Energy Park, Unit 1, WI	Construction, nuclear power plant	EPA commented to NRC on impacts of chlorine discharges; are working to resolve intake problems; possible endangered species in Chippewa R. REA statement unnecessary, duplicated NRC work.	No rating since info. inadequate, unnecessary; 7/7/78
Fed. Hwy. Admin. 77-031-423 (Final)	M-66, Missaukee and Kalkaska Cos., MI	Road relocation	Modified alternative will avoid significant impacts on Filer Creek; however, still concerned about impact of proposed connector (as are MDNR and USFWS)	Draft LO-2; 7/7/78
Fed. Hwy. Admin. 78-031-421 (Draft)	Federal Aid Primary-Route 408, Pike and Adams Cos., IL	Continuation of Quincy Bypass	Determine whether area has necessary facilities to support intended growth; concerned about loss of agric. land; need more accurate worst-case air analysis; control erosion; provide better info. on noise levels, impacts; discuss compensatory flood storage	LO-2; 7/7/78

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Chicago Mayor Bans Concorde

Mayor Michael Bilandic of Chicago recently announced a ban on the landing of the Concorde aircraft at O'Hare International Airport.

He said that existing supersonic planes do not meet Chicago's environmental ordinances governing noise levels at O'Hare. Also according to Bilandic, the small number of passengers carried by the Concorde could not justify the inconveniences that would be experienced by neighboring residents.

Concorde supporters, according to a city aviation department spokesman, are expected to seek permission to use O'Hare since it is the world's busiest airport and a major transfer point for international air travel.

MSD Reaches Agreement with Indiana Companies

The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago has announced an agreement with 10 Indiana companies which calls for $400 million worth of industrial spending to eliminate or greatly reduce pollution in Lake Michigan.

District President Nicholas J. Melas, said a suit was originally filed against the 10 firms in 1967 to force them to clean up their waste discharges flowing into the lake.

The 10 companies, United States Steel, Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Mobil Oil, American Oil, Cities Services, Union Carbide, United States Gypsum Co., Atlantic Richfield and American Maize, now have their antipollution programs under construction.

Datsun Recall

Nissan Motor Corporation has voluntarily recalled approximately 140,000 1977 Datsun cars to correct a defective emission control component.

The defective component is the Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) Backpressure Transducer on 1977 Datsun B210, F10, 710, 810, 200 SX ,and 280 Z models.

Nissan said they will notify the owners of defective cars and will pay the repair expenses.

Off the Press

A new research report, titled **The Bioenvironmental Impact of a Coal-Fired Power Plant: Third Interim Report,** presents information gathered in EPA's Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory's Coal-Fired Power Plant Project. Copies of the composite report are available in limited quantity, free- of-charge through the Office of Public Awareness, Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory, 200 S.W. 35th Street, Corvallis, Oregon 97330. Ask for publication number EPA-600/3-78-021.

A pamphlet called **The ABC's of PCBs** has been updated to provide information on the current uses, health effects and regulation of PCBs and is now available free from the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant College Program, 1800 University Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53796 or from the Sea Grant Field Office, UW-Milwaukee Great Lakes Research Facility, 600 East Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53204.

Bicycle Strategies to Reduce Air Pollution, has been published by U.S. EPA as an information document for states revising their State Implementation Plan (SIP) for areas which do not meet air pollution control requirements. A more detailed bicycle information document will be available in the fall. Region V residents wanting further information should contact Phyllis Kierig at (312) 353-2205.

PEOPLE

Robert J. Sugarman has been sworn in as a new Commissioner of the U.S.-Canadian International Joint Commission. He succeeds **Henry P. Smith III** as a chairman of the U.S. Section, following Smith's recent resignation. The Canadian IJC Chairman is **Maxwell Cohen.**

Warren L. Braun has assumed the chairmanship of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO). Braun is also Chairman of the Virginia State Water Control Board. In addition to Virginia, states that have membership in ORSANCO are Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

The new Chief of Air Pollution Control for the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency is **Clyde E. Watkins.** Watkins, former Chief of the OEPA Central Office's Division of Field Operations, succeeds **James Orlemann** who will be in charge of ongoing revisions to Ohio's State Implementation Plan for air pollution control.

Michigan Tech Project Studies PBB Disposal

A wet oxidation project has been started at Michigan Technological University which may solve the state's problem of how to dispose of toxic polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs) and other dangerous chemicals.

Richard Lamparter, a chemical engineer and expert in breaking down molecules to basic elements, said the wet oxidation process, which operates along the same principles as a pressure cooker, could reduce the PBB in contaminated cattle to less harmful hydrobromic acid. "Although PBB is a very stable molecule, I believe the process will break it down," he said.

Smog and Babies

A University of California at Los Angeles professor announced recently that a 1976 study done there shows that babies born to mothers living in smoggy communities tend to weigh an average of half a pound less than normal and tend to have a higher death rate. The same study showed that women living with heavy smog experience the same physical effects as cigarette smokers — the ability of their bodies to utilize oxygen is reduced.

Scott Sues Comm Ed Plant

Illinois Attorney General William J. Scott has filed suit in Federal Court charging four major Commonwealth Edison power plants in Waukegan, Joliet, Romeoville and Kincaid, Illinois with not meeting state air standards.

The suits charge that particulate (flyash) emissions are as much as three to five times higher than the level permitted under state regulations. Sulphur dioxide emissions at the Kincaid Station are 10 to 30 per cent above allowable levels.

AMA Says Coal More Dangerous

On the average, occupational and non occupational deaths directly related to coal-fired electrical plants are 300 to 1,500 times higher than those caused by natural gas or nuclear facilities, according to an American Medical Association report.

AMA figures revealed that the number of deaths among power industry workers was .06 for natural gas and .035 for nuclear power generating an electricity supply for 1 million persons. In contrast, there were 8 deaths in coal-fired plants generating the same amount of electricity. Disabling occupational injuries were more numerous for coal power plants too-156 versus 13 deaths for nuclear power.

Honey Bees Serve As Pollution Monitors

Bees are helping man learn more about pollution in studies supported by the Environmental Protection Agency and conducted by Jerry Bromenshenk, an entomologist and ecologist at the University of Montana.

According to Bromenshenk, bees forage widely and pick up chemicals from the air and water, from pollen and nectar from the surface of flowers. They tend to store these chemicals in their bodies at a higher concentration than what exists in the environment.

So far, the bees have helped determine the distribution and magnitude of several contaminants including more that 40 trace and major elements. In a current project, the bees have shown an increase in flourides since the start-up of two coal-fired power plants in Southeastern Montana.

Sulfate Problem In the Ohio Valley

Sulfates, chemical compounds that are created when sulfur dioxide and particulates mix in the atmosphere and are carried great distances by the wind, were the subject of much discussion at a July 13 meeting of the Ohio River Basin Energy Study (ORBES) meeting in Louisville, Kentucky.

"Sulfates are truly a regional problem throughout the Ohio Valley and much of the Northeast," said Dr. Branch Niemann, the principal meterologist for Teknekron, Inc., a consulting firm that worked on the energy study.

Robert Duprey, Director of the Region V Air and Hazardous Materials Division, said he has urged the EPA to enact standards for sulfates as rapidly as possible. However, ORBES Project Director Dr. Lowell Smith of EPA said national standards for this pollutant will probably not be drawn up before the early to mid - 1980s.

ORBES is a $1.7 million project set up by Congress and administered by EPA to examine the long-range implications of coal-fired power plants in the Ohio Valley.

Study Health Effects of Diesel Exhaust

EPA has announced plans to accelerate its testing of the health effects of diesel exhaust products. Dr. Delbert Barth, EPA Deputy Assistant Administrator for Health and Ecological Effects, said the U.S. auto industry is seriously considering introducing significant numbers of diesel-powered passenger vehicles starting with model year 1979. "A major factor in this decision is that diesel powered vehicles offer approximately a 25 percent improvement in fuel economy over comparable vehicles powered by spark ignition gasoline engines," Barth said.

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Phosphate Levels Decline in Eight Michigan Cities

Phosphate discharges from wastewater treatment plants have dropped an average 37-38 per cent in eight Michigan cities since the ban on phosphates in laundry detergents went into effect on October 1, 1977, according to preliminary reports from the Department of Natural Resources.

The Detroit wastewater system shows a 37 per cent drop in phosphorus levels being discharged into Lake Erie, while phosphorus discharges at Alpena, Ann Arbor, East Lansing, Escanabe, Menominee, Traverse City, and Warren have decreased an average of 38 percent.

Steel Companies Announce Cleanup of Reserve

Armco Inc. and Republic Steel Corp. announced their decision to proceed with a $370 million pollution-control project at their jointly owned Minnesota Reserve Mining Co. in an effort to cease dumping waste into Lake Superior.

Reserve Mining Co., formed in the early 1950s, extracts iron oxide from a low-grade ore called taconite. This ore, which is mined at Babbitt, Minn., is shipped to Silver Bay, Minn. where it is finely ground and the iron oxide is removed magnetically. Waste rock is then dumped into the lake at the rate of 67,000 tons a day.

Construction of the pollution control project has been under way since June 1, 1977. It is scheduled to meet a federal court deadline of April 15, 1980.

Stop Sewer Extensions

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) said that permits for new sewer extensions are prohibited for 130 Illinois sewage systems.

The facilities are restricted either because a sewer or lift station has reached hydraulic capacity or because a sewage treatment plant has reached design capacity. If sewer extension permits were issued in either case, the Illinois Environmental Protection Act or state water pollution control regulations would be violated.

The EPA has also issued a list of 54 facilities on critical review status. These facilities are approaching the hydraulic capacity of a sewer or lift station, or are approaching the design capacity of the sewage treatment plant.

Fined for Filing False Reports

Former New Albany, Indiana, Wastewater Treatment Plant Superintendent Robert Vass was fined $1,500 by Federal Judge Cale J. Holder after Vass pleaded guilty to falsifying monthly "Discharge Monitoring Reports" for New Albany sewage discharges.

The reports are filed with the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the terms of the city's National Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit under the Clean Water Act. EPA Region V officials said this is the second conviction of its kind in the country.

The city of New Albany was also charged in the criminal information and entered a plea of no contest and was assessed court costs.

Fish Warning Partially Lifted

A warning not to eat fish caught in some Sheboygan County, Wisconsin rivers and streams has been partially lifted because recent tests have shown acceptable levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

The state issued the warning as a result of high levels of PCBs found in the Lower Sheboygan River.

According to a DNR spokesman, the department sampled over 100 different samples of fish, river bottom sediments river waters, riverbank soil, industrial effluent and some landfill sites. They found no significant PCB levels in the Sheboygan River from the Sheboygan Marsh to Sheboygan Falls Dam, the Mullet from Plymouth to Sheboygan Falls and the Onion from Waldo to Gibbsville, which DNR officials say is due to natural fish barriers in these areas.

The warning still affects the Sheboygan River from the Sheboygan Falls Dam to the Coast Guard Station at Lake Michigan, on two tributaries, Weeden's Creek and Greendale Creek, and on the Onion River from Sheboygan Falls to Gibbsville.

Further information is available through the Bureau of Information and Education, Wisconsin DNR, Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin, 53707.

Bonds Would Help U.S. Steel Cleanup

The Gary, Indiana, City Council has preliminarily approved a plan to assist U.S. Steel Corp. to raise $50 million through a municipal anti-pollution bond issue.

U.S. Steel said it plans to use the money to control emissions from its Number 1 coke battery, its Number 3 sinter plant, and from its blast furnaces.

Under the plan, the city would provide a bonding mechanism to enable the company to obtain money at reduced interest rates.

1978 calendar

AUGUST 10-11

The last tours of the Red Clay Project will be given with a demonstration of various techniques for preventing non-point source water pollution. Call or write Stephen Andrews, Project Director, Red Clay Project, Douglas County Courthouse, Superior, Wisconsin 54880 (715) 394-0428 for reservations.

AUGUST 12

A public information meeting for the Otter Tail Lake planning area will be held in Otter Tail County, Minnesota to consider alternatives and costs for wastewater conveyance and treatment. For further information contact Cindy Wakat at (312) 353-2157.

AUGUST 15 & 22

CORRECTION-Under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act, U.S. EPA will hold hearing to determine any significant local or regional economic impact to local miners at 9 a.m. in the Bond Court Hotel, [illegible] St. Clair Avenue, Ohio 44114 on the 15th and at the Sheraton Inn, I-70, Exit 219, St. Clairsville, Ohio 43940 on the 22th. Contact Kathy Brown at (312) 353-2072 if you have any questions.

CORRECTION

AUGUST 16

A hearing will be held on reasonably available control technology for Ohio industry, at the Beachcroft Auditorium, 61 Beachcroft Road, Ohio. Contact Pat Springer. (Tel.: (312) 353-2205.)

AUGUST 17

Two hearings on the Environmental Impact Statement for the Madison, Wisconsin Metropolitan Sewerage District's Nine Springs Treatment Plant are being held at the Chemistry Building, Room 1361, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, and at the County Meeting Hall, Main Floor, 51 S. Main St., Janesville, WI. For further information contact Ms. Wakat at (312) 353-2157.

AUGUST 17

Meeting on economic analysis of major environmental regulations, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., Brekenridge Inn, 1601 N. Universal Ave., Kansas City, MO. If you have any questions, call Larry McCray at (202) 755-2884. Written comments on the proposal, Federal Register July 11, 1978, can be sent to Larry McCray, Office of Planning and Management, PM-223, U.S. EPA, 401 M St. SW., Washington, D.C. 20406.

AUGUST 18

Trucking firms and other transporters of hazardous wastes are invited along with the general public to comment on Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act at a meeting from 1-5 p.m. at Windsor Room, Cleveland Plaza, Euclid at East 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio. Contact Ken Burch at (312) 353-2197.

AUGUST 22-24

National Conference on Clean Lakes Restoration, Sheraton Ritz, 315 Nicolet Mall, Minneapolis, MN. Registration will begin at 10 a.m. on the 22nd. Sessions will start at1 p.m. on the 22nd and at 8:30 a.m. on the 23rd and 24th. For more information call Susan Armstrong at (614) 424-5532.

AUGUST 30-31

Technology Transfer Joint Municipal and Industrial Design Seminar on Pretreatment of Industrial Wastes will be held at the McCormick Inn in Chicago. For further information contact Cliff Risely at (312) 353-2200. Reservations should be forwarded to Donna McCaugher, Centec Consultants, 11800 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 22011.

SEPTEMBER 6-7

Technology Transfer Small Wastewater Treatment System Seminar, Sheraton Ritz, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Contact Cliff Risley at (312) 353-2200 or Marti VeLasco at (312) 353-2314.

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September-October ,1978

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Show of Strength in St. Clairsville

See Story on page 3

John McGuire Appointed New RA

EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle announced August 28 the appointment of John McGuire, former Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, to head EPA's operation in the Midwest.

As Regional Administrator for EPA's Region V, based in Chicago, McGuire will be the top federal environmental official for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. He succeeds George Alexander, who is returning to private life.

"I am confident that John McGuire will serve with distinction as Regional Administrator for Region V," said Costle. "He will face demanding challenges — the diversity and complexity of the Midwest region will bring out the best of his talents and experience. We welcome him and wish him well."

The 36-year-old McGuire was previously assistant to the Governor of Illinois. From October, 1974, to August of 1976, he served as liaison for natural resource agencies including the federal Environmental Protection Agency. In this capacity, he coordinated all Illinois state agencies dealing with pollution control and natural resources.

From August 1976, to February 1977, he was Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation. That agency had an annual operating budget of $26 million and a full time staff of 1,250; it managed the state's parks, conservation areas, forests and historical memorials.

McGuire's experience also includes serving as a senior research associate with the Urban Institute of Washington, D.C.

He was graduated from Northern Illinois University in 1965, and received his law degree at the John Marshall Law School in Chicago.

EPA ENVIRONMENT
MIDWEST

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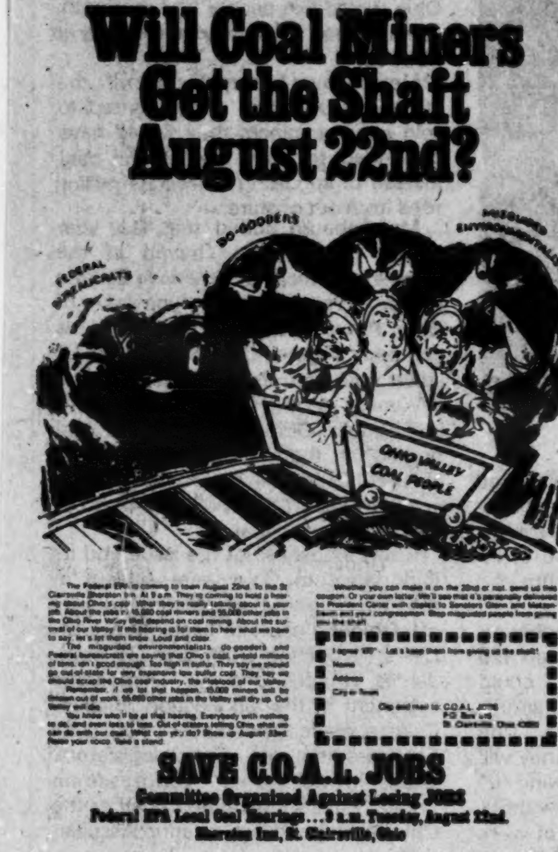

Will Coal Miners Get the Shaft August 22nd?

SAVE C.O.A.L. JOBS

Committee Organized Against Losing JOBS
Federal EPA Local Coal Hearings . . . 9 a.m. Tuesday, August 22nd.
Sheraton Inn, St. Clairsville, Ohio

OHIO MINERS FEAR SWITCH TO WESTERN COAL

BY FRANK CORRADO

To the miners, it's jobs.
To the businessmen and consumers its electricity.
To the medical people, it's a health hazard.
Coal.
It's also the talk of Southeastern Ohio these days.

Coal, clean air and jobs. A mixture sure to ignite strong opinion in a valley where 15,000 coal miners keep bread on their tables by digging millions of tons of coal each year to fire the boilers of America's largest coal-consuming state.

A landmark environmental story of the '70s is playing itself out this summer against the backdrop of lush, blue-green hills and valleys just west of the Alleghenies, where the early mist lingers late into the morning and six-wheel dump trucks haul black rocks along the old National road.

And there they came, by foot up the winding road to the Sheraton Inn in St. Clarisville, Ohio, or by helicopter, by bus or by car. Two thousand miners, their families, their elected officials, businessmen, the press.

They were out in force to testify at an EPA fact-finding hearing called to determine whether or not the President should require utilities in Ohio to burn local high sulfur coal to keep the mines open or let utilities go to Western low sulfur coal to comply with clean air laws. Going to local coal would mean installing scrubbing devices on some older power Ohio plants.

"Soon the air will be as clean as the Arizona desert and there will be about as many people," warned Charles Grimm, a staffer with the United Mine Workers.

"If you want clean air, said Burl Buaghman a coal miner," You will have clean air and you will have my job. Then you must accept responsibility for my family."

And, said Peggy Graham, a social worker whose father was a miner and who was a co-leader of a wives action group, "What happens to a man who loses his job? He loses his self-respect and his right to call himself a man."

"I've had to take kids away from screaming and crying mothers," she said, "I've had little kids standing in back of my car shaking," she went on, describing the family life when there's no work.

And it wasn't only the miners who showed concern about their economic future. David Osborne, vice president of operations at Y&O Coal Co., said danger from western coal was not his main concern, that use of low sulfur coal from Eastern Kentucky and southern West Virginia would have the same effect.

He told the hearing panel that his

Senator Metzenbaum speaks.

company owned the largest block of coal in the state,"250 million tons, from St. Clairsville to Captina Creek" which has a 4.5 percent sulfur content and would be practically worthless if utilities were allowed to burn large amounts of coal from outside the State.

Osborne also disputed a statement by an Ohio Power Company executive vice president who reportedly said his firm was increasing purchases of Ohio coal because its plants were capable of meeting sulfur oxide regulations.

Osborne, under questioning by the EPA panelists, said, he saw no indication of increased purchases. A representative of J-R Coal company from Gallipolis added that Ohio Power had cut its orders with his company "30 percent this month."

A concerted effort by community leaders resulted in the large turnout. Fifty thousand dollars in ads (see photo) were spent, much of it aimed at trying to rile miners to demand relief from the federal government for Ohio utilities, who would have to install scrubbers in order to burn the high-sulfur coal mined in Ohio.

Ohio Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Congressional sponsor of Section 125 of the Clean Air Act, which could force the burning of local coal, angrily attacked Ohio utilities. "They (the utilities) have announced that they will switch to low-sulfur coal knowing full well that this move would throw thousands of Ohio coal miners out of work and devastate the economy of Southeastern Ohio," he told the hearing panel.

"Many people feel that we could solve our basic problem protecting the jobs of thousands of coal miners here in Southeastern Ohio – if we could get those people in Washington off our backs," said Metzenbaum, "That is an attitute that the utility companies in Ohio would like people here in Southeastern Ohio to hold. But it simply is not true."

Metzenbaum charged that if the utilities in Ohio had really wanted to help out the miners they would have continued to burn high sulfur coal, instead of importing at least 11 million tons from out of state.

Metzenbaum added that last year during hearings he chaired in the Senate, an official of American Electric Power Company, parent company of Ohio Power Company, reported his company shipped 3.14 million tons of sulfur coal from its mines in Utah and Wyoming to Ohio Power's Gavin plant in Gallipolis, Ohio, about half the coal burned at that plant. "Ohio Power charged Ohio consumers $53 million just to transport the (Western) coal" to Ohio, said Metzenbaum.

The seriousness of the issue and its importance to Ohio were evident in the large turnout of elected political officials who came to speak at the St. Clairsville hearing. Both Ohio Governor James Rhodes and his Democratic opponent in the fall election, Richard Celeste, made appearances as did local Congressmen and State legislators. Even former Ohio Congressman Wayne Hayes, spoke, on behalf of the Ohio Mining and Reclamation Association.

Miners began arriving at the hearing before seven in the morning on August 22, most of them parking their cars, pickups and jeeps along old National Road which runs below the Sheraton. There were free colas and beer and an air some what reminiscent of a Sunday picnic. Petitions were circulated con-

Low Sulfur Coal, Will There Be Enough?

If Ohio's utility companies decide to use low sulfur coal from outside the state, Central Appalachia to be exact, to comply with sulfur dioxide emission limitations, will there be enough low sulfur coal from this area to meet the demand?

EPA recently commissioned a private consulting firm to do a short-term supply and demand study for low-sulfur coal from Central Appalachia. The short-term supply and demand time frame is to 1980.

Here is a brief synopsis of the preliminary findings of this economic analysis.

- On the demand side, the utility requirements for coal from Central Appalachia could increase over 73 percent from 91 million tons in 1976 to 156 million tons by 1980. The demand for the industrial sector is estimated to increase by slightly under 5 million tons while the demands for the domestic metallurgical and export sectors are estimated to remain constant. This 70-million-ton increase would raise the overall demand for coal from this region from about 197 million tons in 1980.
- On the supply side, there is the potential for a net increase of 28 - 46 million tons in the productive capacity of mines in Central Appalachia by 1980. It is estimated that coal mines in Central Appalachia produced and shipped 200 to 205 million tons of coal in 1976. In 1980, the productive capacity of the coal industry in this region, subtracting possible mine retirements, could be on the order of 231 to 249 million tons.
- Further, an additional 15 million tons of coal might be available from "surge" production, where producers open easy-to-reach but marginal reserves, work overtime, and or add equipment at existing mines in response to rapid increases in the demand for coal and correspondingly higher prices. However, this surge production is possible only for a limited period and will probably be inhibited by the regulatory requirements of the Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.
- Hence, the shortfall in 1980 (between potential demand for and supply of Central Appalachian low-sulfur coal) ranges from 18 to 36 million tons without "surge" production to 3 to 21 million tons with "surge" production.
- It is possible, if the utilities in Ohio act reasonably soon to secure contracts for low-sulfur coal from Central Appalachia, that they can procure enough coal to be in compliance by October 1979. They are likely, however, to pay a high price for this coal since a shortage market will exist. (Note: The Tennessee Valley Authority recently announced having negotiated a contract at over $50 per ton for compliance coal from Central Appalachia, more than $12 per ton above the highest price it had previously paid for low-sulfur coal).
- If the utilities in Ohio are able to obtain the low-sulfur coal they need from Central Appalachia, then utilities in neighboring states will face the dilemma of being unable to obtain low-sulfur coal from Central Appalachia and of being unable to install scrubbers by the end of 1979, since there is currently insufficient time to install a scrubber. These utilities will either have to obtain low-sulfur compliance coal from other supply regions, such as the Western states, or belatedly install scrubbers.
- A shift of Ohio and other utilities to low-sulfur compliance coal would result in a surplus market in the early 1980's for high-sulfur coal. Some of the coal mines producing this coal would close. By 1985, however, the demand for high-sulfur coal will be growing since it appears that new coal-fired powerplants will be required to install scrubbers regardless of the sulfur content of the coal used in accord with the revised New Source Performance Standards soon to be proposed by EPA. Hence, it could evolve that high-sulfur coal mines will be forced to close in 1980 for lack of a market, even though production from these mines would have a strong market by about 1985.
- On the other hand, if all powerplants are required to burn high-sulfur coal and install scrubbers to comply with the applicable SIP's, then the high-sulfur coal market would remain firm but the low-sulfur market would become soft, resulting in reduced production and employment in Central Appalachia.
- Forecasts for 1985 of ICF's Coal and Electric Utility Model indicate that a strategy whereby some existing powerplants install scrubbers and some switch to low-sulfur coal, as new plants that can burn high-sulfur coal begin operation, is the strategy resulting in the least disruption of the coal markets and the least economic costs. However, this strategy would involve delaying compliance with applicable SIP's beyond 1979, thereby incurring increased environmental costs in terms of increased emissions.

MEDIATION...

new approach to solving environmental problems

"It's...similar to international mediation...(where) you have two countries who, if they don't agree, can go to war..."

One of the fastest growing fields of environmental action these days is "environmental mediation." It's a voluntary process in which disagreeing parties work out their problems together with the help of a third party. The "father" of this movement is Gerald W. Cormick, who runs the Office of Environmental Mediation at the University of Washington's Institute for Environmental Studies in Seattle. Cormick, whose group has racked a series of impressive successes with this process and has served as a model for a number of similar projects blossoming in other parts of the country, talked recently to Frank Corrado of Environment Midwest about how mediation works:

Q. You're the "father" of environmental mediation in the U.S. How did you get started?

A. For me there was a transition . . . from the labor field to community and racial disputes and then to the environmental field. It's much more similar to international mediation, than labor mediation in many ways. In labor disputes you have two parties that have to live together. In international mediation you have two countries who, if they don't agree can go to war, can sever relations, or anything else. Community disputes are the same kind of thing. In environmental disputes it's the same kind of thing as well. You don't have the kind of continuing relationship that you do when you see each other in court, as you do with labor disputes.

Q. This history of environmental conflict has been one court fight after another. Why is it better to mediate than go to court?

A. Sometimes it's not better. You couldn't have mediated before people went to court, because unless there is relative influence or power on both sides, people aren't going to sit down and talk. And without power you can't influence other people. So there can be not mediation without it. Often you need to go to court to establish precedent, get attention, whatever might be the reason. Mediation is not an alternative to the courts. It's an alternative to some court cases which might not solve the problem, which might not be necessary . One of the problems with court cases often is that they deal with procedure, not the issue. You go to court over whether an EIS is adequate, or some other step in the process when the real issue is much deeper than that and it may be a sense of social values over whether people value green belts or non-flooding or whatever.

Q. How does the process work?

A. We try to involve the people who'll make the answer work. We ask a question in one dispute, for example, who are the ten or twelve people who if they all agree that this is the way to go on a flood control, land use planning. issue; people say that if that crowd can agree there must be something to it, and maybe we can live with it. And in one case it was a mixture of farmers, environmentalist, recreational people, land developers and so on. They were supported by technical people from all of the agencies, who agreed beforehand to provide any information and help necessary to make sure that what came out was financially and physically feasible. The kind of people involved tended to insure it would be politically feasible. And so that we involve the people that need to be involved if the answer is to work.

Q. According to reports you have been successful?

A. So far any dispute we've formally entered as mediators we have been able to get a total concensus and resolution on and they are being implemented. But that's because we only mediate one of out of a dozen cases we look at. Mediation isn't appropriate for every dispute and we go through several very specific stages. When we're approached about a dispute sometimes it'll be decision makers, sometimes a mayor, governor, sometimes one of the parties. We'll go out and talk to a few people to see whether or not it looks like the kind of dispute that can be mediated. Do people know about it? Have interest groups emerged? Has leadership emerged? Is there some area of compromise? People may be fighting issues that look like they can be compromised on but basically you have a nuclear plant or you don't.

If we think mediation is a possibility we then sit down with the parties one at a time talking to them to define the process. Who has to be involved? Who should sponsor it? What are the issues? What are the deadlines? And we get

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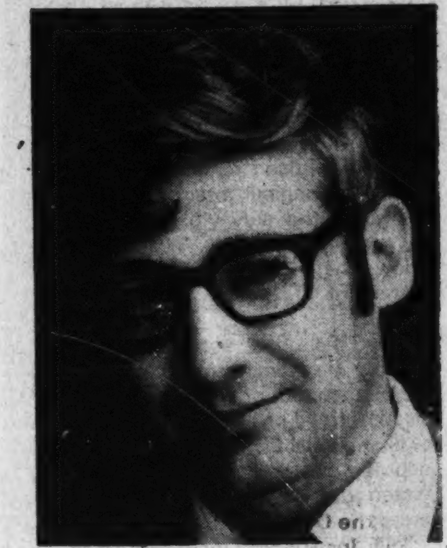

Gerald W. Cormick

an agreement at that level. Before we get into formal mediation. Sometimes it's the first time people have had a chance to talk to each other about anything other than what they're fighting about and we've found that if we can get an agreement on those things, then we move on to formal mediation, that gives people a chance to check out the good faith attempts of others. We've always been successful where that's been accomplished and people really sit down and take risks of making accommodations and compromises.

Q. What cases have you handled?

A. The first we handled was a dispute that had been around about 15 years, over flooding in the Columbie river valley outside of Seattle. It involved floods in the winter that did a lot of damage to towns and in the spring did a lot of damage to farms. Environmentalists were opposed to it on the basis that if flood control was provided a very critical green valley on the outside of the city would become urban sprawl; farmers felt they needed it to become economically viable. We were able to get an agreement that ties together flood controls with land use planning and the agreement is that as the flood controls provided land use planning it also provided to insure that everybody's needs are met. Another one we mediated was between six government jurisdictions over completion of an interstate freeway. The issues were, again, land use planning and urban sprawl, the width of the structure, noise, urban decay, transit and the tradeoff between transit and highway dollars and so on.

In that one we were able to get unanimous agreement between three cities the country, the transit planning agency and the state department of transportation and that also is in the implementation stages. Another was one over the development of port and protection of the estuary. It had been in court several times over the period of ten or twelve years. We were able to pull together industrial interests, labor interests, environmental interests, recreational interests, the port, into a basic set of recommendations that have now become the port's adopted plans for future development over the course of 50 years. We're currently involved in two disputes one of which involves noise and crowds around an auto racing facility, which was originally out in the sticks but now a community has built up around it and things are volatile, and now actually have become violent. Another is over expansion of an airport and what that means to noise patterns, urban development and so on. We have also been asked by federal courts to resolve issues between Indians and white fishing interests over resource allocations.

Q. You're also trying to train people in government agencies. Why do they get themselves into binds on issues?

A. Where we have trained bureaucrats it's been along with the public. We find they have spent so much time on the substance of legislation and regulation they've forgotten all about the process by which people make difficult social decisions, where values conflict. Not only do we not have good regulations and procedures for solving problems but many people hired into agencies have not had the opportunity to be trained in dealing with conflict. And even though our country is based on conflict (democracy says that we vote because we can't always agree) we somehow always see conflict as bad. And we say, if conflict is bad, the people arguing with me must be bad.

That does not help solve disputes either. I think one of the problems is that people in government agencies haven't had an opportunity to look at disputes as to what the process is and they're always focusing in on what the specific issues are.

Q. You've said this field of mediation could die off in five years.

A. One thing we've tried to make happen is to make sure mediation is differentiated from a lot of other very legitimate processes. In the sense that it comes after a conflict has emerged and people are polarized. If we look at history, all mediation is provided by public policy. The parties aren't going to pay for it. If they can't agree on the issues they're unlikely to agree on paying somebody for it. If one side pays for mediation, they may be automatically unacceptable to the other. Most mediation is provided by state and federal agencies. If there is any future to mediation, there must be some mechanism to provide it to the parties at no cost.

Q. Will there be a time when disputes between public and government are routinely mediated?

A. I think if mediation becomes just another hoop to jump through that will be the end of it. I think the telling issue is the way you phrase the question — between the government and the public. The unfortunate thing is that the government agencies get into that unfortunate position against the public when their real role should be to give every assistance possible to the public to resolve what is best, in their interests. Then government's job is to implement the compromise.

Q. You're asking for Solomon.

A. At least Solomon. I don't think it's an issue of coming down in the middle. I think it's giving people a chance to sit down and wrestle with the same issues that government too often reserves for itself.

And what we've found is that people when they really have a chance to sit down and chew on the problem together, rather than having to make statements that Solomon will have to solve later . . . and therefore you make the most outrageous statements in the hope you'll get the bigger half of the baby . . . we found that if people really have the chance to sit, have some reasonable assurance that if they agree it will be implemented and not jeopardize some future need to go to court, they can find the answers.

Q. What you're saying is the solution for the problems of democracy . . .

A. Is probably democracy.

Saving the Wetlands -

SECTION 404 DISCUSSED

On September 26, for the first time ever, EPA will be holding a public hearing to consider withdrawing or restricting a permit previously issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for filling a wetland area.

The St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers (the Corps has authority to issue dredge and fill permits subject to EPA approval under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act) has proposed to issue a permit for filling 22 acres of wetlands adjacent to the Mississippi River in South St. Paul, Minnesota. The applicant for the permit is Packer River Terminal, Inc., which plans an expansion of its existing barge terminal.

EPA Region V officials believe there is potential for unacceptable adverse effects on a valuable wetland area. To gain public input on the implications of the proposed project, they have scheduled the nation's first public hearing under EPA's authority in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The hearing will be held at 1 p.m., and if necessary at 7 p.m., at the Ramada Inn International Room, 1870 Old Hudson Road in St. Paul

In a recent interview, Carol Foglesong Chief of the Wetland Dredge and Fill Staff of the Region V Office of Federal Activities, discussed the implications of filling wetlands along with other aspects of the newly amended Section 404.

"Wetlands are a very valuable resource to the nation," she said. "They're natural purifiers of runoff and pollution. They take pollution out of the river or lake and they turn it into beneficial plant life. They also serve as spawning, nesting and feeding areas for fish and wildlife. That's another good reason why we need to preserve them."

Foglesong cited statistics about wetlands losses in this country in recent years. "A study made back in the 1950s found that about 70 million acres of wetland remained out of an estimated original total of 128 million acres. Another survey being done now by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shows that in the past 20 years we've lost about 40 percent of this 70 million acres."

She said under subsection "c" of the act the Administrator of EPA can prohibit, restrict or withdraw a dredge disposal site if he believes that disposal of fill material there will have an unacceptable adverse effect on municipal water supplies, shellfish beds, fishery areas, spawning and breeding areas, wildlife in general or recreation areas.

"In effect," she said, "what we would be doing is vetoing a permit that the Corps proposed to issue. We've usually been able to work out accommodations between Fish and Wildlife, the Corps, the state and the applicant where everybody was satisfied.

"But, that's not to say we won't use our authorities," Foglesong added. "The members of the Federal Activities Staff feel very strongly about this case (the Packer River proposal) but we realize that is only our view and we need to hear what the public has to say about the acceptability of the project and the alternatives."

Turning to other aspects of Section 404, Foglesong said that when the Clean Water Act was being amended in 1977 there was a debate over whether or not the controversial section should be dropped from the act.

"It survived. In fact, it came out of the debates stronger than it had ever been, expanded from about ½ page to 3⅔ pages in the text, and it gives EPA oversight authority," she continued.

As might be expected, some major changes were made in Section 404.

"I think the most important change is that the states may now request the authority to operate the Section 404 dredge and fill permit program within their jurisdictions," Foglesong went on.

She said the Corps of Engineers will retain jurisdiction over the traditionally navigable waters such as the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, but the states will be able to ask for and assume authority over what are called the "Phase II and Phase III" waters, if their program is approved by EPA.

"These waters could be classified as 'major', but they're not the ones that are traditionally the main stems, the main navigable waters. They are the backwater rivers and lakes, the upstream lakes, the feeders to the main stems."

She said EPA must focus its attention in the next two years on state requests for assumption of authority over these bodies of water. In the past, the Corps of Engineers has been operating the dredge and fill program for all the waters.

Now, she continued, the states will submit their application to EPA for jurisdiction. EPA must then get comments from the Corps, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Marine Fisheries Service as to whether or not the state program for administering the dredge and fill requirements of the Act appear to be adequate.

"We will hold a public hearing just as we did when the states applied for authority to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, and we will either approve or disapprove the state's dredge and fill permit program within 120 days from the day we receive the request," Foglesong said.

"However," she added, "there's a caveat. If EPA does not act within 120 days, the program automatically goes over to the state."

She pointed out that many states in EPA Region V already have "mini" dredge and fill programs. "Most of them have legislation which authorizes them to control the disposal of dredged or fill material on certain rivers or in certain situations.

"It's not as wide a scope or as all-encompassing as the dredge and fill program under Section 404 but most of the states have some experience with dredge and fill programs.

"We hope that at least one of the states in Region V will take the program during the 1979 fiscal year," Foglesong added.

Turning to the subject of "exemptions" to who is required to obtain a Section 404 permit, she said it's a "very controversial area subject to a lot of interpretation.

"We have different readings from Congressmen and Senators, each of whom feels that his views shall prevail," she went on.

"What it says, basically, in Section 404 is that for normal activities for farming, silviculture, ranching, production of food and fiber you don't need a 404 permit. Obviously, farmers are very concerned. If they want to dredge their irrigation pond in the middle of their field do they need a 404 permit? The answer at this point is no.

"In the forestry area," she said, "if you put in a temporary road across a wetland to get to a grove of trees in order to cut down the trees and then you take out the road and restore the wetland as close to its original condition as possible as soon as the tree harvesting is completed, it does not appear that you need a 404 permit.

"However," Foglesong added, "if the road stays and becomes a permanent road that affects the circulation of water, then you might need a 404 permit. This is a very touchy area, very controversial. The forestry people are upset about it. Farmers can be very upset about it."

"The kicker really is that as long as you don't restrict the reach of a body of water or change the circulation pattern in an existing river, it doesn't appear that you need a 404 permit. But the subject is going to be open to interpretation."

She said EPA is trying to develop more detailed explanation of these exemptions and that will appear in a set of regulations. The agency will try to get a review of these regulations from all interested parties.

"Another thing that 404 now says is if Best Management Practice (BMP) plans are developed under Section 208 for areawide planning, a 404 permit might not be needed. To my knowledge, none of the states and none of the designated 208 agencies have really started to consider doing 208 work for dredging and filling.That is something that will come, that will be included in their grants, but that's got to be a year or two down the road. In the interim, EPA is trying to develop some BMP's.

"Probably 90 per cent of the projects that are covered under the 404 program are what we would call non-majors. It's not that they're not important, but they're the more minor projects. Somebody wants to put up his own personal dock along a river for his boat or put in a mooring buoy, or he needs to dredge a little area around an existing marina because over the years it's filled up and the boat's motors are getting stuck, that kind of thing."

"I don't believe Joe's gas station or Bill's three-boat marina should be required to go through the very detailed analysis that's needed for a major barge terminal where there will be unloading and loading of coal, grain, salt and who-knows-what-else with all kinds of potentially adverse environmental effects. We've got to use our common sense on this."

Foglesong said it is becoming increasingly apparent that there must be a very coordinated effort among the solid, hazardous and toxic waste programs, the NPDES permit programs and the Section 404 program.

"Examples are cropping up where somebody wants to dredge the bottom of a river or lake. We know from NPDES permit work that there's been a lot of toxic materials going into that river or lake over the years — heavy metals, cyanide, PCBs, etc."

"That material is in the bottom sediments. Somebody wants to come in and dredge, but if they do, all that stuff may be re-released into the water. Who knows what the effects will be?

"So we're working very closely with the solid, hazardous and toxic waste programs and the NPDES permit programs to identify the hot pockets where there may be problems. We're asking that sediment analysis be made before we allow dredging."

"If we find a heavy pocket of polluted bottom sediment, certain precautions are going to have to be taken to keep the pollutants from being re-released into the lake or river. Then, once you've gotten it out of the bottom safely, what are you going to do with it? Where are you going to put it?"

"So that's where we tie in with the solid waste folks. If it's going to go into a landfill, is the landfill really ready to deal with it? In the past, most of the project plans said, "We'll dredge it out of the middle of the river, or this area of the harbor, and we'll dump it along the edge.' Well, those are our wetlands that they're filling in and that stuff is going to leach right back into the water."

"This is going to become a very complicated problem and one that is going to call for an integrated effort on everybody's part."

Foglesong said if the states take over the dredge and fill permit issuances within their jurisdictions, they will have to provide this integrated effort. "All of the Region V states have authority to administer the NPDES permit program. All of them are working on their solid waste plans, and if they get the 404 program, they will then have to deal with this meshing of facts and select the best alternative."

New EIS Regulations

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1970 requires each federal agency to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in advance of each major action, recommendation or report on legislation that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Each statement must assess in detail the potential environmental impact of a proposed action, and all federal agencies are required to prepare statements for matters under their jurisdiction.

The statement's primary purpose is to disclose the environmental consequences of a proposed action, thus alerting the agency decision-maker, the public and ultimatey Congress and the President to the environmental risks involved.

EIS's have been discussed and discussed ever since their inception.

They've been criticized by environmentalists as well as members of government, industry and labor.

So great was the criticism, in fact, that last year President Carter ordered his Council on Environmental (CEQ), which has overall responsibility for administering NEPA, to develop regulations to replace old NEPA "guidelines."

The President told the CEQ that the regulations should be "designed to make the environmental impact statement more useful to decision makers and the public; and to reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data in order to emphasize the need to focus on real environmental issues and alternatives."

A draft of the proposed regulations was published for public review in the June 9, 1978, edition of the *Federal Register*.

The draft regulations were developed by the CEQ following public hearings in June of 1977. Testimony came from "a broad array of public officials, organizations, and private citizens, affirmatively involving NEPA's critics as well as its friends."

The CEQ said "there was extraordinary consensus among these diverse witnesses. All, without exception, expressed the view that NEPA benefited the public. Equally widely shared was the view that the process had become needlessly cumbersome and should be trimmed down.

"Witness after witness," the CEQ pointed out, "said that the length and detail of EIS's made it extremely difficult to distinguish the important from the trivial.

"The degree of unanimity about the good and bad points of the NEPA process was such that at one point, an official spokesman for the oil industry rose to say that he adopted in its entirety the presentation of the President of the Sierra Club."

Following the hearings, CEQ developed a 38-page "NEPA Hearing Questionnaire." which it sent to all witnesses, every state governor, all federal agencies, and everyone who responded to an invitation in the *Federal Register*.

CEQ said it received more than 300 replies which it used in drafting the regulations. It also met with every agency of the federal government to discuss what should be in the regulations.

In December of 1977, draft regulations were circulated for comment to all federal agencies.

In addition, the CEQ said it "considered seriously and proposed in our regulations virtually every major recommendation made by the Commission of Federal Paperwork and the General Accounting Office in their recent studies on the environmental impact statement process.

"The studies by these two independent bodies were among the most detailed and informed reviews of the paperwork abuses of the impact statement process. In many cases, such as streamlining intergovernmental coordination, the proposed regulations go further than their recommendations."

Proposed Regulations

The three major aims of the new regulations are: to reduce paperwork, to reduce delays, and at the same time to produce better decisions, thereby better accomplishing the law's objective, which is to protect and enhance the quality of the human environment. A summary of the proposed regulations follows.

The measures to reduce paperwork are:

- Reducing the length of environmental impact statements. Agencies are directed to write concise EISs, which shall not normally be less than 150 pages, or, for proposals of unusual scope and complexity, 300 pages.
- Emphasize options among alternatives. The regulations stress that the environmental analysis is to concentrate on alternatives, which are the heart of the matter to treat peripheral matters briefly; and to avoid accumulating masses of background data which tend to obscure the important issues.
- Using an early "scoping" process to determine what the important issues are. To assist agencies in deciding what the central issues are , how long the EIS shall be, and how the responsibility for the EIS will be allocated among the lead agency and cooperating agencies, a new "scoping" procedure is established. Scoping meetings are to be held as early in the NEPA process as possible in most cases, shortly after the decision to prepare an EIS--and shall be integrated with other planning.
- Writing in plain language. The regulations strongly advocate writing in plain, direct language.

- Following a clear format. The regulations spell out a standard format intended to eliminate repetitive discussion, stress the major conclusions, highlight the areas of controversy, and focus on the issues to be resolved.
- Requiring summaries of environmental impact statements to make the document more usable by more people.
- Eliminating duplication. To eliminate duplication, the regulations provide for federal agencies to prepare EISs jointly with state and local units of government which have "little NEPA" requirements. They also permit a federal agency to adopt another agency's EIS.
- Consistent terminology. The regulations provide a uniform terminology for the implementation of NEPA. For instance, the CEQ requirement for an environmental assessment will replace the following (nonexhaustive) list of comparable existing agency procedures: "survey" (Corps of Engineers), "environmental analysis" (Forest Service), "initial assessment (Transportation), "normal or special clearance" (HUD), "environmental analysis report" (Interior) and "marginal impact statement" (HEW).
- Reducing paperwork requirements. Procedural requirements eliminated include: quarterly list of notices of intent, quarterly list of negative determinations, EISs on legislative reports, agency report to CEQ on implementation experience, and agency report to CEQ on substantive guidance. The term "negative declaration" has been changed to "Finding of no significant impact."

The measures to reduce delay are:

- Time limits on the NEPA process. The regulations encourage lead agencies to set time limits on the NEPA process and require that they be set when requested by an applicant.
- Integrating EIS requirements with other environmental review requirements. Often the NEPA process and the requirements of other laws proceed separately, causing delay. The regulations provide for all agencies with jurisdiction over the project to cooperate so that all reviews may be conducted simultaneously.
- Integrating the NEPA process in early planning. If environmental review is tacked on to the end of the planning process, then the process is prolonged, or else the EIS is written to justify a decision that has already been made, and genuine consideration may not be given to evironmental factors.
- Emphasizing interagency cooperation before the EIS is drafted. The regulations emphasize that other agencies should begin cooperating with the lead agency before the EIS is prepared in order to encourage early resolution of differences. By having the affected agencies cooperate early in preparing a draft EIS, CEQ hopes both to produce a better draft and to reduce delays caused by unnecessarily late criticism.
- Swift and fair resolution of lead agency disputes. When agencies differ as to who shall take the lead in preparing an EIS or none is willing to take the lead, the regulations provide a means for prompt resolution of the dispute.
- Prepare EISs on programs and not repeat the same material in project specific EISs. Material common to many actions may be covered in broad EIS, and then through "tiering" may be incorporated by reference rather than reiterated in each subsequent EIS.
- Legal delays. The regulations provide that litigation should come at the end rather than in the middle of the process.
- Accelerated procedures for legislative proposals. The regulations provide accelerated simplified procedures for enironmental analysis of legislative proposals, to fit better with Congressional schedules.
- Securing more accurate, professional documents. The regulations insist upon accurate documents as the basis for sound decisions. The documents should draw upon all the appropriate disciplines from the natural and social sciences, plus the environmental design arts. The lead agency is responsible for the professional integrity of report, and care should be taken to keep any possible bias from data prepared by applicants out of the environmental analysis. A list of people who helped prepare documents, and their professional qualifications, should be included in the EIS.
- Recording in the decision how the EIS was used. The new regulations require agencies to point out in the EIS analysis of alternatives which one is preferable on environmental grounds, including the often-overlooked alternative of no action at all.
- Insure follow up of agency decisions When an agency requires environmentally protective mitigation measures in its decision the regulations provide for means to ensure that these measures are monitored and implemented.

WARNING

EPA Region V pesticides program officials are warning farmers not to store leftover pesticides in unmarked containers near areas where livestock feeds are stored.

"These unmarked pesticides have a way of getting mixed with livestock feeds and eaten by farm animals, often resulting in their death," said Dr. Mitchell Wrich, Chief of the Region V Pesticides Branch.

"Furthermore," he added, "for animals surviving a poisoning ordeal, there is a very real danger that meat, milk or eggs from the affected animals will become contaminated with illegal pesticides residues, making these commodities unfit for marketing."

He recommended that farmers play it safe and keep unused pesticides in their original marked containers in secure places. Also, he recommended that all users of pesticides take a few minutes now to make sure that pesticides are properly stored and that arrangements be made to dispose of empty containers that may be laying in a pile somewhere on the farm.

"Underground" Waste Hauler - A Matter of Economics

On a chilly, moonlit night in early April a southbound vacuum tanker carrying chemical wastes from the Chicago area pulled off an interstate highway in downstate Illinois onto a blacktop county road and headed west.

It passed three or four county road intersections, then turned off on a gravel road, proceeded a couple of miles and halted. The lights went off and the engine stopped.

The driver got out, walked around to the front of the truck, looked carefully in every direction and listened. No sounds, no lights, no cars coming. Things looked safe enough.

He got back into the truck and started the engine. He left the lights off and navigated by moonlight down a lane leading to an abandoned farmhouse and barn. He stopped again, opened a gate to the barnyard, drove through and pulled around behind the barn.

Again, he got out and proceeded to pump 3,500 gallons of industrial waste cyanide into a gully adjacent to the barnyard.

After dumping the load of noxious waste, the driver got back into his truck and headed toward the interstate about $350 richer. The unfortunate farmer who owned the land could worry about the cyanide.

A contrived scenario or a case history? The scenario is contrived,but, unfortunately, it's based on fact.

The experts in so-called "underground" dumping of hazardous waste materials from industrial processes say this scene has undoubtedly been played over and over throughout the United States for decades.

Let's try another contrived scenario — again, based solidly on fact. John Doe, representative of X Company (he had a card to prove it) goes to the Vice President in Charge of Waste Disposal at Y Company and offers to haul the company's liquid hazardous waste away to an "approved" disposal area for 10 cents a gallon, about half the price paid by Y Company's present contractor.

The VP, who's been under the gun to cut costs and to get rid of a big stock of waste chemicals, knows a good thing when he sees it. By making a deal with Mr. Doe of X Company, he saves his own company a lot of money, gets rid of the waste chemicals his company is storing on the "back forty" (out behind the plant), and makes points with the president.

Mr. Doe has already made a deal with Z Company to use an old warehouse it owns for "temporary" storage. Z Company was pleased with Mr. Doe's offer to lease their property which had gone unused for over a year before Mr. Doe came along.

Mr. Doe paid Z Company rent for a month. During that month, he took Y Company's waste — solvents, sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid, cyanide, etc. — and filled up the warehouse. Then he disappeared. The rent for the remainder of his lease went unpaid.

When Z Company tried to collect its rent, they discovered that no one, not even the state, had ever heard of an X Company, nor had they ever heard of the enterprising (and fictitious) Mr. Doe.

This revelation led to a hurried inspection of their warehouse by a panicked Z Company management which led to even greater panic when they discovered Mr. Doe of X Company had left them with about 10,000 fifty-five-gallon drums of hazardous industrial wastes.

What to do? Nobody ever really learned what was discussed when Z Company leaders put their heads together, but Z Company's warehouse burned down a few nights later, thankfully with no loss of life or limb.

Every day of the year in this country, over 12,000 tons of hazardous wastes are being illegally disposed of by "gypsy" waste haulers. This adds up to about 4.5 million tons a year, or about 10 per cent of the 45 million tons of hazardous wastes generated by our nation's industries each year.

Watching over this and other aspects of hazardous waste disposal in the Midwest is EPA Region V's Hazardous Waste Management staff under the direction of Jay Goldstein.

One member of that staff is Charles T. Grigalauski who formerly did similar work for the Illinois EPA and who has a whole repertoire of stories about methods used by "underground" waste haulers.

"Throughout the Midwest," Grigalauski said, "literally millions of tons of hazardous wastes are generated each year and our best estimates are that about 75 percent of these wastes are disposed of on-site. In other words, on the premises, or directly adjacent to the premises of the generator of the waste.

"Of the remaining 25 percent, about 15 percent is disposed of legally at facilities permitted by the states. That leaves the other 10 percent or so to the underground haulers," he said.

Goldstein and other members of his section are responsible for implementing EPA's authorities under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) designed to assure that hazardous

EPA Authorizes Grant For Ohio Water Program

OEPA's Director Ned Williams and Region V Deputy Administrator Val Adamkus discuss the grant with the press.

EPA authorized a $709,950 grant August 21 to support Ohio EPA's water pollution control program. The $709,950 grant was withheld by U.S. EPA last January because the agency was concerned about apparent deficiencies in Ohio's plan for enforcement and permit issuance.

The grant funds are authorized by Section 106 of the Clean Water Act which provides assistance to states to run effective water pollution control programs.

Acting Midwest Regional Administrator Valdas V. Adamkus said: "Since June we have engaged in a concerted effort to correct deficiencies in the state plan on August 4, 1978. The new plan pledges to correct all deficiencies and signifies to us the state's intention to carry out both the spirit and the letter of the law."

The new plan:

- Provides for specific schedules for issuing and reissuing wastewater cleanup permits in accordance with national priorities.
- Addresses toxic substance control, deep well disposal and permits for federal facilities.
- Schedules determinations for thermal discharges.
- Contains an enforcement policy statement recognizing the strict liability nature of the Clean Water Act.
- Commits OEPA to follow U.S. EPA's penalty policy.
- Provides criteria for escalation of enforcement actions against violators of the law including case referrals to the Ohio Attorney General for appropriate legal action.
- Creates the new position of enforcement coordinator who will be directly responsible to the Director of OEPA to assure compliance by all dischargers in Ohio.
- Calls for assignment of additional persons to adequately support the upgraded permit and enforcement program.

Ohio's water pollution control efforts have come under fire from the Sierra Club which petitioned U.S. EPA for withdrawal of Ohio NPDES permit authority (see story in July, 1978, edition of Environment Midwest).

And Rivers Unlimited, an umbrella association made up of 28 different environmental groups and headquartered in Cincinnati filed suit against U.S. EPA seeking to require the agency to assume federal enforcement of the NPDES permit program and to require the agency to begin the proceedings to withdraw Ohio NPDES permit authority. This litigation is pending in the Federal District Court, Southern District of Ohio.

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wastes generated by our industries are responsibly transported, treated and disposed.

But it won't be until sometime in 1979 that regulations under RCRA are promulgated, giving EPA effective enforcement authorities to complement existing state authority in this area.

In the meantime, EPA will be working with the states (most of which have limited authorities in the area of transport, storage and disposal.

Whether a waste is "hazardous" or not depends on a combination of factors such as its acidity, alkalinity, corrosiveness, reactivity, flammability, explosiveness, and or incompatibility with other types of wastes or materials, etc.

A Matter of Economics

Improper disposal of hazardous wastes is attractive primarily from an economic standpoint, at least initially. If a company generates a million gallons a month of process wastes, and it's a matter of disposing of them legally for 20 cents a gallons, or illegally for 10 cents a gallon, it is still attractive for the generator to give its business to the hauler who purports to be legal but who is only charging 10 cents a gallon.

But many of the larger waste generators are becoming more attuned to proper waste disposal. "It's more economical for them to do things at a higher initial cost, knowing that they have assurances of the environmental safeguards, licensing, permitting, manifest tracking, etc.," said Grigalauski. "Most of your large responsible companies do follow the law."

However, the small "ma and pa" operations, small businesses with anywhere from 5 to 20 employees, are another story. "It's difficult for them to compete in the business world, and it's very attractive for them to contract with a hauler on the basis of price alone who is far from being on the up-and-up," he said. They often unknowingly have their waste end up at an illegal disposal site.

"For one thing," he continued, "they don't have the sophistication and they don't have the image of the large corporation that has to be upheld. For another, it may be a matter of sheer survival for them."

As for the hauler, it's a matter of economics for him too. "He can afford to take the hazardous waste off a company's hands at a cut rate price because he's going to dispose of it for free out on the side of a road, out behind a barn, under a manhole cover, or, if he has to pay, at a cut rate price in an insecure location which creates a hazard to the public."

Grigalauski believes it will be difficult for the "underground" waste hauler to continue to operate in the future. "Some of these operators are sharp enough to figure out a way to beat any system for a while, but it's hard to fight city hall. They often eventually do get caught, at which time they're forced out of business."

Now, with the larger companies becoming more aware of what their responsibilities are, he continued, they are looking for haulers and disposers with enough capital to provide them with assurance that their waste is being legally disposed.

That gives the advantage to the large waste and residual management companies whose sole business is the pickup, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste, he added.

Summer Sampling for Toxics

Twenty-nine college students assisted EPA Region V this summer with a special summer sampling program to gather information to be used in a re-evaluation of industrial discharge limitations based on control by the best available technology economically achievable (BAT regulations).

Of immediate concern to EPA are 65 classes of toxic pollutants specified in a June 21, 1976, consent decree between the EPA and the Natural Resource Defense Council, Inc., et al., in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Industrial categories selected for study are food, wood products and fibers, organic chemicals, energy and mining, metals and machinery, and inorganics.

The general procedure followed by EPA was to collect 24-hour composited samples, as well as grab samples, at various plant locations over a period of one to three days. The points might include the raw water source, individual process wastewater streams and the process wastewater treatment facility influent and affluent.

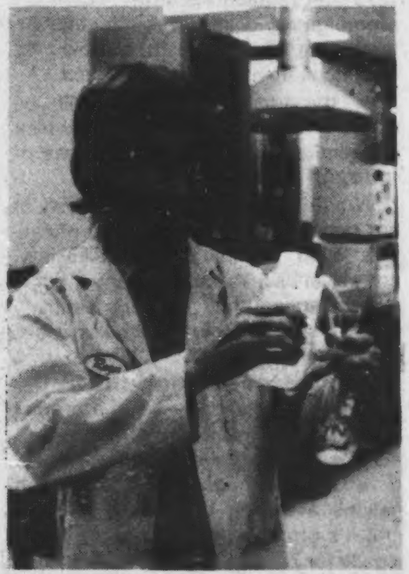
In addition to the priority pollutants, other test parameters include volatile organics, metals, phenols, cyanide, and oxygen demanding substances.

The students worked in Region V Surveillance and Analysis Division district offices in Minneapolis, Chicago and Cleveland. Four were in the Western District Office in Minneapolis, seven were in the Central District Of-

The EDO summer staff. Kneeling, l. to r.: John Griesser and Arron Katz. Standing, l. to r.: William Crowe, Faye Carter, Timothy Herrlinger, Byron Miller, David Ross, Lynn Berdis and Benjamin Kish.

Brian O'Shaughnessy testing for phenols, chlorides and sulphates at the CRL.

Mike Ward analyzes mercury and chemical oxides at the CRL.



Roger Wiseman analyzes BOD, solids and phenols at CRL.

fice in Chicago, and nine were in the Eastern District Office in Cleveland. Nine students also worked at the Central Regional Laboratory in Chicago.

Students working at the Western District Office included: Adrian Hanson, St. Paul, Minnesota; Gary Mason, St. Louis, Missouri; Dianne Oberhelman, Bloomington, Minnesota; and Peter Willenbring, Bloomington, Minnesota.

Students at the Central District Office included: Robert I. Foster, Darien, Illinois; Patty Buker, W. Lafayette, Indiana; Bart Lago, Chicago; Richard Shandross, Chicago; Barry Millman, Skokie, Illinois, Robert Wagner, Westchester, Illinois; and Bert Krages, Evanston, Illinois.

At the Eastern District Office: Arron D. Katz, Kendall Pack, New Jersey; Benjamin R. Kish, Parma, Ohio; Byron Miller, Edinboro, Pennsylvania; David A. Ross, Chicago, Illinois; Lynn Berdis, Parma, Ohio; Faye M. Carter, Princeton, Minnesota; William M. (Tony) Crowe, Ironton, Ohio; John R. Griesser, Fairview Park, Ohio; and Timothy J. Herrlinger, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following worked at the Central Regional Laboratory: Beth Zebrowski, Chicago; Mike Ward, Willowbrook, Illinois; Roger Wiseman, New Albany, Indiana; Paul Luebke, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Ken Young, Oak Park, Illinois; Kristine Gronli, Chicago; Brian O'Shaughnessy, Chicago; Stephanie Jackson, Chicago; and Jason Chang, Kaneohe, Hawaii

Adrian Hanson of the WDO takes water discharge samples from a paper mill on the Wisconsin River.

Peter Willenbring of the WDO uses a current meter to determine the velocity and quantity of stream flow.

Barry Millman Of The CDO Prepares For Dissolved Oxygen Field Analysis.

William Crowe of the EDO adjusts an automatic water sampler.

Chemist Rosie Rodic tests for mineral nutrients at the CRL.

Bert Krages II, right, and Joe Slovik, a permanent member of the CDO field investigation unit, take a water sample at a landfill for oil and grease extraction.

FEDERAL REGISTER

JULY 12, 1978 — Rules: Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Oxamyl. **Notices:** Meetings: Air quality, Houston , Tex. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: DDT. Transportation measures and mobile source emmission factors; documents, availability......

JULY 13, 1978 — Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Maryland; extension of time. Water quality standards: Mississippi; dissolved oxygen criteria. **Notices:** Air quality implementatin plans: Ohio; economic disruption, inquiry and hearings. Meetings: Science Advisory Board. Pesticide registration applications; correction . . . .

JULY 14, 1978 — Proposed Rules: Air quality standards, National primary and secondary: Photochemical oxidants; meetings and extension of time. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Bentazon. 2-((4-Chloro-6-(ethylamino)-3-triazin-2-yllamino)-2-methylopropionitrile.**Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: Diesel engine technology, 1981 NOx emmission standard; waiver applications, guidelines. Pesticide registration applications. Pesticides; tolerznces, registration, etc.: Benomyl. Water pollution control: Safe drinking water; review of variances and exemptions.

JULY 17, 1978—Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: North Carolina. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 0,0-Dimethyl S-((4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin - 3(4H) - yl) methyl) phosphorodithioate.

JULY 18, 1978—Rules: Toxic substances: Health and safety study reporting; submittal of studies for consideration by TSCA Interagency Testing Committee. **Notices:** Meetings: Drinking Water National Advisory Council. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); approved disposal facilities, list . . . .

JULY 19, 1978 — Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Wyoming. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Nebraska. **Notices:** Meetings: Air quality; Houston, Tex.; agenda. Science Advisory Board. . . . .

JULY 20, 1978 — Rules: Air programs; fuels and fuel additives, and motor vehicle fuel economy: Fuel specifications, calculation and use of fuel economy values, labeling requirements, etc. Air quality implementation plans; preparation, approval, etc. Prevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD); petitions for review; cross reference. **Notices:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation: Prevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD); petitions for review. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc. Aldicarb . . . .

JULY 21, 1978 — Notices: Food additive petitions: 2-(4-Thiazolyl)benzimidazole. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Benzene hexachloride (BHC) Oxamyl; correction . . . .

JULY 24, 1978 — Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Nevada. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts.

JULY 25, 1978 — Rules: Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: *O*-Ethyl *O*-(4-methylthio)-phenyl) *S*-propyl phosphorodithioate. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds and human food: *O*-Ethyl *O*-(4-(methylthio)-phenyl) *S*-propyl phosphorodithioate. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States; etc.: California (2 documents). Air quality implementation plans ; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: California. Pesticide programs: Pesticide products, conditional registration; advance notice. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers. Meetings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Science Advisory Board. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Aldicarb. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Business information, confidential; security manual, availability. Chemical use list; inquiry. . .

JULY 26, 1978 — Air emissions; compliance order for Presque Isle, Me.; comments by 8-4-78. 29015 7-5-78. Air emissions; delayed compliance order for Washburn, Me.; comments by 8-4-78. 29013; 7-5-78. California (various counties); approval and promulgation of implementation plans; comments by 8-1-78. 24071; 6-2-78. Drinking water; control of organic chemical contaminants; comments by 7-31-78. (First published at 43 FR 5756, 2-9-78). 19065; 5-3-78. .

JULY 27, 1978 - Proposed Rules: Air Quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Texas. **Notices:** Meetings: Air Pollution Control Techniques National Advisory Committee . . . . .

JULY 28, 1978 — Rules: Water pollution control: Hazardous substances; determination of harmful quantities; effective date. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Idaho. **Notices:** Water pollution control: Conventional pollutants; list . .

JULY 31, 1978 — Rules: Air programs; fuels and fuel additives: Fuel specifications; correction. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Arizona. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: *O*-(4-Bromo-2-(chlorophenyl) *O*-ethyl-*S*-propyl phosphorothioate. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Kentucky (2 documents). Tennessee. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Malathion. Methidathion. **Notices:** Air pollution; ambient air monitoring reference and equivalent methods applications: Sulfur dioxide. Air quality implementation plans; Ohio; coal, low-sulfur, from Central Appalachia; short-term supply and demand;, report availability and inquiry. Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Aldicarb. Bentazon. *O*-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-*S*-propyl phosphorothioate. Guthion. Methidathion. Propanil. Terramycin. ZP Tracking Powder; correction. Solid waste; management, treatment, etc.: Resource recovery project development grants, urban policy; meeting and inquiry. . . . .

AUGUST 1, 1978 — Rules: Ocean dumping: Kwajalein, Atoll Marshall Islands; site designation. **Proposed Rules:** Air programs; approval and promulgation; State plans for designated facilities and pollutants: Idaho. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: New Jersey. New York (2 documents). **Notices:** Air quality; Huston , Tex., document availability. Ocean dumping: Secondary treatment requirements for discharges into marine waters . . . .

AUGUST 2, 1978 — Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (2 documents). Vermont. Toxic substances: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); correction. **Proposed Rules:** Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Electroplating; extension of time. **Notices:** Feed additive and pesticide petitions: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio(-1,2,4-triazin-5-(4H)-one and its triazinone metabloites. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Amitraz. Metolachlor (2-chloro)*N*-(2-ethyl-6-methyl-phenyl)--*N*-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl) acetamide and its metabolites. 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol and salts .

AUGUST 3, 1978 — Rules: Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Grain elevators. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Arizona. New Jersey. Virginia. Noise abatement programs: Practice rules; interim regulations. **Proposed Rules:** Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Grain elevators. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Carbaryl. **Notices:** Feed petitions: Oxamyl. . . . .

AUGUST 4, 1978 — Notices: Data collection reports; discontinuance. **Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Arizona. California (4 documents). Pesticide programs: Registration guidelines; Agriculture Secretary notification. Toxic substances: Civil penalties and revocation or suspension of permits; practice rules. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Kentucky. Toxic substances: Civil penalties and revocation or suspension of permits; practice rules. **Notices:** Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Louisiana. . . . .

AUGUST 7, 1978 — Rules: Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Kraft pulp mills. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans, etc.: Air quality surveillance and data reporting. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions: Oxytetracycline. Public participation in programs; resource conservation and recovery, safe drinking water, and clean water, etc. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Oncogenicity and chronic toxicity testing standards; meeting. . . . .

AUGUST 8, 1978 — Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: District of Columbia. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.' Ortho Phosdrin 2 Dust, etc . . .

AUGUST 9, 1978 — Rules: Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances, exemptions, etc.: Oxytetracycline.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROJECT ACTIVITY
FOR JULY, 1978

ILLINOIS

Joliet, 7/31, $37,425; Caseyville Township, 7/25, $24,675; Kempton, 7/25, $1,350; Minier, 7/6, $8,700; Carol Stream, 7/11, $131,775; Windsor, 7/21, $23,325; Lincoln, 7/11, $20,100, Peoria, 7/28, $7,200, Monmouth, 7/6, $77,475; Annawan, 7/11, $49,725; Sauget, 7/11, $1,487,925; Plano, 7/31, $57,750; Cissna Park, 7/13, $253,875; DeKalb SD, 7/19, $6,758,325; Barrington, $1,614,450; Villa Park, 7/6, $403,950; MSD of Chicago, 7/21, $2,934,000.

INDIANA

Farmerburg, 7/18, $2,361; Middletown, 7/17, $18,825; Spiceland, 7/31, $31,050; Merillville Cons. Dist., 7/13, $134,700; Anderson, 7/14, $326,025; Greensburg, 7/12, $635,925; Hamilton Lake Conservancy Dist., 7/12, $2,785,200; Indianapolis, 7/19, $66,429,675; Indianapolis, 7/31, $8,039,850; Brook, 7/13, $1,184,925.

MICHIGAN

Ironwood, 7/28, $249,525; Washtenaw County, 7/18, $27,900; Detroit, 7/24, $1,275,525; Breitung Township, 7/31, $22,800; Crosswell, 7/10, $6,472; Eaton Rapids, 7/26, $55,425; Howell, 7/26, $1,292,850; Muskegon County, 7/25, $155,925; Hampton Township, 7/17, $56,250; Ada Township, 7/25, $16,800; Petosky, 7/6, $178,125; Roscommon County, 7/25, $135,525; Superior Township, 7/24, $1,330,800; Tuscola County, 7/18, $1,353,300; Kingsley, 7/18, $1,701,150; Muskegon County, 7/28, $670,050; Muskegon County, 7/28, $1,051,575; Muskegon County, 7/27, $423,600; Flint, 7/31, $18,063,625.

MINNESOTA

Little Falls, 7/14, $19,050; New Ulm, 7/28, $43,200 ; Red Rock Township, 7/13, $2,400; Alden, 7/31, $19,725; Chisago-Lindstrom, 7/19, $45,750; Kenyon, 7/31, $32,925; Metro Waste Control Comm., 7/12, $12,917,475; Metro Waste Control Comm., 7/31, $8,169,675.

OHIO

Englewood, 7/7, $5,925; St. Clairsville 7/28, $28,575; Waverly, 7/26, $750; Grafton, 7/21, $35,250; Mahoning County, 7/21, $255,300; Lynchburg, 7/14, $3,150; Mount Vernon, 7/28, $130,050; Geauga County, 7/26, $381,150; Columbiana County, 7/14, $7,125; Sandusky, 7/10, $14,623; Uhrichsville, 7/14, $7,500; Ft. Loramie, 7/12, $1,179,975; Minister, 7/12, $1,333,275; Laurelville, 7/31, $898,800.

WISCONSIN

Butte Des Morts Util. Dist., 7/25, $39,675; Milwaukee Cnty. Metro Sewerage, 7/14, $151,425; Rio, 7/24, $19,725; Boyd, 7/25, $17,850; Orfordville, 7/6, $24,000; Luck, 7/24, $73,500; North Fond Du Lac, 7/25, $109,200; Delavan Lake Sanitary Dist., 7/6, $3,943,950; Winneconne, 7/24, $2,201,025; Union Grove, 7/24, $157,500; Waukesha, 7/12, $14,165,250; Randolph, 7/24, $31,425.

Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerance and exemptions, etc.: *O,O*-Dimethyl *S*-((4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3(4H)-yl-methyl) phosphorodithioate. Terbacil. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts; correction. Food additive petitions: Aluminum phosphide. Pesticides; tolerances registration, etc.: *N*-(((4-chlorphenyl)amino) carbonyl)-2,6-diflourobenzamide.

AUGUST 11, 1978 — Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Bentazon. Methomyl. Terbacil. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: 2-(*m*-Chlorophenoxy) propionic acid. **Proposed Rules:** Water quality standards; State programs: Mississippi; disolved oxygen criteria; hearings. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Azinphos methyl. Carbofuran. Ethyl parathion. 12-(*m*-Chlorophenoxy) propionic acid ....

AUGUST 14, 1978 — Rules: Air programs; energy-related authority: Virginia. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: *O,O*-Diethyl *O*-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate; correction. Pesticides; tolerances in food and animal feeds: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio-1,2,4-triazin-5(4*H*)-one. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Utah. Vermont. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Hawaii. Kansas. Ohio. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Carbaryl. **Notices:** Air pollution; ambient air monitoring reference and equivalent methods applications: Sulfur dioxide analyzer. Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4*H*)-one, etc. Bromide chloride, etc. Diethanolamine salt of mefluidide, etc. Methyl parathion. Oxadiazon. Oxadiazon, etc. ....

AUGUST 15, 1978 — Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Louisiana . . .

AUGUST 16, 1978 — Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.; California (2 documents). Toxic substances: Health and safety study reporting; submittal of studies for consideration by TSCA Interagency Testing Committee; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Maryland; extension of time. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Maine. **Notices:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation: Prevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD); application denied. Meetings: Resource conservation and recovery; solid and hazardous waste management. Water pollution control; discharge of pollutants: Indiana. Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: Connecticut and Maine. ....

AUGUST 17, 1978 — Notices: Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Triforirie ....

AUGUST 18, 1978 — Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (2 documents). Louisiana . Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions; etc.: Calcium hypochlorite, etc. Dioxathion. *O,O*-Diethyl *O*-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate. Water pollution control: Hazardous substances; determination of harmful quantities; correction. Hazardous substances; determination of measurement units and penalty rates; correction.

Proposed Rules: Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Colorado. Indiana. Iowa (2 documents). Ohio. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: *N*-(Mercaptomethyl)phthalimide *S*-(*O,O*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate). **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: California; waivers. Fuels and fuel [illegible]ves: Gasohol (ethanol-gasoline blends) and methyl t-butyl ether waivers; hearing. Pesticide registration applications. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Acephate. 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4*H*)-one. Asulox. Atrazine. Bentazon; correction. Carbaryl. Ethyl alpha-((dimethoxy-phosphinothioyl)thio)benzeneacetate, etc. Metribuzin. HERCON LURETAPE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL. ROZOL MEADOW VOLE BAIT. ROZOL TRACKING POWDER. Water pollution control; safe drinking water; public water systems designations: California. . .

Region V Comments On
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

July 11, 1978 to August 11, 1978

Sponsoring Agency, Project Number, Type of EIS	Project Location	Description	Summary of Comments	Rating, Comment Dat
Nuclear Regulatory Commission 78-022-701 (Draft)	La Salle County Station Units 1&2 La Salle County, Illinois	Nuclear Power Plant	Cooling lake size may be inadequate to meet State water quality standards.	3 7-26-78
Corps of Engineers Detroit District	Confined Disposal Facility Alanson Lock and Weir Recreation Facility Inland Water Route, Michigan	Confined Disposal Facility and Maintenance Dredging	Impacts from dredge material disposal upon surface and ground water needs to be monitored.	LO-2 7-19-78
Housing and Urban Development	Strawberry Farms Subdivision Columbus, Franklin Co. Ohio	Mortgage Insurance	Direct and indirect air quality impact would have an adverse affect on public health.	ER-3 7-28-78
Federal Aviation Administration 78-033-41	Rockford Airport Rockford, Winnebago Co. Illinois	Runaway Extentions Airport Improvement	Air quality impacts need to be addressed and coordinated with the Rock Valley Metro Council. Noise impacts warrant consideration of mitigative measures.	ER-2 7-26-78
Corps of Engineers Detroit District 78-037-133	St. Marys River, Navigation Season Extension Demonstration Program, St. Marys River, Michigan	Winter Navigation	Demonstration program should not be extended further.	ER-2 7-26-78
Federal Highway Administration 78-039-422	US-50 Knox and Davies Counties, Indiana	Highway Construction	Requested additional information on noise barriers	LO-2 8-2-78
Federal Highway Administration 78-044-416	TH-65 By pass of Cambridge Cambridge, Isanti Minnesota	Highway Construction		ER-2 7-31-78
Federal Aviation Administration	Richland County Airport, Richland County, Wisconsin	Airport Expansion and Improvements	Mitigation of wetlands losses must be included as part of the project. Additional noise mitigation should be provided.	LO-2 7-24-78
Corps of Engineers St. Louis District	Peabody Coal Pit No. 3 Expansion New Athens, Illinois	Coal Mining Expansion in the Kaskaskia River	Erosion control measures need to be addressed in greater detail.	EU-2 7-11-78
Soil Conservation Service	Little Calumet Watershed Cook and Will Counties, Illinois	Flood Control and Watershed Protection	Recommends denial of the 404 permit based upon the water quality, wildlife and recreational impacts. The amount of coal is not a significant resource.	ER-2 8-11-78
Housing and Urban Development 78-050-1022	Muirfield Subdivision Indianapolis, Marin Co. Indiana	Mortgage Insurance	Water quality within the reservoirs may not meet standards for designated use.	LO-2 8-2-78
Federal Highway Administration 76-040-426 (Final)	STH-29 Waysau to Ringle, Marathon County, Wisconsin	Road Construction	No objection; previous comments addressed.	Draft (LO-2) 7-19-78

* Alphanumeric Code:

LO -- Lack of objections or minor changes suggested

ER -- Environmental reservations on certain aspects of project; suggest further study of modifications or alternatives

EU -- Proposed action environmentally unsatisfactory, potential safeguards are insufficient

1 – Adequately sets forth impact and alternatives to proposed action.

2 – Insufficient information, EPA cannot fully assess project but can make preliminary determination of impact

3 – Draft inadequately assesses project and/or alternatives, EPA requests substantial revisions in draft

—NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS—

Each issue of *Environment Midwest* carries a list of egative declarations" which EPA has issued in the cent past for sewage treatment projects which it is nding in EPA Region V. The following paragraphs are cluded to define the meaning of negative declaration.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) quires the preparation of an Environmental Impact atement (EIS) when it appears that a federally funded oject will have significant environmental impacts.

In the case of EPA-funded wastewater treatment cilities, the Agency makes a judgment on the need for EIS based upon a review of an environmental sessment prepared by the grant applicant. If EPA cides an EIS is not required, it can issue a "negative claration."

A negative declaration is a notification to the public that EPA believes that an EIS is not needed, because the project's environmental impacts are not significant, and that EPA will proceed to make a grant.

The negative declaration allows for a period of 15 working days during which the public can submit comments or questions to the Agency regarding its intention not to prepare an EIS. If these appear to be significant and substantial issues raised by the public, EPA can reconsider its decision and, it is warranted, proceed with the preparation of an EIS. The public is also invited to actively participate in the preparation of an EIS.

For further information, contact Gene F. Wojcik, Chief EIS Preparation Section, at the Region V offices in Chicago, Tel. (312) 353-2157.

ROJECT LOCATION	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	POTENTIAL EPA FINANCIAL SHARE
ver Falls, Wisconsin	Step 2, $56,019 (design) Step 3, $996,140 (construction)	$789,119
reenwood, Indiana	$630,000	$330,000
t. Jacob, Illinois	Step 1, $4,500 Step 2, $34,693 Step 3, $432,720	$3,375 (Step 1 facilities plan)
omerset, Wisconsin	Step 2, $51,528 (design) Step 3, $744,570 (construction)	Step 2, $37,146 Step 3, $558,428
hannon, Illinois	Step 2, $61,780 Step 3, $502,360	$46,335 $376,770
olumbia, Illinois	Step 2, $57,000 (design) Step 3, $757,350 (construction)	$610,766
outhcentral Michigan Planning Council Kalamazoo, Michigan		
urora Westerly, Ohio	Step 2, $580,000 (design) Step 3, $1,141,000 (sewers construction) $6,456,000 (treatment plant construction)	$6132,750
t. Joseph, Minnesota	Step 2, $32,932 (design) Step 3, $601,500 (construction)	Step 2, $24,699 Step 3, $451,125
linong, Wisconsin	Step 2, $38,300 (plans and specifications) Step, 3 $488,200 (construction).	Step 2, $28,725 Step 3, $366,150

EGION V COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (continued)

orest Service 6-100-906 inal)	Timber Management Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin	Timber Management Plan	Comments on Draft EIS adressed.	Draft (LO-2) 7-17-78
ousing and Urban evelopment 7-078-1021	Rohlwing Grove Apartments Elk Grove Village Cook County, Illinois	Mortgage Insurance	EPA requested that insurance be withheld until a more detailed air quality analysis indicates air quality violations wouldn't occur,	Draft (LO-2) 8-9-78
ivil Aeronautics oard -012-601 inal)	Chicago-Midway-Lowfare Route Proceeding Chicago, Cook County Illinois	New Low Fare flight authorization	Recommend that the flights not be granted until noise mitigation is provided. Additional air quality analysis is necessary to assess the impacts on region wide air quality.	Draft (ER-2) 8-3-72

(Continued from Page 4)

Ohio Miners Fear Switch To Western Coal

tinuous, and handouts passed around while placards advertised sentiments like "Abolish the EPA," "I get high on sulfur," "Take Your Western Coal and Shove It," "Ohio Valley or Death Valley" and so on.

The St. Clairsville hearing was the second of two scheduled by U.S. EPA. The first was held August 15 in Cleveland and attended by about 500 persons.

The hearings were called as a result of requests by the United Mine Workers, mine owners, Senator Metzenbaum and Governor Rhodes and climax a six year battle by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to bring Ohio utilities into compliance with federal clean air laws governing coal combustion emissions.

Since 1972 EPA has been trying to get an effective clean air plan in Ohio for sulfur oxides. Finally, in February of this year the Sixth Circuit Court in Cincinnati ruled against 32 industries and utilities who tried to halt implementation of a federally imposed cleanup plan.

Up until the sixth circuit court ruling, Ohio was the only state in the union without a pollution plan for sulfur cleanup.

The hearings, along with technical studies being undertaken by government consultants, will form the basis for a decision by January 30, 1979 by EPA Administrator Douglas Costle on whether to recommend to the President that he require industries to burn local coal.
rural north central Wisconsin.

Project Director John P. Bederka Jr., an associate professor of pharmacology, said the study will focus on the chemicals 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D. Bederka said previous studies have not

If there was one sure conclusion to come from the Ohio 125 hearings it was that miners in the Ohio Valley are deeply concerned about their livelihood and their future.

If the coal industry goes down here in Ohio, said miner Pete Lindsay of Saginaw, workers will have two choices "Welfare or Wyoming."

Added wives-leader Peggy Graham, "When you have union and non union miners working together (at the same hearing), they're trying to tell you something."

Senator Metzenbaum noted that a historical bond, between miners, coal companies and utilities was being broken by the companies in their switch to western mines.

"We must protect those Ohio Mining jobs now," he said, "before it is too late."

PEOPLE

John Anderson, former Manager of Administration, has been named Program Manager of the IEPA's new Mine Pollution Control Program. Anderson's duties as Manager of Administration will be assumed by **T.J. Mahoney**, Manager of Finance.

Dan Goodwin has been named to head a newly established Policy Planning and Analysis group. Goodwin was previously Manager of Planning and Standards in the Division of Water Pollution Control.

Michael P. Walsh has been named EPA Deputy Assistant Administrator for Mobile Source Air Pollution Control. Walsh replaces **Eric Stork** who is now at Purdue University.

The Wisconsin Citizens Environmental Council which assists public and private agencies in preserving the state's natural resources has two new members, **Janet Herzog** of Madison and **Lee Dinsmore** of Elcho.

The Illinois EPA has undergone a number of personnel changes recently Former Deputy Director **Patrick E Lynch** left the agency August 1 to enter private consulting practice. **De Haschemeyer**, Manager of Enforcement Programs, will also be Acting Deputy Director until a new Deputy Director is named.

Paul Schmierbach, former Permit Manager, has been named Acting Manager of Air Pollution Control, a position formerly held by **Gary Melvin** who has moved to Arizona.

EPA ISSUES NOVS.

EPA recently issued 30-day Notices of Violation for failure to control air pollution emissions to 10 companies or governmental units in Region V. The companies or units and their alleged violations are:

- Commonwealth Edison plants in Waukegan, Joliet and Romeoville, Illinois, particulates.
- Energy Cooperative, Inc., East Chicago, Indiana, hydrocarbons.
- Amoco Oil Company, Whiting, Indiana, hydrocarbons.
- Olin Corporation, Joliet, Illinois, particulates.
- Koppers Company, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota, visible emissions.
- Celotex Corporation, Quincy, Illinois, particulates.
- Kausel Foundry, Minneapolis, Minnesota, particulates.
- Nuturn Corporation, Paulding, Ohio, asbestos emissions.
- Central Wayne County Sanitation Authority, Dearborn Heights, Michigan, particulates.
- National Can Corporation, Gary, Indiana, hydrocarbons.
- Ashland Petroleum Company, Toledo, Ohio, organics.

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Illinois Gets STP Grant Program

The U.S. EPA recently turned over rimary management of about $250 nillion a year in federal funds to Illinois or its sewage treatment plant construction program. Thus, Illinois ecomes the first state to assume this ole in the multi-billion dollar program. J.S. EPA Administrator Douglas M. ostle said the action reflects President Carter's policy of delegating an increasing role to the states in the management of federal funds. Costle said: "Illinois has a national reputation for professional competence in this program. It has been an innovator and pioneer in helping us develop national policy, especially in adapting our efforts to the problems of small communities." Costle said the U.S. EPA will continue to oversee the national program, but the day-to-day management of construction grant projects will be left to the state.

IEPA Acting Director Michael P. Mauzy and EPA Administrator Douglas Costle sign turnover agreement.

EPA Disapproves IPALCO Plant

EPA Region V announced August 7 that it had disapproved construction of a planned Indianapolis Power and Light Company (IPALCO) 1950 megawatt coal-fired power plant in Patriot, Indiana. Region V Acting Administrator Valdas V. Adamkus said the plant, formerly known as the Mexico Bottom plant, was disapproved because IPALCO "failed to demonstrate that the air quality in the area around the plant would not be significantly degraded." He said the proposed plant would be located along the Ohio River in an area already crowded with power plants. The plant was disapproved under regulations for prevention of significant deterioration of air quality. The PSD regulations require EPA to review major sources of air pollution prior to construction.

U.S. Sues for Cleanup at Sammis Station

A civil suit has been filed against Ohio Edison Company and Duquense Light Company by U.S. Attorney James C. Cissell of the Southern District of Ohio for air pollution violations at the companies' W.H. Sammis Station in Stratton, Ohio.

The suit, filed at the request of U.S. EPA Region V in Chicago, was brought under the Clean Air Act to enforce federally approved Ohio regulations restricting emission of soot, ash, dust and other particulate matter.

Region V enforcement officials call the plant the "largest source of violating emissions from a utility" in the region and one of the largest in the nation. They say air quality in the vicinity of the plant in both Ohio and West Virginia does not meet the national standards for the protection of public health,

Feds Relax Marine Sanitation Regs

EPA and the Coast Guard have announced a relaxation of their regulations for small craft marine sanitary devices and have agreed to installation of "type I" flow-through treatment devices on all vessels, new and existing, that are under 65 feet in length.

The move was announced in reply to a letter from Senators Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson of Washington. As before, new vessels are required to have certified marine sanitary devices now in order to operate legally.

The new waiver means that owners of existing boats now have until January 30, 1980, to install a marine sanitary device.

Willsonville Site

A three-judge Illinois Appellate Court panel stayed until September 15 a circuit court order that Earthline Corporation's Wilsonville, Illinois, toxic waste disposal site be closed down by midnight September 6. The court said it needed more time to study the impact of such a closing.

EPA Region V has gone on record as favoring continued operation of the site pending legal appeals which could take months. The agency said the site is a "well-designed, secure landfill."

"The environmental and public health dangers associated with closing the Earthline site pending appeal may far exceed any hazards associated with leaving it open," EPA said in court papers.

Illinois Attorney General William Scott was quoted as saying earlier at a press conference in Carlinville, the county seat of Macoupin County in which Wilsonville is locatted, that it is "intolerable that one of the most populated states in the nation should become a dumping ground for PCBS from surrounding states."

BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . .

New Portable Foam Device

EPA has selected the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to field test a new portable foam device capable of forming dams, dikes, or diversion barriers for spilled liquid chemicals. Members of the DNR's Oil and Hazardous Materials Control Section recently received instruction in the use of the device, called a Dike-Pak 150. In this picture, Larry Elmleaf, a DNR water quality specialist, tests the device while Pete Ollila, another DNR water quality specialist, looks on. The DNR's Emergency Response Vehicle, in the background, is part of the department's Pollution Emergency Alert System (PEAS). The DNR asks witnesses of an environmental emergency affecting air, land, or water to call the PEAS hotline number (517) 373-7660 which operates 24 hours a day and seven days a week, including holidays.

Rural Drinking Water Being Analyzed

EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory in Las Vegas, Nevada, has begun chemical and radiological analysis of samples from rural drinking water supplies collected in an EPA nationwide survey.

The survey, required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, has as its prime objective to determine how rural drinking water supplies affect human health.

The survey will consider the number of residents in each rural area —

- presently being inadequately served by a public or private drinking water supply system, or by an individual home drinking water supply system;
- presently have limited or otherwise inadequate access to drinking water;
- who, due to the absence or inadequacy of a drinking water supply system, are exposed to an increased health hazard; and
- who have experienced incidents of chronic or acute illness, which may be attributed to the absence or inadequacy of a drinking water supply.

When the survey is completed, a final report, which will include recommendations for improving rural water supplies, will be submitted to the President for transmittal to the Congress.

EPA Announces Permit Program "Overhaul"

EPA announced August 10 that it is proposing a number of regulations in what Administrator Douglas Costle termed "a thorough overhaul" of the permit program that controls the wastewater discharges of 14,000 municipal sewage treatment plants, and more than 50,000 industries and federal facilities.

"Perhaps the most significant action is to revamp the adjudicatory hearing process in a way that could save companies 30 percent of the cost of such proceedings," Costle said.

Public comment on the proposed rules is invited and should be addressed to Permits Division, EPA Office of Enforcement (EN-336), Washington, D.C. 20460. Comment must be received not later than 60 calendar days following publication of the proposed rules in the Federal Register which is imminent.

EPA to Regulate Big Grain Elevators

Large grain elevators (storage capacity greater than 2.5 million bushels) which begin construction after August 3, 1978, will be subject to final air pollution regulations issued by EPA. Of the 10,000 grain elevators already operating in the U.S., only about 500 have storage capacity greater than 2.5 million bushels. These 500 existing elevators will not be subject to the final rules unless they are modified or reconstructed. The rules are designed to protect people living around large grain elevators from the dangers of dust pollution which can cause breathing problems and respiratory illness.

Michiganders Tested for PBB Effects

Over 1,000 Michiganders were tested for PBB health effects in the third phase of a $2.25 million epidemiological study being financed by the Michigan legislature.

The study, conducted by 51 researchers under the direction of Dr. Irving Selikoff, a nationally known environmental health expert from New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital, is said to be the biggest epidemiological survey of its kind ever undertaken.

It aims at determining the possible health effects of the PBB disaster in Michigan on the entire population of the state through extensive testing of a carefully chosen cross section of 2,000 to 3,000 people.

BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . . BRIEFS. . .

Air Degradation Far Outweighs Savings

Clean air degradation appears to have heavily outweighed any energy savings resulting from EPA's temporary suspension of certain air pollution controls in Ohio and Indiana during the energy emergency and coal miners strike last February and March.

The total savings for the two month period for both states was about 2.7 hours extension of coal supply, according to Robert L. Duprey, Director of the Region V Air and Hazardous Materials Division.

"In Ohio, the state's suspension of pollution controls resulted in a total savings of 14,500 tons of coal during this two-month period, which on a state-wide basis, represents 7.15 per cent savings on a days worth of coal, or about 1⅗ hours of supply," said Duprey.

"In Indiana, 6,500 tons of coal were saved due to suspension of controls, resulting in about 1.2 hours extension of supply."

On the other hand, Duprey continued, air quality data for March, 1978, as compared with March of several preceeding years, on the whole reflects a considerably deteriorated air quality picture, especially in East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Evansville, and Indianapolis, in Indiana, and Canton, Martins Ferry, and Youngstown, in Ohio.

"On an overall basis," he added, "these suspensions appear, in retrospect, to have had a negligible impact on extending the coal supply. However, I do believe some local hardships and employment problems were relieved by some of the individual suspensions."

Indiana Settles With Barmet

The state of Indiana has settled its case against the Barmet Company of Rockport, Indiana, with agreement by Barmet to pay a $150,000 civil penalty and bring the plant into compliance with pollution regulations by next January 1 or shut down any furnaces not in compliance.

A consent decree spelling out the agreement was signed August 4 by Judge Edward Campbell, Warrick County Superior Court judge serving as special judge in the case.

Barmet recycles aluminum waste resulting from the production of aluminum.

Says Radiation Bills are "Premature"

EPA's top administrator for radiation programs told a senate subcommittee recently that the agency opposes Congressional action on bills proposed by Senators Percy and Mathias on the handling of radioactive wastes.

Dr. William D. Rowe said passage of the bills would be premature in light of efforts already underway by an Interagency Review Group (IRG) for Nuclear Waste Management made up of EPA, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Department of Energy (DOE).

Rowe also said timetables set in the bills would not allow for adequate input by the public or by EPA. He said his agency favors a strong influence on decision making for radioactive waste management by state and local governments, professional organizations, industry, public interest groups and members of the public at large.

The radiation program director said the IRG is presently examining alternatives for the development of work plans to coordinate federal efforts. He noted the following options:

- Establish a supra-organization to oversee all aspects of radioactive waste management.
- Establish a supra-organization for the planning and coordination of radioactive waste management activities.
- Assign the responsibility of planning and coordination to the Department of Energy.
- Require periodic update of the final plan that IRG prepares.

"Assuming the final IRG plan is an acceptable plan," he said, "then we recommend this periodic update option."

Contaminated Cattle Buried at Mio Site

Some 1,300 head of cattle contaminated by polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) are being destroyed and buried in a clay pit at Mio, in Oscoda County, Michigan. As a result of a Michigan Supreme Court ruling, the animals were among 75,000 cattle tested and found to be in violation of new, stricter limits on the amount of PBB that food animals may contain.

Representatives of a protest group, the PBB Action Committee which favors burning the cattle, have showed up at the site to complain that the burial endangers the land and the water supply.

A fire retardant, PBB was accidentally mixed with cattle feed in 1973, contaminating Michigan cattle and other livestock. Some 35,000 cattle have already been destroyed and buried elsewhere.

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1978 calendar

SEPTEMBER 26

A public hearing to consider withdrawing or restricting specification of a disposal site pursuant to Section 404(c) of the Clean Water Act for about 22 acres of wetlands adjacent to the Mississippi River located in South St. Paul, Dakota County, Minnesota, proposed to be filled by Packer River Terminal, Inc., for expansion of an existing barge terminal facility and originally scheduled by EPA for August 29 was postponed until this date. It will be held at 1 p.m. at the Ramada Inn International Room, 1870 Old Hudson Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55119. For further information, contact Ms. Doris Longo, OFA 26th Floor, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60604, Tel. (312) 353-0349.

SEPTEMBER 26

EPA has scheduled a public hearing to take comments on and to help clarify the agency's proposed public participation regulations (CFR 40 parts 25 and 35) from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. and from 7:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at the Department of Commerce Auditorium, 14th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Contact Ned Sullivan, EPA, WH-556, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. Tel. (202) 755-0511.

OCTOBER 6 - 7

The Michigan Coalition for Better Waste Management will hold a conference on "Solid Wastefulness" at the Gull Lake Conference Center 15 miles northwest of Battle Creek. Citizens, industry representatives, and government officials concerned about waste reduction and the application of appropriate technology to solid waste management are urged to attend. Contact Jeff Dauphin, WMEAC, 1324 Lake Drive, SE, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506. Tel. (616) 451-3051.

OCTOBER 9 - 10

The University of Wisconsin Extension Service will hold an Industrial Hygene Seminar in Madison, Wisconsin. Registration fee is approximately $125. For information, contact Lyman Condi. (Tel.: (312) 353-2291.)

NOVEMBER 9 - 11

Current environmental research on the Great Lakes Region will be the focus of the fifth meeting of the Inter-Professional Ad Hoc Group for Environmental Information Sharing at a conference November 9 - 11 hosted by librarians of the Illinois Natural History, Geological, and Water Surveys at the University of Illinois campus at Urbana. Contact Marcia E. Clark, Illinois State Water Survey, Box 232, Urbana, Illinois 61801, Tel. (217) 333-4956.

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The Michigan Coalition for Better Waste Management will hold a conference on "Solid Wastefulness" at the Gull Lake Conference Center 15 miles northwest of Battle Creek. Citizens, industry representatives, and government officials concerned about waste reduction and the application of appropriate technology to solid waste management are urged to attend. Contact Jeff Dauphin, WMEAC, 1324 Lake Drive, SE, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506. Tel. (616) 451-3051.

OCTOBER 9 - 10

The University of Wisconsin Extension Service will hold an Industrial Hygene Seminar in Madison, Wisconsin. Registration fee is approximately $125. For information, contact Lyman Condi. (Tel.: (312) 353-2291.)

NOVEMBER 9 - 11

Current environmental research on the Great Lakes Region will be the focus of the fifth meeting of the Inter-Professional Ad Hoc Group for Environmental Information Sharing at a conference November 9 - 11 hosted by librarians of the Illinois Natural History, Geological, and Water Surveys at the University of Illinois campus at Urbana. Contact Marcia E. Clark, Illinois State Water Survey, Box 232, Urbana, Illinois 61801, Tel. (217) 333-4956.

ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency
Office of Public Affairs
230 South Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois 60604

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230 South Dearborn St.
Chicago, Illinois, 60604

November, 1978

EPA

ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST

Environmental Education, Chicago-style

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See story on page 2

EPA ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST

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John McGuire . . . . . . Regional Adminstrator
Val Adamkus Deputy Regional Administrato
Frank Corrado . . . . . . Public Affairs Directo

NOV's

Region V recently issued 30-day Notices of Violation to 14 companies fo the following alleged violations:

- Shell Oil Company, Toledo, Ohio, organics
- Union Oil Company, Lemont, Illinois, hydrocarbons
- Atlantic Richfield Company, East Chicago Indiana, hydrocarbons
- Sun Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio, volatile organics
- Gulf Oil Company, Hoover, Ohio, hydrocarbons
- Cities Service Company, Brecksville, Ohio organics
- Clark Oil and Refining Corporation, Brecksville, Ohio, hydrocarbons
- Mobile Oil, Cleveland, Ohio, hydrocarbons
- Phillips Petroleum Company, Aurora, Ohic hydrocarbons
- Shell Oil Company, Mogadore, Ohio, hydrocarbons
- Swank Refractories Company, Wellsville Ohio, particulates
- Tressler Oil Company, Cincinnati, Ohio hydrocarbons
- Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Cleveland Ohio, particulates
- U.S. Steel's Universal Atlas Cement Plant Garry, Indiana, particulates

A Notice of Violation is an official warning fro the Federal EPA that a source is in violation o existing air regulations. The polluter has 30 day from the notification date to negotiate a compliance schedule before the Agency seeks civil o criminal penalties.

Environmental Ed

BY DEFINITION environment is an active word.

From the Latin *en* (in) + *viron* (circle) + *ment* (action), environment suggests an open and ever-expanding container, large enough to contain every item and experience imaginable.

Yet, urban educators who consider environmental education an essential element of public education face a common problem: with the primary focus of the environmental education movement on the pristine, nonurban environment, how can they provide a balanced environmental education to students likely to spend their lives in an urban setting? And how can they expand upon the traditional view of the environment in order to include the real environment the urban child is surrounded by every day?

While the study of the natural environment is important in order to gain a persepctive, it clearly is not sufficient. One view of urban life focuses on the problems and practices endemic to large cities: density, pollution, decay, waste, and excessive consumption of resources. Students need to learn basic skills and how to apply these skills to the solution of such problems. This, then, is one challange of urban education.

Certainly, interactions that students have with the city are not all negative. The urban setting also supports many opportunities for enjoyment, entertainment, and recreation, and students need to learn basic skills they can apply to the celebration of urban diversity. This is another challenge of urban education.

It is essential to recognize that the urban environment is influenced by the same ecological principles as those that govern prairies, rivers, and forests: interdependence and diversity. Urban interdependence is apparent in the relationships between people and their environment. No neighborhood or community is a closed system; there is always a dependency on outside systems. A city can be viewed as a complex set of such interdependent systems as land use, transportation, environmental management, housing, public services, economics, population. Much as a prairie is a combination of its plants and wildlife, so too is a city the combination of its neighborhoods, parks, and architecture that are created in response to people's cultures and lifestyles. A diverse environment provides more niches for individuals.

So it is, then, that interdependence and diversity are the foundations of urban environmental education. So is action. Indeed, such urban education implies three outcomes:

- coping with the existing urban environment by understanding how urban systems affect the individual
- changing the urban environment by interacting with urban systems
- taking advantage of the urban environment by learning to appreciate and utilize urban resources.

In order to attain these goals, students need experiences that allow them to encounter urban problems as well as to encounter opportunities for enjoyment. This will help prepare them for living, growing, and being employed in an urban setting.

How, then, does such a program work?

In Chicago, the public school system has developed several programs that are designed specifically to introduce its students to these concepts. Ideas have been on paper for several years, and one of the programs is in its first year of implementation. Called Academic Interest Centers (AIC), the program provides children between ages 5 and 13 with experiences and educational resources they could not possibly encounter in their regular classrooms.

for Street-wise Kids

by Stuart Spitzner

Eight public facilities within the city of Chicago have become special AIC locations. Each offers three- or four-day cycles of intensive urban experiences. Teachers may sign up for whichever site best suits students' needs; transportation is provided.

The eight AICs and what each offers are as follows:

- Adler Planetarium — astronomy
- Chicago Historical Society — cultural heritage
- Field Museum of Natural History — humans' relationship to the environment
- Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium (now a social service facility) — outdoor education in a 155-acre setting with 80-acre wildlife preserve
- Museum of Science and Industry — science and technology
- Navy Pier and its environs — urban environmental studies
- Shedd Aquarium — marine studies
- South Shore Country Club Park — study of a neighborhood in change.

To further the concept of diversity, two groups of students of different ethnic/racial backgrounds from two different schools are paired for each cycle. Two AIC teachers, two classroom teachers, and parents, community volunteers, and other students serve as educators. Students and teachers have a chance to use problem-solving methods that call for choice-making, independent study, and group process as they examine aspects of urban life.

This application of classroom skills to real, urban situations is a highly motivating factor. All who participate find their aptitudes, interests, and imaginations challenged as they encounter urban resources beyond the traditional classroom.

Each site capitalizes on the excitement of the city, and students are helped to become more closely involved in all aspects of their own total school program by:

- understanding relationships within the urban environment
- understanding relationships between urban, nonurban, and natural environments
- selecting and implementing strategies to solve urban environmental problems
- utilitzing opportunities to appreciate and enjoy the advantages of urban diversity.

The Academic Interest Centers offer a beginning step toward a balanced environmental education for urban students. By breaking with established routine, students are moved beyond the classroom. Highly motivational themes encourage the pursuit of excellence. Decision-making and problem-solving skills that are stressed enable students to think logically and to take actions appropriate to given situations. The centers help students to improve social skills that include cooperation, negotiation, concensus, and awareness of different social backgrounds.

All of this forms the basis for a lifetime's interaction with the urban environment. And the AIC approach is proving to be a success, besides: By early October teachers in Chicago's elementary schools had reserved most available centers through March.

Stuart Spitzner is coordinator of science and urban enviromental studies, Academic Interest Centers, in the Department of Program Development/Alternative Schools for the Chicago Board of Education.

Chicago schoolchildren delight in the urban environment of Field Museum of Natural History, one of three AICs in the special program.

OHIO
Pleasant Hill
DAYTON
FRANKLIN

Miami Conservancy's

CLEANING UP WASTEWATER so that it helps rather than hurts the quality of the natural bodies of water it flows into isn't a new concern. But even when one water treatment facility is able to treat its own sewage and industrial wastewater adequately, there is no guarantee that the next plant up or down the line will reach the same standards. The problem, of course, is that the waters of one community flow into those of the next. In the long run, each community's waters play a role in either improving or degrading the overall quality of the rivers and streams and lakes of an entire geographic region and, by extension, all the waters of the earth.

A first step in the direction of being able to monitor and control the water quality of an entire drainage basin has been taken in Region V. What makes this step so important is that both monitoring and control are possible from a centralized location of data acquisition and decision-making. A dedicated (specially designed) computer with the capability of adding new wastewater treatment plants is utilized. Where this first step is being taken is in the Miami Conservancy District (MCD), which is centered in Dayton.

The MCD has long been known for its leadership in the development and utilization of engineering principles and technology for community protection and betterment. This time MCD has taken the lead in the improvement of water quality of wastewater treatment plant outfalls in the Miami Valley of southwestern Ohio.

For the past 60 years a principal responsibility of the District has been to develop and operate a flood control system in the Miami Valley; the improvement and/or control of water quality from wastewater treatment is a natural adjunct to its operation.

MCD came into being by the enactment of pioneering legislation by the Ohio General Assembly following the devastating flooding of the Miami, the Stillwater, and Mad Rivers in March, 1913. Three hundred lives were lost, and the city of Dayton suffered $100 million in damages, both from the floods and from accompanying raging fires.

During the 10 years following its establishment, MCD designed a flood-control system that has operated without a single repetition of the 1913 catastrophe. At the time the planning and construction were taking place, research into the problems and past experiences in flood control all over the world and an intensive study of the geology of the area led to what since has been described as "a new and sometimes bold approach from an engineering standpoint, and a superb job of actual construction."

In 1970, with the assistance of an EPA Research, Development, and Demonstration Grant, MCD embarked on another bold approach: toward the development of what could become a major contribution to the continuous control of the quality of the water effluent from sewage treatment processes. This is also a prime, mandated responsibility of the EPA in Region V.

The District has operated a water quality program in the Great Miami River Basin since 1967. It seems only natural, then, that they should combine efforts with one the the cities in that valley, Franklin, Ohio, in developing and operating a municipal waste treatment facility that could provide treatment for industrial wastewater and municipal sewage for the area. Water effluent would be sufficiently high in quality to meet the specifications, soon to be established by the Water Quality Amendments (under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System), for outfalls into navigatable streams.

Discussions were initiated on the subject in 1970. In 1971 an application was made to EPA for a Research, Development, and Demonstration Grant for the development, construction, and operation of a biological treatment plant.

Although the specific design characteristics of this particular plant are unique in some respects, that was not what caught the interest of James H. Phillips, then Senior Research Specialist, and Clifford Risley Jr., Director of the Office of Research and Development, in Region V when the invitation came from EPA headquarters in mid-1971 for Phillips to serve as Project Officer.

When they discovered that the R & D Proposal included the development and operation of a dedicated digital control computer system for the monitoring and control of the entire process, they recognized a totally new concept for water quality control.

MCD developed the concept that several plants could be hooked into a centralized control system. This would permit critical decisions regarding plant operation of several facilities to be made under the direct supervision of one engineer with in-depth knowledge of the entire process, who would have or could immediately acquire up-to-the-minute information on all process parameters from each treatment system. He or she could also immediately acquire technical assistance and advice from other staff experts as needed.

As they discussed this project in the Region V office, it occurred to Phillips and Risley that the project could serve as the proving ground for a much broader aspect of water pollution control: monitoring and control of the water quality of an entire drainage basin from a centralized location of data acquisition and decision-making.

It was the opinion of both EPA and MCD that the choice to join or not to join such a system should be made by the residents of each community. However, the concept of the technical

Step into the Future

feasibility of such a far-reaching system needed to be established. Such a system could prove to be a decided economic advantage to small municipalities that found it difficult to finance individual treatment process construction and operation.

MCD was the ideal proving ground because it had the engineering expertise and the experience of operation on which to build.

Other computer systems had been or were known to be in the process of being installed and evaluated in sewage treatment plants. But all involved supervisory control of the process operation: None contained computers that were completely dedicated to all process steps, from sensing and quantifying control parameters through utilizing new data for control of the treatment process—without operator assistance.

L. Bennett, left, and Douglas G. Whitaker observe utilization of the high-speed printer in MCD's computer center in Dayton. External data storage units are in the background.

The proposed system was designed with on-line sensing and control equipment and a dedicated process control computer module located at the treatment plant in Franklin. This installation would be about 18 miles south of the master computer unit, where process data were to be received and processed and where process-control decisions would be made by a single waste-treatment engineer backed by a staff of specialists in MCD headquarters building in Dayton. The original master unit was designed to accommodate a total of eight such independent waste treatment processes, conceivably at eight geographic locations.

The combined industrial-municipal waste treatment plant was designed and constructed by MCD to serve Franklin, the surrounding residential community, and the adjacent heavily industrialized area. It has been operating since August 1972, with highly satisfactory performance.

Credit for this outstanding achievement goes to many people who had the foresight to conceive of such an opportunity for community service and to apply engineering and scientific know-how that accomplish the task so admirably. These include L. Bennett Coy, district general manager; William T. Eiffert, chief engineer and grant director; and Wesley A. Flower, waste treatment engineer and project director, who, with engineers Joe Suhre and Paul Fraley, designed the treatment plant and its controls. Douglas G. Whitaker, a systems analyst, had responsibility for the design of the computer system and became grant director when Eiffert left MCD to establish a consulting engineering firm in Dayton. (Flower is now environmental engineer for the Upjohn Company in Kalamazoo, Mich.; Whitaker is now district assistant general manager of MCD.)

Phillips, as project officer, has high praise for the capabilities of the MCD staff and for the overall and continued cooperation he received from them throughout the entire project. A final report has been accepted on this R & D project and will be published as an EPA report within a few months.

Bottom-line proof of its success and evidence of the feasibilty of the resulting system has come from the project's utilization beyond the original Franklin plant.

An additional plant and monitoring system is being installed at Pleasant Hill Wastewater Treatment Plant, some 26 miles north of Dayton. It is a relatively small facility and, for economic reasons, data collected will not be telemetered to Dayton at the present time. However, data will be recorded, and a daily summary will be generated by the computer at the Pleasant Hill plant for manual control of the treatment process. The supervisory control system will monitor for limit violations and will automatically dial a preselected set of telephone numbers requesting attention.

The Facilities Plan prepared by MCD proposes that in 1980 a third plant should be added to the system. The North Regional Waste Treatment Plant is suggested to go on line under full process control, with integration into the existing network. That 11.2 million gallons-a-day plant is seven miles from the master computer.

The plan is being reviewed by the Ohio EPA and by the U.S. EPA. The North Regional System would additionally include flow equalization by computer control, utilizing the large interceptors for storage. This, of course, adds a whole new set of operating parameters to the computerization of water quality control.

The Great Lakes: Good News

How clean are the Great Lakes? It is a question each of us has every reason to ask.

Since 1972, nearly $4 billion has been spent in the Great Lakes basin for new and improved municipal wastewater treatment facilities. Industry has similarly spent substantial sums to effect a cleanup as required by law; an exact industry figure is not as clear as it might be.

Some two dozen federal agencies are involved in tending to the Great Lakes, including three different Regions of the EPA. Eight states border the lakes; their cleanup efforts vary. Governments of some 82 counties and countless municipalities deal with Great Lakes problems as part of their local responsibilities. Hundreds of university researchers are examining various aspects of the lakes, and citizen environmentalists throughout the Great Lakes Basin are concerned with the future of the Great Lakes.

Obviously, the lakes that stretch across the top of the United States are not the concern of just one area. Although certain problems may be local in nature, most affect the health of the entire Great Lakes system. Whatever pollutes Lake Superior eventually is likely to find its way into each of the other lakes and to be poured, perhaps dissipated and perhaps intact, into the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Nor are the Great Lakes just the United States concern. Canada and the U.S. share all five lakes, with the exception of Lake Michigan, which lies totally within the U.S. Yet, because of the lakes' interconnecting system, even those states that may believe they can claim Lake Michigan as their own must assume wider responsibilities for their actions. For, just as surely as the knee bone's connected to the hip bone, Lake Superior supplies Lakes Michigan/Huron and Lake Erie; whatever reaches Lake Erie finds its way into the Niagara River and Lake Ontario.

It might be said, then, that no one of the Great Lakes exists independently of the other lakes.

Precisely because of these interdependencies, both national and international, the U.S., with representatives from the eight Great Lakes states as well as from several levels of the Federal government, and Canada in 1972 signed long-range agreements that would bring about the joint cleanup of the world's largest freshwater system. The bi-national group responsible for this cleanup is the Water Quality Board of the International Joint Commission.

In order to assess cleanup efforts of the U.S. side of the Great Lakes since 1972, the Great Lakes National Program Office undertook a survey of people who use, and who study, the lakes. The survey consisted of interviews with more than 200 persons, ranging from water-quality specialists to weekend fishing enthusiasts. Each was asked about certain indirect (i.e., non-scientific) measures: noticeable visual changes, beach closings, recreational aspects, property values, the status of fishing. Water-quality specialists were asked for their latest data on drinking water and other measures of water quality; citizen-environmentalists were asked about current concerns that they perceive.

A draft of the survey was submitted to members of the Water Quality Board in advance of IJC hearings held this past summer in Ontario.

In short, the survey found that people who know the Great Lakes do notice certain definite improvements since 1972. But problems still exist. For instance, a particular algae, *Cladophera,* thrives in Great Lakes waters that are too high in phosphorus. Phosphorus seems to diminish when household detergents high in phosphates are banned. Yet, such a ban has not been effected by all eight Great Lakes states.

And it is not just visible pollution that worries the experts. While scientists can be encouraged by the speed with which DDT disappeared after its total ban and by the decline in mercury levels, the experts admit to concern about toxic substances yet to be fully revealed. "It's the unseen pollutants we have to worry about," said one such specialist. "Toxics worry us, especially when we have no real idea what chemicals are coming down the pipe, and in what combinations with which other chemicals."

PCBs are the most widely publicized toxic substance in the Great Lakes, but their impact on human health has yet to be fully documented. And, because each state conducts its own tests for PCB levels in fish and then issues its own warnings and advisories, the general public has no one, overall idea of the status of PCBs in Great Lakes waters or fish.

The experts agree that roughly 75 percent of U.S. industry's known point sources have now complied with Clean Water standards. U.S. municipal treatment plants are reported to have reached about 63 percent compliance. In Canada, on the other hand, the cleanup efforts of an array of fewer and generally smaller cities have been far more effective than have been efforts of Canadian industries. Essentially all Canadian municipalities are now providing adequate treatment.

Summaries of other sections of the survey follow:

Visual Changes

Generally, the people who use the Great Lakes reported improvements in how the lakes look to them. A sport fisherman in Burns Ditch, Ind. noted that he has been seeing "coho, trout, and channel cat—at one time, all you could get here was carp. And the fish are coming farther and farther in (from the deep waters)." His wife added: "And you don't see all the paper trim and potato chip bags you used to see. I think people are being kinder to the water nowadays."

A commercial fisherman out of Duluth mentioned that he no longer picks up "oily globs" in his nets.

Residents along the Cuyahoga River, which twice caught fire and burned away part of its oily seal, pointed out that local investors are building a $50 million waterfront restoration project with boutiques and

and Bad

By Susan Nelson

restaurants. What excites several of them even more, though, is that gulls have been spotted along the river.

Yet, not all visual changes are positive. Canneries of Traverse City, Mich. were persuaded to locate inland and to stop pouring blackish-purple cherry juice into the bay, in Lake Michigan. But orchards along Lake Ontario continue to discharge "significant loads of phosphates into the waters below."

People surveyed in Minnesota and Wisconsin allege that a good storm will roil the bottom of Lake Superior and bring back up asbestos fibers. And, while fishermen in southern Lake Michigan said they don't have oil rings around their aluminum boats anymore, they do notice green rings from increase algae. A fish and wildlife biologist in that area said, "I would like to say I see positive changes. But we have algal blooms here, sometimes up to 100 feet, 10 or 12 miles offshore."

Fishing

No other aspect of the Great Lakes is mentioned as often as the improved quality— and quantity—of its fish. Fisheries have given the Great Lakes new life, and the lakes now seem enough cleaner that they can support that life.

The abundance of fish, in turn, attracts new lake users, be they late-night anglers in the big cities that border the lakes or weekend Ahabs in search of a prize coho.

The irony, of course, is that Great Lakes fish have had their problems. First mercury and then DDT tainted them; the state of Michigan still issues consumption advisories for those elements for certain species of fish in certain of its Great Lakes waters.

More recently, as everyone knows, PCBs have become the more urgent concern. Commercial fishermen were nearly devasted in 1975 by bans placed upon their catches. Sport fishermen continue to be infuriated by the possibility that invisible, tasteless, odorless chemicals may contaminate the fish they are lucky enough to catch and that they want only to take home and enjoy for supper.

Outright bans on taking fish from the Great Lakes have been imposed by both Michigan and New York. The most recent, issued by New York State for the Niagara River and Lake Ontario because of the toxic chemical mirex, was only partially effective. "We began to slack off on our enforcement," said a N.Y. Department of Conservation employee, "when a state senator was caught with a big coho."

Bans, which invariably enrage fishermen, also become less effective when they are not uniformly issued by neighboring states or by the Canadians. That is precisely what happend in New York: Commercial trawlers from Ontario were seen pulling fish New Yorkers were forbidden to take form Oswego Harbor on the New York side of Lake Ontario.

Certainly fishing bans are disastrous to the economy that is built upon fishing. The same may be true for consumption advisories—it is too early to know for sure, but several studies are underway.

Such advisories do confuse the fishing and fish-eating public. Tests to measure for PBCs, for instance vary from state to state, as do the means by which each state informs its citizens about possible problems with Great Lakes fish. Newspapers and TV-radio news operation are no more standardized than are the states in their efforts to inform the public.

The result, predictably, is confusion that borders on anger.

Fish kills by pollution, which are another way of measuring the cleanliness, are not recorded in any standarized fashion by the eight states that border the lakes. Although the EPA issues an annual report on such kills of fish, its information is only as good as what the states submit, and the guide does not zero in on the Great Lakes. Only Michigan, via its 24-hour Pollution Emergency Alerting System with toll-free telephone number, is now able to record and catalog fish kills as they are spotted by citizens anywhere in the state.

Recreational Uses

There is no question that people are flocking to the Great Lakes' shores in greater numbers than ever before. Fishing, boating, a desire "to see the Great Lakes before they die form pollution," a tendency to travel closer to home—all are given as reasons for increased interest.

Access to the lakes is a serious problem in some areas. When shoreline property becomes available, the price is often too high for local park planners to pay in order to increase public access. The Coastal Zone Management program is working with several regions that are trying to develop their shorelines into recreation areas. Many cities, towns, and villages are trying to reach the same goal.

Boating requires both marinas and sheltered harbors. They are needed, to be sure, and expanded marinas no doubt will offer better sanitation facilities. But several people interviewed for the survey fear that rampant marina expansion may create long-range problems if planners aren't careful.

Similarly, expansion of resort properties without proper attention to sanitation capabilities and erosion throughout the Great Lakes system is a concern to users of the lakes.

Property values along the lakes are higher than they've ever been. But several studies suggest that pollution evidenced by algae and erosion, which is a system-wide problem with definite interrelationships, tends to depress shoreline property values.

Public Perceptions of the Cleanup

While many varied studies and cleanup efforts exist among the Great Lakes, findings and results do not often find their way into any common pool so that information may be shared. Consequently, neither researchers nor the general public knows for sure what is happening in the Great Lakes.

Public perceptions are therefore in the beginning stages. So too are the efforts to increase awareness of the Great Lakes by the EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office.

What are *your* impressions of the Great Lakes leanup since 1972? What do you need or want o know about the Great Lakes? Do you know of ny schools that teach about the Great Lakes?

Your comments and questions are invited. Direct them to Susan Nelson, EPA Public Affairs Region V, 230 S. Dearborn, Chicago 60604.

Lake-by-Lake Assessments

LAKE SUPERIOR

Water quality in general

Excellent; the best of the Great Lakes.

Successes

Citizen participation, which resulted in government action that will halt Reserve Mining Company's pollution of silvery asbestos particles in April, 1980.

Asbestos particles, already present and to be emited until 1980 . . . . Concern about possible copper and nickel mining near Ely, Minn. . . . Impact of a proposed development of the St. Louis River area on a blue heron rookery nearby . . . . Lake levels . . . . Airborne pollutants that are said to have settled in an inland lake of Isle Royale and in waters around the island.

LAKE HURON

Water quality in general

Excellent; second only to Lake Superior.

Successes

Saginaw Bay, long polluted, froze over "for the first time in years" the winter of 1976-77 and again this past winter . . . . The Flint River, said to have caught fire several years ago, is visibly cleaner.

Problems

A traditional lack of citizen awareness about threats to the lake . . . . Chemical taste to fish in lower Saginaw Bay and measurable PCBs in the bay's water column . . . . Erosion.

LAKE MICHIGAN

Water quality in general

Excellent in the open lake and in less-developed nearshore regions; problematic in several places.

Successes

Dramatic visual improvements in many places, as well as improved water quality results.

Problems

Milwaukee's notable lack of proper sewage treatment facilities . . . . Erosion . . . . General public confusion about the status of the lake.

LAKE ERIE

Water quality in general

Rate of degredation markedly slowed.

Successes

Algal blooms are said to have diminished from those seen in the late 1960s . . . . The Detroit and Cuyahoga rivers have been markedly cleaned . . . . Several public beaches long closed to swimmers have been reopened.

Problems

Lags in construction and upgrading of sewage treatment facilities, particularly by Detroit and Cleveland . . . . Ohio's failure to ban household detergents . . . . Concern about proposals to drill for natural gas . . . . Concern about U.S. Steel's proposed Conneaut, Ohio, facility . . . . Undoing the negative image of Lake Erie created 10 years ago by the national media.

LAKE ONTARIO

Water quality in general

Improving, although Ontario is considered to be threatened.

Successes

Cleanups along the Niagara River . . . . New York's plans to establish a lake-long water monitoring system.

Problems

Toxic chemical seepage from faulty storage areas near the Niagara River . . . . Delays in Erie Country-Niagara River water treatment hook-ups . . . Erosion/flooding . . . Algal blooms in harbors of Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, and Ogdensburg . . . . Concern over proposed nuclear power plants . . . . Water levels.

MINNESOTA
Duluth
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
IOWA
Milwaukee
Chicago
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
Detroit
Cleveland
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK

PEOPLE

HUGH H. MCMILLAN, former Deputy Chief Engineer of the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District, has been named to replace BART T. LYMAN as General Superintendent. Lyman resigned to form an engineering consulting firm with offices in Chicago and Seattle, where he intends to live.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has undergone two division head changes. ROBERT ARNOTT is the new Director of Air Management, replacing BROOKS BECKER, who resigned to join a consulting firm. Arnott was formerly with Illinois EPA.

ROBERT CRILL, former Chief of Municipal Waste Water, is the new Director of Solid Waste. He replaces JOHN RHEINART, who resigned to become a consultant.

H. WALLACE POSTON, Chicago's Commissioner of Environmental Control, recently took a working holiday in the Orient and reported some interesting ways they are dealing with environmental concerns.

Poston said he was told that everyone in Peking, a city of 7½ million, must separate their garbage into piles of paper, food matter, and metal or glass so that discards can be reused or fed to the hogs.

Under Chinese law, managers of polluting factories can be punished by demotion or by loss of their jobs.

But, he noted, Peking's sky is always filled with smoke and soot because coal is the chief fuel for cooking and heating.

1978 calendar

NOVEMBER 28-29

The National Conference on Water Conservation and Municipal Wastewater Flow Reduction, sponsored by the U.S. EPA, will be held at the Ramada Inn O'Hare, Mannheim and Higgins Roads, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018. Attendance will be limited to 500, on a first-come, first-served basis. The conference will be of interest to federal, state, and local water people, to key interested citizens, and to critical personnel. Contact Willis E. Sibley, Facility Requirements Division (WH-547), Office of Water Program Operations, EPA, Washington, D.C. 20460. Phone (202) 755-8056.

DECEMBER 12-14

A Technology Transfer Municipal Seminar on Sludge Treatment and Disposal will be held at the Holiday Inn City Center, 300 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill. 60611. For further information contact Clifford Risley (312) 353-2200 or Marti Velasco (312) 353-2314 of Region V EPA.

Today's Garbage — Tomorrow's Fuel

By Nancy McKinney

WISCONSIN
Wausau/
Stevens Pt.
Appleton/
Oshkosh
MILWAUKEE

THIS COUNTRY THROWS AWAY municipal garbage at the rate of 150 million tons per year, the EPA's Office of Solid Waste Management has predicted that the figure will rise to 300 million tons per year by 2000.

Garbage is obviously the sort of problem that piles up an alarming rate, and the state of Wisconsin is dealing with the issue before it gets any larger.

In 1974, the Wisconsin legislature created the Solid Waste Recycling Authority (SWRA), an independent state agency, subject to review by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

This formal commitment to recycling makes Wisconsin unique in the Region, and in most of the country as well. Only Connecticut, New York, and Florida have plans of similar scope.

There is no federal regulation requiring states or municipalities to recycle their waste. However, the Resouce Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 mandates that the states inventory and eventually close all open-air refuse dumps. It also establishes standards for landfill activity.

Because of this Act and increasing political problems with locating new landfill sites — of course no one wants one in his or her area — many localities are looking at alternatives to dumping all their waste in a landfill. A practical solution to this problem is recycling.

In Wisconsin, the SWRA's long-term goal is to build recycling plants around the state that will reduce the amount of waste destined for landfills and produce refuse derived fuel (RDF), which will then be sold to private industry within the state.

The specially treated refuse, or RDF, can be burned by utilities in power plants or by commercial enterprises in boilers designed or adapted for the purpose. RDF is usually marketed as a supplement to coal or oil. It has half the energy capacity of coal and lower sulfur emissions.

When the Wisconsin legislature established SWRA it also created three regions the Authority would serve. Region I contains the central counties of the Fox River Valley around Appleton and Oshkosh. Region II is upper Wisconsin, the Wausau-Stevens Point area. Region III covers the southeast part of the state, including Milwaukee.

Several other communities, including Beloit, have expressed interest in building refuse processing plants in their areas. Although they are not currently under the jurisdiction of the Authority, the communities hope that SWRA will become involved in their projects.

Right now, SWRA is involved in planning the construction of a refuse recycling plant in Region I. The plant will contain a basic RDF system that shreds and classifies waste into combustible and noncombustible, or slow-burning, materials (see illustration below).

The raw refuse is shredded into small pieces at the beginning of the process. This then goes through a trommel, a device now being used successfully in New Orleans. (A trommel is a rotary drum with holes in it to separate the lightweight combustibles from the heavy noncombustibles such as cans and glass).

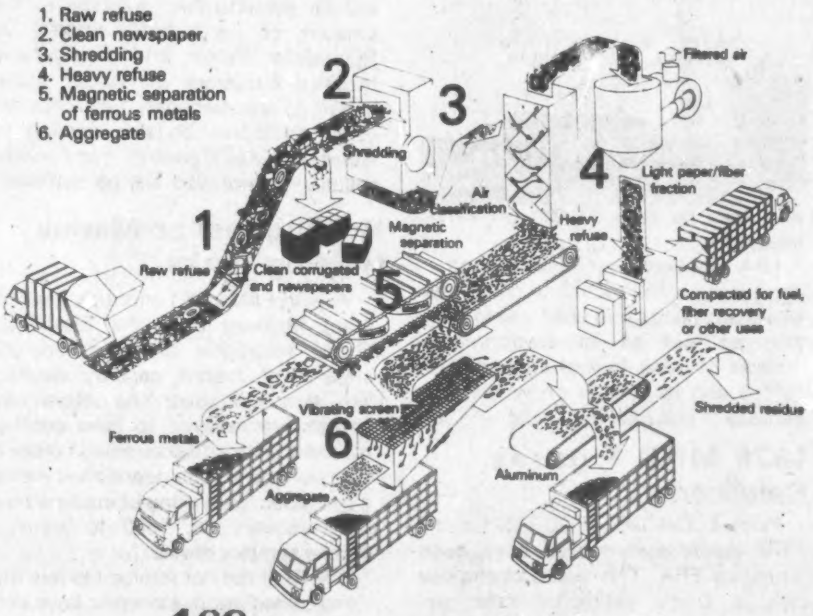
This material is then processed through a magnet for ferrous metal recovery. The remaining noncombustibles will be disposed of in a landfill.

The plant in Region I will reduce the amount of refuse that goes to the landfill by at least 60 percent. It will also provide RDF and ferrous metals for reuse.

Since 1974, SWRA has been gathering background information on waste in Region I, negotiating contracts with potential users of RDF, and developing plans for the recycling system to be used in the plant.

In order to guarantee the economic success of the plant, SWRA is getting signed contracts from potential RDF buyers before ground is broken. Negotiations are currently underway with a paper mill and a large meat packing plant, as well as with utilities.

The construction cost is estimated at $11 million and will begin in the spring of 1979. ♣


1. Raw refuse
2. Clean newspaper
3. Shredding
4. Heavy refuse
5. Magnetic separation of ferrous metals
6. Aggregate
2
3
Filtered air
Shredding
4
Light paper/fiber fraction
Air classification
1
Magnetic separation
Heavy refuse
Raw refuse
Clean corrugated and newspapers
5
Compacted for fuel, fiber recovery or other uses
Shredded residue
Vibrating screen
Ferrous metals
6
Aluminum
Aggregate

Michigan Bill Proposes Toxic Waste Facility

THE FIRST GOVERNMENT-controlled toxic waste facility in the country is being proposed in a bill before Michigan's legislature.

The facility would incinerate or chemically neutralize non-radioactive toxic wastes generated by industry, and would be supported by user fees.

Governor Milliken is calling for passage of the measure this year, although he said the site selection process could take much longer because of probable community opposition.

Completion of the project was acclerated by several recent incidents in Michigan in which stockpiled industrial wastes became serious environmental threats.

New Policy to Protect Farmland

EPA HAS ANNOUNCED THAT its programs and policies will not contribute to the further disappearance of productive farmland.

Roughly 31 million acres of farmland have been lost to development or other uses during the past decade.

In some instances a farmer may sell his land because a federally funded project such as a highway or sewer construction may drive up its value to the point that property taxes exceed what can be earned from cultivating the land.

EPA influences farmland through its decisions on the locations of sewage treatment plants and solid waste landfills, as well as its environmental reviews of other federal agencies' activities and its rulings on where new sources of pollution may build.

1979 MPG Figures Released

FUEL-ECONOMY FIGURES for the 1979 model automobiles have been issued by EPA. This year's charts use only a single estimated miles-per-gallon rating rather than previous years' three-way estimates for city, highway, and combination driving.

Volkswagen diesels took the top three spots, with a Datsun and various models of the Dodge Colt and the Plymouth Champ making up the remainder of the top ten fuel-economy cars.

The single estimated mpg rating is equivalent to the old city mpg number; tests show that most people achieve fuel economy ratings close to this number in their day-to-day driving.

Fleet average for the 1979 models is 19.9 miles per gallon, a slight increase over the 1978 models' average of 19.6 mpg.

Single copies of 1979 Gas Mileage Guide are available from the Office of Public Affairs, EPA Region V, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 60604. For bulk copies, write U.S. Department of Energy, Fuel Economy, DPM Room 6500, Washington, D.C. 20461.

Republic Steel Cleanup

REPUBLIC STEEL AND EPA have announced a new cleanup agreement that will modernize outdated facilities and ensure continued employment for thousands of steelworkers in the Warren and Youngstown, Ohio areas.

The agreement will mean compliance by 1982 with present clean air and water standards.

The major effect of this agreement will be considerable reduction in the amount of particulates emitted by Republic's Warren and Youngstown facilities. Emissions will be cut almost in half, to approximately 1,400 tons per year. Additional benefits relating to sulfur oxides control and water pollutioncontrol also will be achieved.

Holding Fast on Marine Holding Tanks

A BRIEF IN LAST month's Environment Midwest cited the EPA-Coast Guard relaxation of regulations for small craft marine sanitary devices. The item concluded: "As before, new vessels are required to have certified marine sanitary devices now in order to operate legally. The new waiver means that owners of existing boats now have until January 30, 1980 to install a marine sanitary device."

The Brief did not remind readers that three states' more stringent laws continue to be in effect on Great Lakes waters. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota have taken pains to secure exceptions to the federal Clean Water Act, which permit those states to require all boaters on their portions of the Great Lakes to have holding devices on board.

Update on Ohio 125

SOME 87 PERCENT OF THE participants in a Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch poll believe that high cleanup costs should not stand in the way of burning Ohio Coal.

EPA has been petitioned under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act to determine if any major fuel-burning facility should be prohibited from using other than locally available coal to comply with pollution cleanup laws.

The purpose of Section 125 is to minimize significant local economic disruption or unemployment resulting from federal clean air laws.

The final economic assessment is due in November. Along with results of two public hearings held in August and technical studies by government consultants, it will form the basis of a decision by EPA that is due January, 1979.

New National Standard for Airborne Lead

EPA HAS ANNOUNCED ITS final air quality standard to protect the public health from exposure to airborne lead. Even at low levels of exposure, this pollutant may harm nervous and blood-forming systems.

The final standard for airborne lead is 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

"In establishing the final standard," EPA Administrator Douglas Costle said, "EPA determined that of the general population, young children (age 1-5 years) are the most sensitive to lead exposure." Chronic exposure to levels above the standard is associated with cell function impairment, lead poisoning, and nervous system damage.

EPA anticipates that its controls on stationary sources of airborne lead, combined with its present regulation phasing out lead in gasoline by October, 1979, will achieve safe levels in urban areas by 1982.

briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...

Powerful Problems: A New Approach

A TRI-REGIONAL TASK force was established to deal with special problems associated with the high density of power plants in the Ohio River Valley, as a result of a meeting of EPA administrators from Regions III, IV and V in September.

Another result of the meeting will be closer coordination between staffs of EPA and the Ohio River Basin Energy Study, which was established in response to citizen concern in the area.

Local Emphasis on Cleaner Air

THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF Mayors has been awarded a $245,000 grant by EPA and three other federal agencies.

The money will be used to involve local elected officials in carrying out clean air programs; to spark cooperation among government officials, citizens groups, and the business community; and to establish a network for informing those groups about air quality and economic development issues.

The Conference of Mayors represents U.S. cities of 30,000 people or more.

New Cleanup Standards for Power Plants Proposed

EPA HAS ANNOUNCED proposed air pollution standards for new electric power plants, which would require an 85 percent reduction in potential sulfur dioxide emissions from the more than 200 new fossil fuel-fired power plants to be constructed in the U.S. by 1990. Most of these plants would have to install stack cleaning devices called "scrubbers."

"The main issue underlying this proposal," Administrator Douglas Costle said, "is whether a power plant burning low-sulfur coal should be required to achieve the same percentage reduction in sulfur dioxide as one burning high-sulfur coal."

Public comment on the proposal is encouraged and should be addressed to Jack R. Farmer, Standards Development Branch, EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. Background information is available from the EPA library there or from the Office of Public Affairs, EPA Region V.

MMT Banned

EPA HAS DISAPPROVED AN Ethyl Corporation request to continue selling a chemical called MMT as an additive in unleaded gasoline because it increases auto emissions. MMT is now used in about one-half of all unleaded gasoline as an octane booster to prevent engine knocking.

EPA data analysis indicated that MMT would interfere with the ability of vehicles to meet hydrocarbon emissions standards.

Fruit Trees To Be Treated with Antibiotic

PEACH, CHERRY, AND nectarine trees in Michigan and New York will be treated with the antibiotic Terramycin, usually prescribed for humans, to protect them from a malady called "X Disease."

EPA has given the two states emergency permission under federal pesticide law to inject up to 27,000 trees with the antibiotic.

"X Disease" kills leaves, spots branches, causes fewer and smaller fruit and can eventually destroy the trees. It is believed to be caused by a microscopic organism spread by certain insects.

New Attack Plan on Toxic Substances

A TOXIC SUBSTANCES strategy committee, made up of high-level officials from EPA and 19 other federal agencies, is working for President Carter on a plan for a national environmental cleanup and a reduction in the number of toxic chemical spills. The deadline for that plan is December.

The strategy is expected to address EPA officials' informal complaints that every time they try to move against an influential polluter, they find themselves defending their proposed action in lengthy federal court proceedings.

The plan also is expected to discuss the problem of who is financially responsible for damage caused by accidents that stem from acts of God or from carelessness.

Pollutants Blamed in U.S. Deaths

"THE ENVIRONMENT WE HAVE created may now be a major cause of death in the U.S.," states a report by a federal task force headed by EPA Administrator Douglas Costle.

Cancer and heart and lung disease, which accounted for a mere 12 percent of deaths in 1900 and 38 percent in 1940, were the cause of 59 percent in all deaths in 1976. "Growing evidence links much of the occurrence of these diseases to the nature of the environment," the report says.

It also says that about 20 percent of all Americans now die of cancer, but only 6,000 of the 100,000 chemicals that have poisonous properties have been tested for cancer-causing potential.

Tiny Claims Detect Poisons

A RAPID TEST TO DETECT even small amounts of poisons in water has been developed by Universtiy of Illinois researchers.

The test uses small "fingernail" clams because it was found that if poisons are present in the water, the movement of the clams' tiny hairs or cilia will slow down.

The clam test may prove to be a valuable quick-screening experiment for new chemicals before they are introduced into the environment.

Sale of Gasohol to Continue

ANALYSIS OF THE environmental impact of Gasohol will continue, and so will its sale from about 65 locations in Nebraska, Illinois, and Iowa.

Because EPA is encouraged by its energy-saving prospects, Gasohol won an exemption from a September 15 ban on unleaded gasoline additives that have not been tested to meet Clean Air Act emissions standards.

Gasohol, manufactured by Gas Plus, Inc. of Nebraska, is composed of 90 percent gasoline and 10 percent ethyl alcohol.

The review of emissions data from the Gasohol tests will be completed in about three months. The blend may then be eligible for full federal approval and general sale.

Environmental news briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...

Permit Procedure Streamlined

EPA HAS ANNOUNCED THAT from now on businesses will have an easier time obtaining pollution control permits.

The streamlining measures are these:

- To ensure that a company doesn't have to deal with separate offices of air, water, solid waste, etc. for each plant, one person in each region will expedite a company's permit application.
- To guarantee speedy processing, 30 days will be the limit for initial review of applications, and a permit tracking system will be established for follow-up.
- To avoid costly revisions later, EPA and companies will get together early to discuss permit requirements.
- To eliminate unnecessary duplication, EPA will coordinate review efforts with local agencies.

Runoff Study Aids Clean Water Act

A four-year EPA study of two Washington County, Wisconsin watersheds has shown that stream sedimentation from urban construction sites can run 20 times greater than from farm fields. Full results of the $2.2 million project on soil runoff will be published in December.

The research will provide guidance on how to reach the national goal of the Clean Water Act: swimmable, fishable waters by 1983. Soil loss control standards and fines for violation are being discussed as a result of the study.

EPA Samples Michigan Waterways

Region V scientists began sampling the Tittabawasee River, Saginaw River and Saginaw Bay following a report earlier this year from Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan of fish contamination from dioxin in the Tittabawasee River near its plant. Preliminary findings have indicated the presence of TCDD in fish from all three waterways.

The sampling program began at the request of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) as a part of its evaluation of the extent and severity of environmental contamination from TCDD (2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin);, the dioxin most associated with environmental and human health problems.

Public Supports Cleanup

Controlling air and water pollution is given high priority concern by 13 percent of the public, results of a recent Harris poll showed. The poll asked people to rank a list of 21 problems in order of importance to them. More than 6 in 10 Americans are convinced that cleaning up the air and water does not have to slow industrial growth or interfere with energy conservation.

Trims in Water Quality Red Tape

Regulatory reform efforts are being furthered by EPA's proposed revision of water quality management regulations. The proposed revision:

- consolidates several agency programs.
- combines four existing regulations into one.
- cuts down the size of the applicable regulations by one-third.
- reduces the number of requirements placed on state and local agencies.

EPA Funds Toxic Wastes Programs

The EPA has announced that $15 million in Federal grant funds are not available to help states establish programs to assure the safe handling and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Hazardous wastes include toxic, ignitable, corrosive, infectious, or chemically reactive by-products of industrial processes.

Federal funds will be used to find out who is producing these wastes, how and where they're being disposed of, how to identify closed sites, and how to monitor such sites for potential problems. Funds also will be available to develop overall hazardous waste management programs.

White House Honors Seniors

Twelve older Americans representing 200 people working in the Senior Environmental Employment Program (SEE) were honored at a White House ceremony in October.

The 200 older Americans, previously unemployed or retired and aged 55 or older, have been at work for the past eighteen months checking the safety of drinking water, working in noise control programs, and doing other pollution control jobs throughout the country. They are involved in a special employment program sponsored by the EPA and HEW's Administration on Aging.

New Council to Regulate Agencies

President Carter has announced the creation of a regulatory council to eliminate duplication, overlap, and inconsistency in the Executive Branch's regulatory programs, including EPA. The council is to assemble a complete picture of what the government is doing in developing and using regulations. It will review agencies' plans, look for opportunities for collaboration, warn of potentially conflicting requirements, and be alert for the accumulation of burdens on any one industry that may prove excessive.

Wisconsin Takes the Reins

The state of Wisconsin will take over primary management of the municipal waste water treatment works construction grant program, which could enable the state to administer up to $447 million in clean water funds through 1983.

The EPA-DNR agreement, which is expected to improve program efficiency, makes Wisconsin the second state in the Region and one of the few states in the nation to assume this role in the multi-billion dollar program.

Muskegon Wastewater Plant on Notice

Muskegon, Michigan's county wastewater treatment plant must either comply with long-violated provisions of its December, 1974 permit or face legal action, state and federal pollution control officials have decreed.

Violations include an unauthorized discharge of wastewater into Black Creek, noncompliance with groundwater monitoring requirements, and failure to submit crucial reports on time.

briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...briefs...

EPA Award to East Lansing Plant

Awards for outstanding operation and maintenance were given to all 39 employees of the East Lansing Wastewater Treatment Plant, as part of a recognition program begun last year. Deputy Regional Administrator Valdas Adamkus is shown here presenting a certificate to John G. Halas, plant superintendent.

Railroad Noise: Fading Fast

The EPA has announced that it will expand its regulations to control rail road noise early in 1979. The regulation to limit noise from locomotives and railroad cars will be extended to cover all railroad equipment and facilities, including railroad yards. This action came as a result of a suit filed by the Association of American Railroads.

U.S. Court Denies IPALCO Petition

The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals has denied a petition from Indianapolis Power and Light Company (IPALCO) for a temporary injunction to prohibit U.S. EPA from issuing construction permits to their utilities wishing to build near Patriot, Indiana. At the same time, the Court established an expedited briefing schedule for the review of EPA's denial of the IPALCO permit.

Emergency Response Plan in Action

When part of the Stauffer Chemical plant exploded in late August in Chicago, killing two men and injuring 35, a new cooperative program aimed at coordinating toxic chemical action was ready to deal with it.

Work on an emergency response plan between four federal agencies had begun a year ago when EPA Administrator Douglas Costle, in cooperation with OSHA, the FDA, and the Consumer Products Society Commission, started a liason group to join forces in protecting public health by increasing communication, sharing information and facilities, and coordinating responses to such emergency situations, as the Stauffer explosion.

NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

Each issue of ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST carries a list of "negative declarations" that EPA has issued in the recent past for sewage treatment projects to be funded within the Region by the Agency.

A negative declaration is a notification to the public, prior to the grant award, that EPA believes the project's environmental impacts are not significant and that, as a result, an Environmental Impact Statement is not needed.

If you have comments or questions regarding the above projects, contact Gene F. Wojcik, Chief, EIS Preparation Section at the Region V offices in Chicago (312) 353-2157.

Project Location	Estimated Project Cost	Potential EPA Share
Orono-Long Lake, Minnesota	Step 3 $3,672,000 (Construction)	$2,754,000
Eveleth, Gilbert, Mt. Iron, and Virginia, Minnesota	Step 3, $276,268	$207,201
Montello, Wisconsin	Step 3 $1,345,000	$1,008,750
Albert Lea, Minnesota	Step 2 $400,000 (design) Step 3 $15,000,000 (Construction)	$300,000 $11,250,000
Aurora, Minnesota	Step 3 $52,000 (Construction)	$39,000
Baxter, Minnesota	Step 2 (Unknown Design) Step 3 $480,760 (Construction)	$360,570
Metropolitan Waste Control Commission of the Twin Cities, Minnesota	Step 3 $1,301,587 (Construction)	$976,210
Spring Green, Wisconsin	Step 3 $602,000 (Construction)	$451,500

CONSTRUCTION·GRANTS

September, 1978

ILLINOIS

Applicant	Date	Award Amount
Tuscola	9-29	$ 7,380
Danville SD	9-29	2,100
Dunlap	9-29	7,200
Henderson	9-13	1,800
Somonauk	9-14	6,000
MSD of Chicago	9-21	11,136,825
Rockford SD	9-20	71,090
Kimberly Heights	9-14	19,500
Wilmette	9-29	62,650
Thornton	9-29	32,625
Joy	9-29	6,000
Braceville	9-20	3,750
Urbana-Champaign SD	9-29	37,538
Cobden	9-29	43,275
Columbia	9-29	42,750
Centralia	9-20	474,000
Aurora SD	9-29	33,466,800
Noble	9-29	298,650
Humboldt	9-20	572,250
MSD of Chicago	9-29	148,598,850

INDIANA

Applicant	Date	Award Amount
English	9-7	$ 4,500
Edwardsport	9-28	9,000
Nappanee	9-15	20,250
Georgetown	9-12	36,975
Schererville	9-28	32,550
Silver Lake	9-28	18,750
Lynn	9-20	5,775
Dyer	9-25	219,675
Greenwood	9-20	28,875
Jackson County SD	9-25	8,250
Hamlet	9-29	1,155,225
Tipton	9-29	3,719,100
Lebanon	9-29	1,613,100
Trafalgar	9-29	754,575

MICHIGAN

Applicant	Date	Award Amount
Grayling Township	9-29	$ 46,725
Yates Township	9-14	12,825
Cedar Springs	9-12	39,075
Hill Township	9-29	12,000
Muskegon County BPW	9-21	244
Detroit	9-20	1,580,175
Nadeau Township	9-6	16,800
Seney Township	9-28	11,175
Gowler	9-13	15,750
Kimball Township	9-19	4,353
Dexter	9-28	14,309
Calhoun County	9-8	8,550,900
Chippewa County	9-25	12,300
Oakley	9-28	53,025
Genesee County	9-29	43,800
Grosse Ile SD	9-12	
Grosse Ile SD	9-12	1,578,675
Washtenaw County	9-12	48,600
Jackson County	9-22	5,741,550
Macomb County	9-12	5,970,075
Oakland County	9-29	4,420,950
Southern Clinton County	9-12	1,766,325
Barry County	9-15	6,424,275
Crosswell	9-28	2,850
Harbor Springs	9-29	27,975
West Traverse Township	9-22	14,325
Berrien County	9-19	1,853,625
Macomb County	9-6	1,164,825
Missaukee County	9-15	33,300
Lenawee County	9-29	335,250
ICDB for New Baltimore	9-25	1,833,900
Muir	9-22	183,500
Clinton County	9-28	1,877,750
Pewamo	9-8	719,625
Potterville	9-28	1,433,150

MINNESOTA

Applicant	Date	Award Amount
Austin	9-22	$ 44,175
Winsted	9-28	510
Deer River	9-29	28,960
Granite Falls	9-20	18,300
Aitkin	9-8	25,125
Waverly	9-29	33,750
Taylors Falls	9-29	24,750
Kandiyohi	9-19	10,575
Janesville	9-20	29,250
Glenwood/Long Beach	9-29	31,725
Mahnomen	9-29	10,725
St. Peter	9-12	47,925
Moorhead	9-21	473,925
Albert Lea	9-29	596,325
Watertown	9-13	26,250
St. Joseph	9-12	24,750
Babbitt	9-25	32,595
Western Lake Sup.	9-20	252,300
Chisholm	9-29	861,900
Hoyt Lakes	9-28	389,475
Iron Mountain	9-29	982,800
Aurora	9-28	585,075
Gilbert	9-29	1,124,400
Metro Waste Control	9-28	1,103,400
Metro Waste Control	9-29	2,722,725

OHIO

Applicant	Date	Award Amount
Burton	9-15	$ 3,750
Geauga	9-29	29,550
Ashtabula	9-19	29,025
Willard	9-20	15,525
Bryan	9-28	28,500
Lake County	9-19	37,050
Lakewood	9-25	600
Kenton	9-7	39,675
Youngstown	9-21	5,250
Commercial Pt.	9-29	7,500
Portage County	9-29	223,050
Columbiana	9-28	445,725
Oberlin	9-15	51,237
Summit County	9-29	5,550,825
Prospect	9-19	5,700
Laurelville	9-29	1,264,200
Medina County	9-29	71,775
Warren County	9-21	3,408,900
Hamilton County	9-25	4,689,825
Walnut Creek	9-29	613,875
Bucyrus	9-29	7,591,500
Willard	9-21	7,082,850

WISCONSIN

Applicant	Date	Award Amount
Markesan	9-19	$ 3,675
Lodi	9-19	30,900
Milwaukee	9-29	454,350
Fredonia	9-14	15,750
Spring Green	9-13	1,875
Genoa City	9-29	15,000
Milwaukee County	9-8	1,324,200
Brookfield	9-29	176,925
Gibraltar	9-29	72,300
Little Black SD	9-8	12,750
Reedsburg	9-29	19,200
Bear Creek	9-29	11,250
Sauk County	9-28	21,750
Rudolph	9-29	30,000
Biron	9-20	21,450
Somerset	9-29	35,100
Juneau	9-22	247,650
Cumberland	9-29	111,150
River Falls	9-29	56,025
Minong	9-15	28,800
Eau Claire	9-26	90,300
Howards Grove	9-19	327,705
Milwaukee MSD	9-29	1,763,125
Milwaukee County	9-29	2,935,650
Augusta	9-15	666,300
Pewaukee	9-29	5,013,300
Oconomowoc	9-28	174,975
Fond du Lac	9-28	201,750
Wisconsin Rapids	9-29	781,200
Sun Prairie	9-29	6,845,175

Construction Grants Program information for the month of August is available from EPA, Region V, Construction Grants Branch, 230 South Dearborn, Chicago 60604, phone (312) 353-2190.

FEDERAL REGISTER

ugust 21, 1978 -
ules: Air quality implementation plans; appro-
l and promulgation, various States, etc.:
evada. New York. Oregon. **Proposed Rules:**
r pollution control, aircraft and aircraft en-
nes: Turbine engines, large in-use gas; stan-
rds; extension of time. **Notices:** Water pol-
tion control; National pollutant discharge eli-
ination system. Environmental statements; av-
ability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly re-
ipts. Meetings: National pollutant discharge
mination system permit program. **August 22,**
78 — Proposed Rules: Pesticide programs:
gistration guidelines; hazard evaluation. **Au-**
ust 23, 1978 — Rules: Pesticide programs:
porting requirements; interpretation revoked.
oposed Rules: Air quality implementation
ans; enforcement by State and Federal Gov-
nments after statutory deadlines: Washington.
ater pollution; effluent guidelines for certain
oint source categories: Best conventional pol-
tant control technology. **Notices:** Feed addi-
e and pesticide petitions: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-
methylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-
e and its triazinone metabolites; correction.
sticide registrant reporting requirements. Wa-
r pollution control; safe drinking water; public
ater systems designations: Alaska. **August 24,**
78 — Rules: Air pollution control, new motor
hicles and engines: Trucks and vehicles, light-
ty; evaporative emission standards. **Notices:**
sticides; intensive scientific review ingredient
t, clarification; correction. **August 25, 1978 —**
ules: Water pollution control; Hazardous sub-
ances; determination of harmful quantities;
elay of effective date. **Proposed Rules:** Air
uality implementation plans; approval and pro-
ulgation; various States, etc.: Arizona. Califor-
ia. Air quality implementation plans; enforce-
ent by State and Federal governments after
tatutory deadlines: Kentucky. Indiana. Ohio (2
ocuments). 38050. Toxic substances: Poly-
hlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); manufacturing,
rocessing, distribution, and use ban; clarifica-
on. **Notices:** Air pollution; ambient air moni-
oring reference and equivalent methods applica-
ons: Sulfur dioxide analyzer. Pesticide regis-
ation application. Pesticide registration appli-
ations; correction. Pesticides; tolerances, regis-
ation applications. Pesticide registration appli-
mino)-*s*-triazin-2yl)amino)-2-methylpropionitrile,
tc. CIDIAL E-4. Ferriamicide. Toxic and hazar-
ous substances control: Polychlorinated Bi-
henyls (PCBs); approval disposal facilities, list.
Vater pollution control; safe drinking water;
ublic water systems designations: Arizona.
ugust 28, 1978 — Proposed Rules: Waste
anagement, solid: State plans, guidelines for
evelopment. **Notices:** Environmental state-
ents; availability, etc.: Agency statements,
eekly receipts. Toxic and hazardous sub-
ances control: States, cooperative agree-
ents; availability of funds. **August 29, 1978 —**
roposed Rules: Air programs; fuels and fuel
dditives; registration. Testing; health and emi-
sion protocols, and cost-sharing provisions;
dvance notice. **Notices:** Air pollution; ambient
r monitoring reference and equivalent methods
pplications: Hydrogen ion (pH) and ammonia.
ir pollution control: California emergency plan;
uideline, availability. Arconol waiver request,
ublic hearing. Committees; establishment, re-
ewals, terminations, etc.: Clean Air Scientific
dvisory Committee. Water pollution control;
fe drinking water; public water systems desig-
ions: New Hampshire. **August 30, 1978 —**

Rules: Air programs; energy related authority. Delaware. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Virginia. Noise abatement programs: Construction equipment; air compressors, portable; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Mississippi.

August 31, 1978 — Rules: Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.; California (2 documents). Motor vehicle fuel economy: Labeling program; inclusion of passenger cars in class of special purpose trucks. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities: Terbicil. **Proposed Rules:** Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Major source categories; list. Water pollution control; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Best conventional pollutant control technology; correction. **Notices:** Grants, States and local assistance: Air quality technical demonstration program. Meetings: Interagency Toxic Substances Data Committee; change in meeting date. Pesticide registration applications (2 documents). Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Butachlor. Ethyl Parathion. Mesurol. Permethrin. Strychnine. **September 1, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality control regions; criteria and control techniques: Attainment status designations., availability of comments for California. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Utah; extension of time and hearing rescheduled. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Iowa (2 documents). 39152. Water pollution control: Hazardous substances pollution; spill prevention and control countermeasure plans. Water pollution control; National discharge elimination system and State program elements: Best management practices for on-site industrial activities. **Notices:** Pesticide registration applications. **September 5, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Virginia. Motor vehicle fuel economy 1979 and later model years, light trucks; calculation and test procedures. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio. Ocean dumping: Secondary treatment requirements for discharges into marine waters; application filing deadlines. **September 6, 1978 — Proposed Rules:** Pesticide programs: Registration guidelines; economic impact analysis. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statement weekly receipts. **September 7, 1978 — Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal Governments after statutory deadlines: Indiana. **Notices:** Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards, etc.: Massachusetts; authority delegation. **September 9, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation, etc.: Prevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD); correction. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Massachusetts. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio. Freedom of information; confidentiality of business information. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California (3 documents). New Jersey. **September 11, 1978 — Rules:** Air quality control regions; criteria and control techniques: Attainment status designations. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality control regions; criteria and control techniques: Attainment status designations. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation various States, etc.: Montana. New Mexico. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Connecticut. Indiana. **September 18, 1978 — Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc:: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4*H*)-one. Bifenox. 2-4-Chloro-6-(ethylamino)-*s*-triazin-2-yl amino-2-methylpropionitrile. Inert ingredients in pesticide formulations. Oxamyl. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: 4-Amino-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1,2,4-triazin-5(4*H*)-one. Oxamyl. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: Federal certification test results, 1978 FY. Air programs; fuels and fuel additives: Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT); waiver; denial. Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Meetings: FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Butachlor; correction. **September 18, 1978 — Proposed Rules:** Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Aluminum industry, primary. Electric utility steam generating units. Electric utility steam generating units; hearing. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: New Jersey. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Botran 75W. Cyhexatin. TEEP. **September 20, 1978 — Rules:** Freedom of information; confidentiality of business information; correction. Grants; State and local assistance; State management assistance grants. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Louisiana. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal Governments after statutory deadlines: Iowa. **Notices:** Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Oklahoma. **September 21, 1978 — Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agriculture commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: *O,O*-Dimethyl *S*-(4)oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3(4*H*)-yl)methyl) phosphorodithioate. **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Inert ingredients. Toxic substances: Chlorofluoralkanes, fully halogenated, used in aerosol propellants; total release and metered valve aerosol devices; exemption: **September 22, 1978 — Rules:** Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Steam electric power generating; relevance of economic factors. **Proposed Rules:** Toxic substances: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's); manufacturing, processing, distribution, and use ban; extension of time. **Notices:** Water for drinking or culinary purposes on interstate carrier conveyances; memorandum of understanding with FDA.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Sponsoring Agency, Project Number, Type of EIS	Project Location	Description	Summary of Comments	Rating Comment Date
Corps of Engineers D-COE-F35-026-MI (Draft)	Lake Muskegon, Michigan	Harbor Modifications	Unacceptable wetlands impacts.	EU-2 8-14-78
Soil Conservation Service F-SCS-F360-48-OH (Final)	Little Auglaize Watershed: Mercer Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert Counties, Ohio	Stream Channelization	Previous comments adequately addressed.	8-18-78
Federal Highway Administration F-FHW-F40028-WI (Final)	State Highway 35 La Cross County, Wisconsin	Lang Drive Highway Construction	Previous comments adeuately addressed.	8-18-78
Corps of Engineers (Draft)	Monroe Harbor, Monroe County, Michigan	Harbor Modifications	Insufficient info on water quality impacts; destruction of bottomlands; Detroit thermal plume.	EU-3 8-30-78
Federal Highway Administration 77-054-422 (Final)	Marion County, Indiana	Highway Construction	Draft comments adequately addressed.	9-4-78
Corps of Engineers 78-049-152 (Draft)	Mexico Bottoms, Indiana	Patriot Generating Station (Coal-fired)	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) approval denied.	EU-2 9-7-78
Corps of Engineers 78-043-415 (Draft)	Conneaut, Ohio	Steel Mill Construction	Additional information requested in several critical areas.	ER-3 9-7-78
Housing and Urban Development 78-027-1013 (Final)	Oakland Park Towers Detroit, Michigan	Housing Development	Draft comments adequately addressed.	9-8-78
Federal Highway Administration 78-052-422	Cass and Miami Counties, Indiana US 24 to US 35	Highway Construction	Concern about noise impacts, incompatible land use, stream crossings.	LO2 9-27-78
Urban Mass Transit D-FHW-F-40117 (Draft)	Chicago, Illinois	Franklin St. Subway Construction	Would not result in improved air quality in city, or reduced auto traffic. Concern about noise level.	3 9-27-78
Corps of Engineers 78-055-133 (Draft)	Nollwood: Kalamazoo, Michigan	Housing Development	Unacceptable wetlands impacts.	EU-2 9-28-78

All Region IV EIS Review Comments are prepared by the Office of Federal Activities, Environmental Impact Review Staff. For more information call (312) 353-2307 or write to Region V offices in Chicago.

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December, 1978

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U.S. and Canada Toast New Great Lakes Pact

See story on page 2

EPA ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST

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Val Adamkus Deputy Regional Administrator
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W.W. Reid . . . . Editor
Birute Bulota. Graphics

On the cover: In Ottawa to sign the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement were, l-to-r, EPA Deputy Administrator Barbara Blum, Sec, of State Cyrus Vance, Canada's Minister of External Affairs Don Jamieson, and Leonard Marchand, Canada's Minister of the Environment.

NOV's

- Grosse-Pointe's Clinton Refuse Disposal Authority, Mt. Clemens, MI, particulates.
- Texaco, Inc. terminal facility, Cincinnati OH, hydrocarbons
- Capital University, Columbus, OH, particulates
- The Factory power Company, Cincinnati, OH, particulates
- Ohio Ferro-Alloys Corp, Powhatan Point, OH, particulates

A Notice of Violation is an offical warning from the Federal EPA that a source is in violation of existing air regulations. The polluter has 30 days from the notification date to negotiate a compliance schedule before the Agency seeks civil or criminal penalties.

U.S.-Canadian Treaty Works For Cleaner Great Lakes Waters

By Susan Nelson

The Canadian Press

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, left, and Canada's Don Jamieson, Minister of External Affairs, exchange handshakes and signed copies of the new bi-national accord for cleaner Great Lakes waters. Woman in background was an observer at the ceremony.

Wednesday, November 22–the day before Thanksgiving–was the day the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978 became the law of two lands. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and U.S. EPA Deputy Administrator Barbara Blum signed the bi-national accord with their Canadian counterparts, Don Jamieson, Minister of External Affairs, and Leonard Marchand, Minister of the Environment.

The signing ceremony took place at noon in Ottawa, Canada's capital, in the Ministry of External Affairs. Interested citizens and members of the press from both countries were on hand as observers.

The new Agreement was proposed to both the U.S. and Canadian governments last May, after months of negotiations between environmentalists from both countries. It contains 15 Articles and 12 Annexes that update, strengthen, and build upon the Water Quality Agreement that was signed by both countries on April 15, 1972.

Historic precedent for both agreements is the U.S.-Canadian Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, which specified that neither country is to do anything that would harm Great Lakes waters and threaten the health of the citizens of the other country.

The 1978 Agreement, like that of 1972, is a major step in the continuing efforts to restore, rehabilitate, and maintain the ecological balance of the Great Lakes. The five Lakes constitute North America's largest freshwater system; the U.S. coastline alone stretches some 3,470 miles. Nearly 15 percent of the U.S. population and 26 percent of the Canadian population live within the Great Lakes Basin. One-fourth of U.S. industry is centered in this basin.

The new U.S.-Canadian Agreement works on a concept of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem, which consists of interacting components of air, land, water, and living organisms including mankind. It surpasses the 1972 Agreement in several ways. Emphasis is placed on controlling pollution from varied, nonpoint sources and from discharges into tributary waters, as well as pollution that finds its way into the Lakes from such sources as agricultural runoff and air pollution.(EPA currently estimates that 75 to 80 percent of the PCBs that reach Lake Michigan come from the atmosphere, as a result of the incineration of plastics and from gases released in landfills.)

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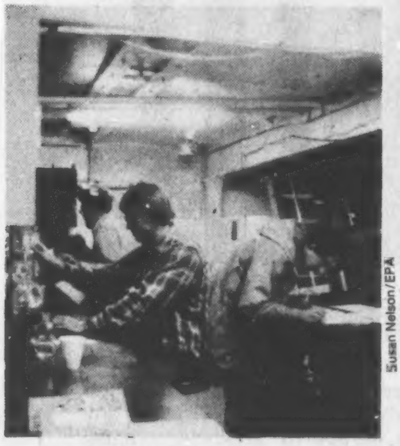
The new Agreement, like its redecessor, sets forth both general nd specific objectives for Great Lakes vaters. The new general objectives nclude limits for phosphorus in the Ipper Lakes. Specific objectives spell ut desired maxium and minimum evels of specific substances or effects' n order to protect the waters. These evels are based on research done by vater quality experts in both countries nder the auspices of the Great Lakes Vater Quality Board of the Inernational Joint Commission. They nclude limits on radioactivity and on such toxic substances as PCBs, which were not known to be a threat to the Great Lakes when the 1972 Agreement was signed.

EPA has just concluded the third year of a decade-long surveillance program that monitors the open lakes and nearshore areas from two large research vessels, the Roger R. Simons and the Rachel Carson, a former Navy gunboat that has been redesigned as a floating laboratory. After one more year studying the waters of Lake Erie, the two ships will move on to sample more of the changing Great Lakes waters.


Susan Nelson/EPA

Science crew aboard EPA's R/V Rachel Carson run experiments on Lake Erie water in laboratory that once housed a fast getaway turbine engine.

Coordination of this surveillance program and U.S. implementation of the new Agreement is the responsibility of U.S. EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office, which is headquartered in the offices of EPA Region V, in Chicago. ♻

WATER DIVISION REORGANIZED

By R. John Rapsys

U.S. EPA's Region V Water Division has a new look these days: The organization has reorganized and diversified, and there are now five branches instead of the previous three.

"Our Division staff has increased by 35 percent during the past fiscal year," said Director Charles H. Sutfin. "This strained the existing structure and created branches too large for efficient operation."

The idea was to create a branch responsible for environmental engineering and to consolidate the Water Pollution Control (106) Program into another branch. Thus the Environmental Engineering Branch and the Water Quality Management Branch were added.

"We also wanted to consolidate all construction grants programs which would report directly to one person," said Sutfin, "and for this purpose we have created a new post of Assistant Director for Construction Grants."

Sutfin, who has headed the Water Division since February 1977, has a staff of 246 and a current operating budget of $5.3 million. Basically, the Water Division is concerned with water quality and water pollution in all its forms. But that's simplifying too much the Division's responsibilities in view of the immense and varied tasks before it.

By planning, organizing, directing, controlling, and evaluating numerous programs, the Water Division sees to it that the provisions of Federal regulations are carried out. These include the Clean Water Act, the Safe Water Drinking Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and others.

Another important job of the Water Division is to provide, or arrange for, technical assistance to local, State, and Federal agencies engaged in water and related land-resource planning, area-wide planning, and other activities pertaining to water quality.

The Water Division also manages the Construction Grants Program, under which more than $1 billion has been allocated to the six Region V States for Fiscal Year 1979. Federal funds have also been slated for these States under the Water Pollution Control Program, the Clean Lakes Program, Underground Injection Control, and other programs. Here, too, the Water Division acts as an overall supervisor and administrator.

Leah Wilson/EPA

Charles H. Sutfin

But, after all is said and done, perhaps the most tangible evidence of the Water Division at work comes out of a tap — pure, safe drinking water for your home or place of business.

Prior to assuming his present post, Sutfin was the deputy director of U.S. EPA's Municipal Construction Division in Washington, DC. He has a BS in civil engineering from Purdue ('64) and an ME from the University of California at Berkeley ('65). Sutfin is a native of Dundee, IL and lives with his wife, Janet, and three children in Geneva, IL.

Key personnel of the reorganized Water Division, and their new phone numbers, are shown below. ♻

WHO's WHO
IN THE WATER DIVISION
U.S.EPA, Region V
230 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, IL 60604

(All numbers are Area Code 312)

Director
Charles H. Sutfin, 353-2147
Deputy Director
William H. Sanders III, 353-2147

1. Chief, Water Supply Branch
Joseph F. Harrison, 353-2151
2. Chief, Water Quality Management Branch
Kent B. Fuller, 353-2314
Ass't. Director for Construction Grants
Todd A. Cayer, 353-2121
3. Chief, Environmental Engineering Branch
Gary A. Williams, 353-2133
4. Chief, Facilities Planning Branch
Eugene I. Chaiken, 353-2123
5. Chief, Construction Management Branch
John R. Kelley, 353-2190

Deadline Nearing on

The Clean Air Act of 1970 was a great idea whose time has come . . . and gone. The 1975 deadlines set by the Act for cleaning up polluted air in the U.S. were not met by most States. But now the clock is running again, set in motion by the Clean Air Act of 1977. A new set of deadlines goes along with this new Act, of course, and one of the most crucial of these is fast approaching: State Implementation Plans (SIP) must be submitted by the first of the year.

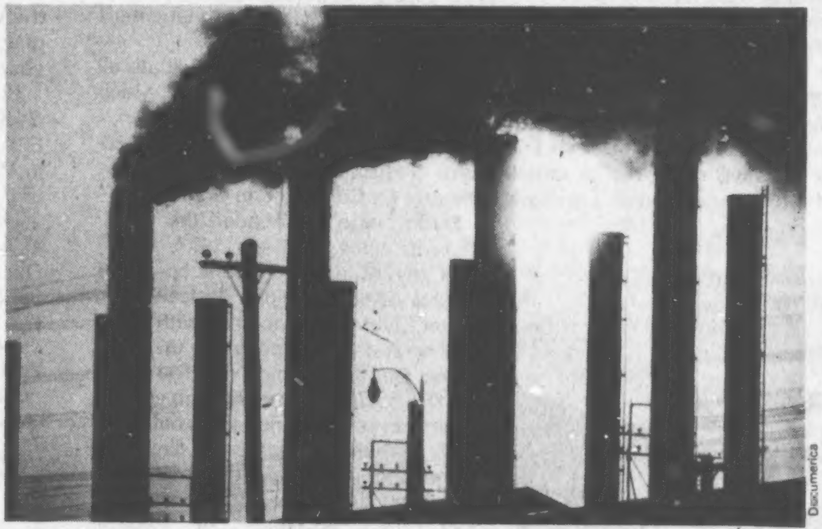
Congress, in the new Clean Air Act, has reorganized the legislation and established new clean air attainment deadlines for the five pollutants considered most dangerous to human health: photochemical oxidants (ozone), particulates (smoke and dust), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

But just because it has been necessary to reorganize efforts to clean up the air and pass a new clean air act, that doesn't mean the previous efforts, including the Clean Air Act of 1970, did no good at all. As EPA Administrator Douglas Costle pointed out in a statement in February, 1978: "Since 1970, sulfur dioxide air pollution nationally has dropped 27 percent, carbon monoxide levels are down 20 percent, and particulates (smoke and dust) decreased 12 percent. . . . The 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments were passed by Congress to hasten the already substantial progress made since the early 1970s in cleaning up America's air."

Restrictions for Compliance

Under the new regulation, States not meeting Federal Air Standards will be required to do so by December, 1982. States must submit plans to EPA, stating how they will clean up polluted areas, by January 1, 1979. The Regions then have six months to evaluate each State's plans. If that evaluation shows that any given plan will not enable a State to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act, then no Federal money may be used to finance construction of, among other things, highways and sewage treatment facilities in the State after July 1, 1979. If a State is not in compliance with the Act by July 1, Federal funding of specified State projects will end.

Costle has emphasized that the States themselves will have primary responsibility for developing and implementing the plans. Region V's six States are hard at work trying to meet the January 1979 deadline for turning in SIPs. Steve Rothblatt of Region V's Air Programs Branch was able to provide *Environment Midwest* with a Sate-by-State analysis of the SIP situation throughout the Region.



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MINNESOTA

Minnesota will probably complete SO_2 inventories of Rochester and the Twin Cities, its major non-attainment areas, by December and get an SIP draft to EPA in January. The State's transportation management efforts are well-organized and recently have picked up momentum. As a result, CO and ozone SIPs are presently on schedule. SO_2 SIPs and the plans for particulate control will probably be submitted as draft regulations in January. NO_2 is not a problem in Minnesota.

MICHIGAN

Michigan has submitted draft regulations of photochemical oxidant and carbon monoxide goals and these have been reviewed by Region V.

Since most photochemical oxidant and carbon monoxide pollution is caused by automobiles, vehicle Inspection and Maintenance programs are essential to any State's clean air attainment program. Michigan's technical evaluation of Inspection/Maintenance options is in progress.

Each state received guidance on the development of Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) in April of this year, for controlling particulate pollution from stationary sources. Michigan should be able to apply these techniques to most areas; however, certain questions need to be answered, especially those regarding industrial boilers. The Region is working with the State to reach an agreement on the sort of plan that must be submitted in January.

Transportation System Management also plays a major role in any State's efforts to attain acceptable clean air levels, and Michigan has mounted a highly organized program that is moving in the right direction. Detroit is conducting a mobile source emission inventory under a $20,000 contract funded by the Region.

Michigan does not have an NO_2 pollution problem, and an SO_2 SIP submission deadline is not considered applicable at this time.

OHIO

Ohio is on course regarding several key aspects of its clean air attainment efforts. The Inspection and Maintenance program has devised a single

State Clean Air Plans

By W. W. Reid

strategy approach that is being studied by a consulting firm. The analysis should be completed soon.

Ohio seems to be managing its transportation system from an air pollution control standpoint. Ohio Department of Transportation funding has advanced the cause considerably and, as a result, Ohio's attainment efforts are advancing steadily.

Ohio's CO and ozone plans are likely to be submitted on time and in good order. SO_2 and NO_2 SIPs are not required. Although Ohio's particulate plan may be delayed, the overall view of OEPA's clean air attainment program shows that things are moving foward in a well-organized, well-funded manner.

INDIANA

Indiana's Division of Air Pollution Control has not been so fortunate. The Region is working with State officials in order to develop programs and organizations that will be more likely to receive financial and political support from the Governor's office. But lack of technical support is delaying Indiana's development of a particulate SIP. However, recent progress has been encouraging and submittal in April is likely. An NO_2 SIP is not required in Indiana.

U.S. EPA contractors have been of some assistance to Indiana in the inventory of auto emissions, and carbon monoxide attainment seems likely at this time. It is possible that Indiana's SIPs for ozone may not be submitted until April, but its SO_2 SIPs are slated for January. Members of the State's Air Control Divisions in Indianapolis and northwest Indiana are meeting with local officials and business and community leaders. This interaction with public constituencies should enable Indiana to develop approporiate transportation system management proposals for those areas.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin's work on a particulate SIP has been delayed because of understaffing and lack of funds. More dollars have only recently become available through the State's commitment of supplemental funds, and now Wisconsin is working to catch up. An open burning ban and a phase-out of small incinerators may play a role in the particulate cleanup program.

Wisconsin's photochemical oxidant and carbon monoxide SIP package has been reviewed by the Region and hearings have been held in Green Bay, Madison, and Milwaukee. The Inspection/Maintenance program development is proceeding smoothly. The Wisconsin Departments of Transportation and Natural Resources have presented joint Inspection/Maintenance strategies for evaluation.

The State is currently gathering an inventory of sulfur dioxide emission, with the schedule for the SIP for that pollutant still uncertain.

ILLINOIS

Chicago's Loop is the only place in Region V that has unacceptable nitrogen dioxide levels. This has been a persistent problem for the Illinois EPA, but it is expected that NO_2 can eventually be reduced through the combined efforts of the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program (whereby all the autos manufactured in the U.S. produce less and less NO_2 each year) and more emphasis on transportation management.

Illinois EPA is examining various Inspection/Maintenance program options and, with the assistance of a consultant, plans to settle on one in time to coordinate with the Governor's office and submit the appropriate legislation to the 1979 legislature. The Illinois Transportation System Management effort is well-organized and all the necessary analyses and inventories have been completed in the Chicago area. Downstate Illinois is another story, but the problem is not considered serious enough to interfere with timely submission of CO and ozone SIPs. A particulate SIP for Illinois is expected in March. Already submitted for State hearings are proposals for controlling the state's iron and steel emission sources.

A recent court decision has raised some question about Illinois' sulfur dioxide program. Hearings on the matter may result in a re-adoption of old regulations covering SO_2. However, the issue is unresolved at this time.

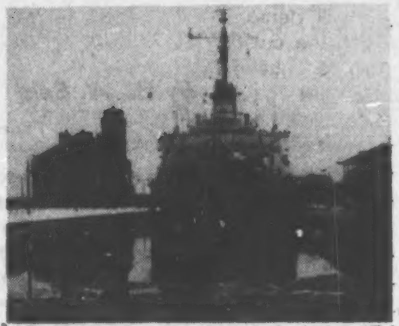
Advancing Deadlines

The crucial air pollution control problem in Region V and, indeed, across the country is that of avoiding late SIP submissions. EPA cannot guarantee that any submission received after January 1, 1979 will be processed by the July 1 sanction date. And that could spell disaster for a lot of Federally funded operations throughout Region V.

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE AIR CLEANUP PROCESS

August 1977	**Passage of the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments.**
December 1977	**Deadline for State submittal to EPA of areas not meeting Federal air pollution standards.**
February 1978	**State non-attainment areas published in Federal Register.**
April 1978	**Deadline for public comment on listing of non-attainment areas.**
January 1979	**Submittal to EPA of State plans for cleaning up air in polluted areas.**
July 1979	**If air cleanup plan is not approved by EPA by this time, construction of new pollution sources may be constrained and certain Federal funds may by withheld.**
December 1982	**Federal air standards must be met everywhere for all pollutants, unless extension is necessary until 1987 for meeting photochemical oxidant and carbon monoxide standards.**
December 1987	**Federal air pollution standards must be met everywhere for all pollutants.**

Winter Navigation on



As it has since the days of the 17th century fur traders, the shipping season has just about ended on the Great Lakes again. With the exception of car ferries, some coal movement between Toledo and Detroit, and transportion of petroleum products on Lake Michigan, the majority of commercial navigation on the Great Lakes ceases in mid-December. Why? Ice.

But the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with various other Federal and State agencies, has been engaged in a major program to determine if the traditional eight-month shipping season on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System should be extended to include vessel transits during the winter. Numerous studies being conducted by different groups relate to what is popularly known as the Winter Navigation Program.

The program is controversial. Last summer, New York Gov. Hugh Carey asked that a program that would keep the St. Lawrence River open be stopped. Last month, a Michigan group asked the same thing and repeated many of New York's concerns for the environment. The EPA also has expressed concern.

Congressional authority for these activities stems from the 1970 Rivers and Harbors Act. The legislation itself has been a source of some confusion because it actually authorized three distinct but related activities: an Insurance Rate Study, a Demonstration Program, and a Feasibility Study.

The Insurance Rate Study was completed in 1972 by the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce; it details the physical risk, risk management, and insurance costs related to winter navigation.

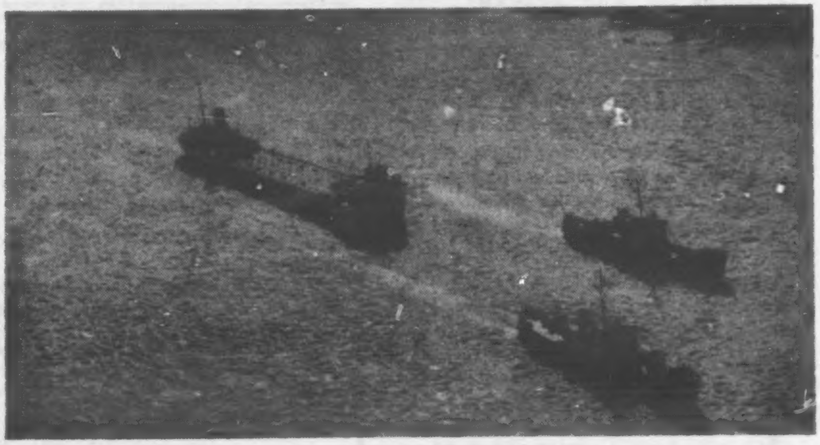
The questions and answers that follow concentrate on Demonstration and Feasibility activities and attempt to briefly sort out what is being done, who is doing it, and what are some of the environmental concerns.

Q. What is the Demonstration Program?

A. Simply stated, the Demonstration Program is designed to test the physical practicability of moving ships throughout the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system during periods of heavy ice cover. It includes testing various methods of retaining ice, providing access to harbors, and operating locks. The program was originally designed to last three years and to cost $6.5 million. Congress, however, has extended authorization twice and the program now is entering its eighth year at a total cost of $15.9 million.

A Winter Navigation Board was created in 1972 to oversee Demonstration activities. Members include representatives of eight Federal agencies, labor, industry, and the affected States. The Regional Administrator of Region V, U.S. EPA, serves as a member of the Board, with technical support provided by the Great Lakes National Program Office.

The Demonstration Program is scheduled to end Sept. 30, 1979. While there has been some discussion about extending the program another year, Congress did not act on proposed legislation before adjournment. U.S. EPA does not endorse further extension of the program.



Q. What, then, is the Feasibility Study?

A. The Feasibility—also called "Survey"—Study follows the traditional Army Corps of Engineers planning process for general investigation studies and has as its goal a report to Congress that will evaluate the long-term economic, engineering, environmental, and social benefits, as well as costs and impacts, of winter navigation. A final report also will recommend whether and to what extent Federal funds should be expended to achieve year-round navigation.

The Feasibility Study has utilized much of the engineering knowledge gained during the Demonstration Program. U.S. EPA has not directly participated in the Feasibility Study, but, along with other interested agencies, it has provided technical review and assistance. The public is encouraged to participate actively in the upcoming review, as well.

A series of public meetings will be held in April, 1979 throughout the Great Lakes Basin to discuss the final report before it is prepared for and presented to Congress late in 1979. Comments from the public are welcome; an address for draft copies of the report accompanies this story.

Q. What are the economic benefits of winter navigation?

A. The principal benefits appear to be in the area of reduced costs of stockpiling commodities such as iron ore and coal and in the more efficient use of existing vessels. The Corps continues to update and revise its economic analysis, but the July, 1978 preliminary draft Feasibility Study

the Great Lakes?

By Madonna McGrath

report states that every Federal dollar invested could bring $3.54 in benefits.

Q. For winter navigation to be a reality, what actually must be done, both in terms of structural and nonstructural "improvements" to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system?

A. Major items that require Federal funds are these:

- a total of 22 ice breakers (the U.S. Coast Guard has an existing fleet of 12, many of which will need to be replaced)
- new mooring facilities for the ice breakers
- aids to navigation
- ice control structures (booms) in harbors and channels
- air bubblers
- lock modifications
- assistance to the people who inhabit the system's islands.

The preliminary total investment cost of these items is $1,194,122,000.[1]

There is no prohibition in U.S. law against ship passage year-round in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system. But it would take Congressional approval and the Federal outlay mentioned above to make it feasible, practicable, and safer to challenge the forces of Mother Nature during the winter months. Ice is obviously the major obstacle.

Q. What are the major environmental concerns?

A. Again, to oversimplify an area that is probably far more complex than the engineering technology suggests, little is known about the Great Lakes ecosystem during its normal resting period — the winter months.

Currently, a great deal of public and EPA concern has been raised about this winter's proposed Demonstration Program on the St. Lawrence River, particularly by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and more recently, by the Michigan United Conservation Club. Some of the probable impacts identified by New York include disruption of critical vegetation, fish, bird, and other wildlife habitats; increased likelihood of damage to shorelines and shoreline structures due to ship-generated wave action; and water level increases.

Others have expressed the need for Canadian participation (now absent), a detailed operations plan, and an environmental monitoring program.

Q. What has been the Federal response to these concerns?

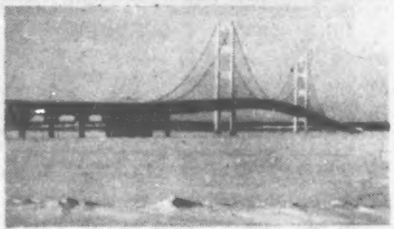
A. The North Central Division Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has said in his official Statement of Findings on the Demonstration Program Final Environmental Impact Statement that he "does not recommend those program activities planned or funded in FY 1979 that will demonstrate vessel transits during the coming winter season on the St. Lawrence River." The Statement cites three constraints, which were the basis of his findings:

- need for reconciliation of levels and flows data
- need for Canadian co-participation and agreement
- need for an integrated operation plan and environmental monitoring system.

U.S. EPA concurs in the recommendation that no Demonstration activity take place on the St. Lawrence before Oct. 1, 1979 and so commented in its review of the Draft EIS.

Under the auspices of the Feasibility Study, the environmental questions are being addressed in a different manner. Acknowledging a lack of adequate environmental baseline information with which to determine the *systemwide* environmental feasibility of winter navigation, the Corps has entered into an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, to develop and implement an environmental plan of action.

This plan calls for the collection, analysis, and evaluation of biological, physical, and chemical data as well as for future monitoring or environmental effects of season extension. This program, which is called EAGLE (Environmental Assessment of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Ecosystem) is just getting underway. To date no total cost figures are available for this environmental plan.



U.S. EPA strongly endorses a comprehensive systems approach to define the environmental effects of year-round navigation, both on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. ♲

Due to the complexity of the program and the limits of space, only a few of the issues and concerns about winter navigation can be highlighted here. Further information on these studies and copies of the draft Feasibility Study may be obtained from Col. Melvyn D. Remus, District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Box 1027, Detroit MI 48231.

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[1] Source or data: July 1978 Preliminary Draft Survey Report: Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation Season Extension.

State Activists Score Victories— Keep Environmental Issues Alive

By R. John Rapsys

Who says you can't fight the state capitol or even Uncle Sam himself?

Many environmental groups throughout U.S.EPA's Region V have not only been fighting but winning. And, to quote the oft-quoted Vince Lombardi once more, winning is indeed the only thing, so far as these activist groups are concerned.

Issues at State level range from land reclamation and solar energy to motor vehicle inspection and preservation of wilderness areas. And the environmental movers and shakers are as diverse as the issues before them. Among the leaders are lawyers, educators, biologists, advertising executives and chemists. They may use different methods to achieve their aims, but a common denominator emerges: They are determined, persevering, highly articulate, well-prepared, and very good at enlisting broad support for their cause.

Here is just a minute random sample of the hundreds of activist groups in Region V and the thousands of people behind them.

Hughes Leads Minnesota Coalition

It's a domino theory in reverse: Under the broad umbrella of the Metro Clean Air Committee (MCAC) in Minneapolis, one group after another has joined a lobby and educational coalition to support passage of the State's mandatory motor vehicle inspection and maintenance (I & M) bill, to reduce auto air pollution.

"We now have business, religious, environmental, and consumer groups in our camp," said MCAC's director Barbara Hughes, "and we expect labor to join us shortly." Individual service station operators and automotive manufacturers have signed up with the coalition too. The MCAC is sponsored by the American Lung Association of Hennepin County and comprises a seven-county area of metropolitan Minneapolis-St. Paul.

MCAC provides background information on the I & M bill, both pro and con, to such groups as the Rotary or the Kiwanis and tries to iron out differences before the bill goes to a vote during the next State legislative session. "We have also asked the AAA, the Chamber of Commerce, and others to endorse the bill," said Hughes. They're expected to do so after the final version of the bill comes out.

A mother of three, Hughes has a BS in chemistry (Purdue '54) and is working on an MA in public affairs. She has also taken courses in environmental protection and occupational health.

"People today seem to think that government is taking care of the environment, that we don't need to be concerned," she said. "But we're keeping environmental issues alive so that all citizens can become informed participants in the legislative process."

Anderson: Wisconsin's Utilities Encourage Waste

"We're two steps behind the eight ball," said Peter Anderson, 31, public affairs director of the Wisconsin Environmental Decade (WED) in Madison. He was referring to the recent utility reform bill whose fixed rates "will only encourage the use of more electricity." Anderson said, "They try to charge $12 a month whether you use any energy or not. This defeats the entire purpose of reform."

Wisconsin State Journal

To register formal opposition, WED, backed by other concerned groups, has filed a petition in court against the Public Service Commission and the Wisconsin Electric and Power Co.

Nuclear plants is another sore poin with WED. "They are so unsafe tha they shouldn't be operated under an circumstances," said Anderson. "W must reorient energy use, mainl through conservation."

WED operates on a "shoestrin budget of $19,000" and has a staff o "four and a half." John Neese professor of zoology at the Universit of Wisconsin (Madison), is the executive director; attorney Kathlee Falk works with the State's Departmen of Natural Resources and the courts; Bernice Popelka helps people with local environmental problems; and Dennis Kouba is part-time editor of the *Eco-Bulletin*. "We rely heavily on volunteers," Anderson said.

Anderson has a BS in economics from Cornell ('68) and was a teacher for two years with New York City's elementary schools. "Our overall goal is to make the environmental movement an effective political force," he said.

Swartzman Fights for Clean Air in Illinois

"Our biggest project right now is to produce a viable state implementation plan under the 1977 Clean Air Amendments," said attorney Dan Swartzman, 27, legal services director for the Chicago Lung Association (CLA). "We're participating in hearings on hydrocarbon and particulate emissions, submitting testimony, and cross-examining witnesses."

Most important, Swartzman said, CLA is getting new groups (senior citizens, minorities, labor) interested in air pollution issues. "We give them background information, help prepare their testimony, and then have them appear before State agencies to voice their particular views on air pollution control," he said.

Recent victories include the defeat of an Illinois bill that would have allowed tall stacks on electric generating plants. "That doesn't clean up the problem," Swartzman said. "In fact, emitting sulphur dioxide higher in the atmosphere would increase the formation of sulphur aerosols," he said. The CLA was also successful in helping retain the first-stage ozone episode level at .07 parts per million. The Illinois EPA wanted to raise it.

Swartzman, who has a JD from Northwestern University ('75) and an MPH (Master of Public Health) from the University of Illinois ('78), is an assistant professor of health resources management at the U. of I. He also serves as board president of the Illinois Environmental Council. Bill Pfanenstiel, 25, who also holds an MPH, works with Swartzman on all projects at theCLA.

We Must Save Indiana's Turkey Creek: Dustin

"Defenders of soil, woods, water, air, and wildlife," is the motto of the Izaac Walton League of America. It's something Thomas E. Dustin, executive director of the League's Indiana division in Huntertown, takes very seriously.

"The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has proposed to dredge Turkey Creek in Lagrange County in northeast Indiana," he said. "But Turkey Creek is a major tributary of the Pigeon River, which empties into a fish and wildlife area covering thousands of acres," Dustin explained. "And dredging the creek can't help but have serious environmental consequences."

The League petitioned that no funds be allotted for the dredging unless HUD produces an environmental impact statement. "We'll go to court to forestall the dredging," said Dustin.

The League was also instrumental in preventing the construction of a trail system for recreational vehicles in the Hoosier National Forest. "We went to court and got a three-year restraining order," Dustin said. "Then the U.S. Forest Service, which originated the plan, withdrew it."

Dustin, who runs an industrial advertising agency, received a BS in technical journalism from Iowa State University (Ames) in 1950 and has been with the League since 1960.

Michigan Has Worst Reclamation Law:Sagady

Mosquitoes, uranium mill tailings, and mining laws perhaps make strange bedfellows to many people. But not to Alex Sagady. The 28 year old Lansing superactivist, as coordinator for the Environmental Action of Michigan (EAM), tackles these and other issues with equal determination.

Recently, through EAM's efforts, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources backed off from a proposal under which 365,000 acres in Upper Michigan would have been leased to various mining concerns.

"Michigan has the worst, the most lax state reclamation law in the country," Sagady said. "There are no meaningful standards for the mining industry, and no provisions have been made for beneficial land use after the miners get through." A study completed at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor) documents these assertions, he said.

Uranium mill tailings (wastes) present another danger, Sagady said. By weight, about one per cent of the ore is radioactive, he pointed out, and there is no guarantee of safety during its radioactive life. Contamination from leaching is a very real danger, he said.

Sagady is also a consultant to the Michigan Lung Association and a member of the Michigan Pesticides Council. In the latter capacity, he helped kill the mosquito abatement law. "The unchecked destruction of marshlands would have been more detrimental to the environment than the mosquitoes," he said.

An activist since 1973, Sagady has a BS in physics and mathematics education from the University of Michigan ('72) and has received U.S. EPA's Region V Quality Award for a Citizen Activist in Michigan. He makes frequent appearances before the State's Pollution Control Commission and publishes *Michigan Earth Beat*, a newsletter which, among other things, rates legislators according to their environmental voting record.

Ohio's Sedam Promotes Solar Energy, Waste Control

It seems only natural that a Boy Scout who loved camping and hiking and became interested in environmental issues early in life should today head the Ohio Environmental Council (OEC). He is Steve Sedam, 24, who completed an internship with the OEC and then became its executive director. He received a BA in biology from Denison University (Granville, OH) in 1976 and has been with the OEC for two years.

Sedam has 42 member organizations under the OEC wing, plus hundreds of individual members. The OEC, Sedam said, enjoys grass-roots support and embraces such diverse groups as farmers, labor unions, and sportsmen.

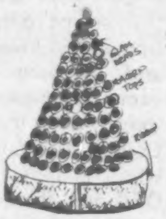
Current issues revolve around clean air and the use of local coal, with solar energy being strongly promoted as a nonpolluting alternative. "The OEC is helping write legislation on solar energy use, and we have increased our educational efforts to acquaint the public with solar energy," Sedam said. His biweekly *Environmental Hotline* helps spread the word, as does the *Environmental Legislative Bulletin*, which calls the public's attention to state legislative hearings.

"We were lucky to receive a grant from the U.S. EPA to study waste management problems," Sedam said, "and last June we held a conference that brought together Federal officials, industry representatives, and environmental groups." The OEC also testified before the U.S. Department of Energy hearings in Chicago last June.

Some Merry (Environmental) Christmas Ideas

by Leah Wilson

Ecology touches all of us in one way or another. By using resources we have at hand and bringing them together in new and unique ways, we truly serve others, ourselves, and the environment. The people we choose to share these little treasures with usually enjoy the gifts we make far more and for much longer than gifts that are purchased in a shop. I hope you add your own ideas and materials to each project. Personalize it to the hilt, produce it with pride, present it with love. Merry Christmas, everyone.



NAOMI'S CHRISTMAS TREE

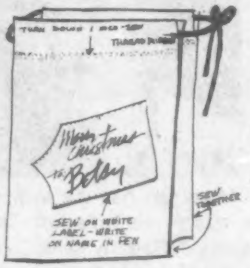
Take a garland of Christmas glass beads in any color (less than ½-inch across), about 175 acorn tops, Elmer's glue, a can of gold paint, and two pieces of Styrofoam, one a cone nine inches tall and the other a five-inch circle an inch or two thick. Paint the Styrofoam forms gold and let dry; paint the acorn tops gold or leave natural. Press each acorn top into the cone, remove for a moment to apply glue, and then glue each in its indentation. Then, with a toothpick, place a dot of glue on the glass beads and center one in each acorn cap. Pin a velvet ribbon around the width of the base and place the tree on top. You have an eye-pleasing, heart-warming decoration to give, or to enjoy yourself, for years.

GETTING CLOSE THROUGH NATURE

Remember, people are part of the ecology. Instead of a toy that will be broken, lost, or soon forgotten, why not take the child of your choice on nature walk or to an arboretum (or greenhouse) for one of the anit-climactic days after Christmas? The gift of time and the sharing of your appreciation of nature with a child may last a lifetime.

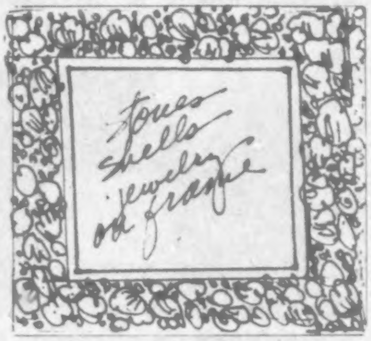
PERSONALIZED SANTA BAGS

For a fast, easy way to wrap your Christmas gifts this year, whip up a batch of Christmas bags from remnants or leftovers of brightly colored fabrics. Cut two pieces of material, four or five inches bigger than the size of your gift, sew up pillow-slip style, then fold down and stitch a one-inch hem at the top to slip rope, twine, or ribbon through. Sew on a white piece of fabric or iron on a label for "To" and "From" and write in the name of the one to receive it with a felt-tip pen. Stack these gay gift slip-covers in a pile, slide each gift into the appropriate bag, draw the string, and present it with the understanding you will collect the bags after the holidays to be reused next year. After a few years of recycling, the Christmas bags will become as meaningful as the gifts.



CHRISTMAS TREE ALTERNATIVE

If you are still sweeping up pine needles from last year's Christmas tree but wouldn't think of having a plastic Tannenbaum hold your gingerbread cookies or cranberry and popcorn chains, consider the following alternative. Buy yourself a Norfolk Island pine tree from your local plant shop. They range in size from 18 inches to 12 feet tall and may be decorated just as you would any Christmas tree—but you keep this tree year-round in the house. Place the potted tree in a wicker basket in a sunny spot, water once a week, and use it for the next six to eight years—or, if you're lucky, indefinitely. A living tree can save you a lot of money if you pro-rate the cost over an average seven-year period. It will also give you a lot of pleasure. Not everyone is switching to potted pines—only the smart people.



Sketches by Leah Wilson/EPA

SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW

Dig out your horde of pine cones, sea shells, or smooth stones; buy some glue; gather up your old picture frames, mirrors, and boxes; and let your resources merge. Mix or match such environmental treasures with bits of jewelry, old photographs, ribbon and / or various grains (corn, rice, or barley are best. After the project is glued together, you may wish to paint it, using a brush and tin of paint. Then seal it with acrylic polymer or clear plastic spray (without fluorocarbons, please) to protect it. Create beautiful, unique gifts that enable us to appreciate ecology when it is presented in a new and exciting way. The results will surprise and delight you as they will delight the people who will receive your inexpensive labors of love.

FEDERAL REGISTER

September 25, 1978 - Rules: Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: Certification and testing for vehicles and engines. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio. Grants, State and local assistance: Hazardous waste management support grants. Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Sugar processing. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal Governments after statutory deadlines: Ohio. West Virginia (8 documents) -- 43333, 43335. Air quality implementation plans; preparation, adoption and submittal: Prevention of air pollution emergency episodes. Air quality standards, National primary and secondary: Photochemical oxidants; extension of time. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Pesticide and feed additive petitions: Thiabendazole, etc. Pesticide registration applications. **September 26, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; delayed compliance orders; general procedures. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: New Jersey. **Notices:** Air programs; fuels and fuel additives: Gasohol, arconol, and MTBE; enforcement suspension. Meetings: Science Advisory Board. **September 27, 1978 - Rules:** Grants, State and local assistance: Treatment works construction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California, Ohio. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Kentucky, Nebraska, Ohio. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines; proposal withdrawn. Water quality standards; State programs: Alabama. **Notices:** Meetings: Science Advisory Board. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Minnesota. **Sept. 29, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Indiana. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Bentazon, Methidathion. Pesticides, tolerances in animal feeds: Bentazon. Water pollution; effluent guidelines for certain point source categories: Pesticide chemicals manufacturing. Steam electric power generating; relevance of economic factors; correction. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Connecticut (2 documents), Idaho, Iowa, Virginia. **Notices:** Pesticides, tolerances registration, etc.: Aldicarb, etc, Sodium cyanide, 2,4-D. Water quality analysis; memorandum of agreement with FDA; cross reference. **October 2, 1978 - Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Methidathion. **Proposed Rules:** Air pollution control, aircraft and aircraft engines: Turbine engines, large in-use gas standards; hearings. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Delaware. Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Alabama (2 documents) 45406, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi (2 documents), Ohio, West Virginia (2 documents). Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Parathion. **Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Velpar weed killer. **October 4, 1978 - Notices:** Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Oxadiazon; correction, Talon Rodenticide Pellets, etc. Water pollution control: Safe drinking water; underground injection control program; State list correction. **October 10, 1978 - Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: N-(Mercaptomethyl) phthalimide S-(O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate). **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Massachusetts, Virginia. Pesticide programs: Pesticide products; conditional registration; meeting. **Notices:** Pesticide; tolerances, registration, etc.: Ambush, etc. Terramycin (2 documents). Pesticide registration applications. **October 11, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc: Arkansas California, Louisiana. **Notices:** Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Mississippi. **October 12, 1978 - Rules:** Grants, State and local assistance: Underground water source protection programs. **Notices:** Pesticide registration applications. Regulatory reform initiatives; quarterly report and inquiry. **October 13, 1978 - Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; enforcement by State and Federal governments after statutory deadlines: Virginia. Pesticide programs: Exemption and registration procedures. Water pollution control: Hazardous substances pollution, best management practices for on-site industrial activities, and national pollutant discharge elimination system; extensions of time. **Notices:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines: 1981 automobile CO emission standards. Meetings: Science Advisory Board. Pesticide applicator certification and interim certification; State plans: Nebraska. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Botran 75W. **October 16, 1978-Rules:** Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards: Rhode Island, authority delegation. Air pollution; standards of performance for new stationary sources: Rhode Island, authority delegation. **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions. etc.: Aldicarb. **Notices:** Air pollutants, hazardous; National emission standards: Rhode Island; authority delegation. Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Meetings: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Cyano (3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl 4-chloro-alpha-(1-methylethyl) benzeneacetate. Glyphosate. **October 17, 1978 - Rules:** Air pollution control, new motor vehicles and engines; and fuel and fuel additives; Northern Mariana Islands; motor vehicle importation and fuel use prohibitions; suspension. Air quality implementation plans; delayed compliance orders: Maine. Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: California. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: Aldicarb. **Notices:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation: Prevention of significant air quality deterioration (PSD); final determination. Pesticides: tolerances, registration, etc.: Ferriamicide. Solid waste; management, treatment, etc.: Resource recovery project development grants, urban policy; request for proposals. Water pollution control: Interim national municipal policy and strategy; availability. Water pollution control; discharges into marine waters; modification of secondary treatment requirements; preliminary applications. **October 18, 1978 - Rules:** Grants; subagreements: Procurement under EPA grants; minimum standards; effective date changed. **Notices:** Meetings: Science Advisory Board. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Arsenic, inorganic. Coal tar, creosote, and coal tar neutral oil. Ferriamicide, Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its derivatives. Wood preservative pesticides; schedule for review. **October 19, 1978 - Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Guam, Wyoming. **Proposed Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions, etc.: 1,3-benzisothiazolin-3-one. **Notices:** Meetings: State FIFRA Issues Research and Evaluation Group; Working Committees. **October 23, 1978 - Rules:** Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions; etc.: Carbaryl, Terbacil. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; approval and promulgation; various States, etc.: Alabama. Air quality implementation plans; delayed compliance orders: Florida, Ohio (2 documents) 49327. **Notices:** Environmental statements; availability, etc.: Agency statements, weekly receipts. Pesticides; tolerances, registration, etc.: Cyclic methylene (diethoxy phophinyl) dithioimidocarbonate, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, alkylamine salt. Glyphosate. Mefluidide. Permethrin. Phytophthora citrophthora. **October 24, 1978-Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; delayed compliance orders: Ohio. **Proposed Rules:** Air quality implementation plans; delayed compliance orders: Virginia. Pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities; tolerances and exemptions: O, O-dimethyl S [(4-0x0-1,2,3-benzotriazin) - 3(4h) - yl - methyl)] phosphorodithioate. **Notices:** Grants, State and local assistance: Trust Territory of Pacific Islands and Northern Mariana Islands; water quality management. Toxic and hazardous substances control: Chemical substances for commercial use, inventory reporting policy; form; inquiry.

CORRECTIONS

On page 15 of the Sept / Oct EM, there is a photo caption describing the taking of water samples for oil and grease extraction, and the photo shows two men passing a plastic bucket. The plastic bucket was used for taking other samples. The oil and grease samples were taken in a glass container. Also, Mr. Joe Slovick's name was misspelled.

On page 12 of the Nov EM, the Brief "EPA Funds Toxic Wastes Programs" should read "...grant funds are *now* available...."

Environmental news briefs...briefs...briefs briefs...

B. Bulota/EPA

Costle to Head Council

EPA Administrator Douglas Costle was chosen by President Carter to head a new council responsible for keeping track of the economic impact of government regulations.

"The Regulatory Council will help inform me, the public, and Congress about the cumulative impact of regulations on the economy," Carter said in a memo to government officials.

Costle explained that the Council will publish a calendar of governmental regulations twice a year, stating their goals, benefits, legal requirements, and expected timetables, along with available estimates of economic impacts. According to Costle, it is hoped that this will pinpoint and remedy conflicting and inflationary regulations.

Is the Diesel Dangerous?

Preliminary tests by EPA have found that diesel exhaust can cause cancer in laboratory animals and may represent a potentially serious public health risk. A $4 million study has been begun to determine by late 1979 if the risk to public health is significant.

Last year, General Motors predicted that 25 percent of the new car market would be diesel by 1985, largely because of the diesel's superior fuel economy. These optimistic projections may be greatly affected by the results of the EPA study.

Courts Rule on PBB Cases

The first two cases filed in connection with the Michigan polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) contamination incident have been dismissed. The ruling was against the farmer plaintiff in both cases.

The first ruling, on October 27 by Judge William Peterson in Wexford County, said there wasn't any evidence that contamination by PBB necessitated the forced slaughter of the dairy herd of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tacoma of Falmouth, as they had charged. The Tacomas are planning to appeal the ruling on their $250,000 damage suit.

The judge also stated that, on the basis of scientific testimony during the 14-month trial, PBB isn't toxic to cattle in small quantities and the contamination scare was blown out of proportion.

The second case was dismissed on October 31 after less than a day of testimony. Kent County Circuit Judge George Cook ruled that the plaintiffs had no proof of nuisance or damages. Eighty Newaygo County landowners had tried to collect $4 million damages for lake pollution they said was caused by a holding area for PBB-tainted cattle.

The suits against Velsicol Chemical and Farm Bureau Services stemmed from an incident when PBB, a toxic fire retardant, was accidentally mixed into a batch of cattle feed and distributed to Michigan farmers. An estimated 2 million farm animals were subsequently destroyed.

Ban Fluorocarbon Sprays

October 15 marked the beginning of the phase-out of fluorocarbon gases in most aerosol products, as a result of findings that their destruction of the ozone layer which shields the atmosphere from ultraviolet solar rays can cause human skin cancer and harm animals and plants.

The schedule for the phase-out is:

October 15— ban on manufacture of bulk fluorocarbon for most products.

December 15— end to manufacture of most products containing fluorocarbon.

April 15—ban on interstate shipment of existing stocks.

Exempted from the ban are some inhalation pharmaceuticals, contraceptive foams, electrical cleaning sprays, aircraft products, and insecticides.

Fluorocarbons released from aerosols have declined from 511 million pounds in 1973 to about 300 million pounds last year, largely as a result of manufacturers' use of other gases, mechanical pumps, and substitute products.

Water Quality Improves— But Not Enough

The National Water Quality Inventory presented to Congress by EPA in November is a mixed bag. It show that significant progress has beer made in cleaning up the nation' waters and overall trends have beer good for most pollutants monitorec over the past several years. However pollution from industrial discharge anc municipal sewage is still a problem.

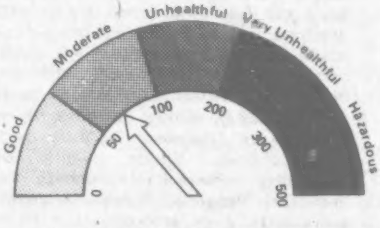
Reports from the States indicate that 72 percent of the river basins ir the U.S. are affected by industrial dis charge. An even larger number of th basins, 89 percent, have pollution fron municipal discharge, usually inadequately treated sewage.

New Pollution Index

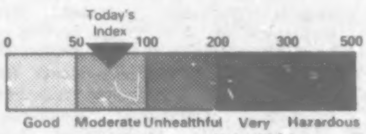
A standardized index for reportinc pollution conditions to the public ha been proposed by the EPA. It is callec the Pollutant Standards Index (PSI and after public comment and fina publication in the Federal Register i will be used to report the levels o harmful pollutants in the air, the general health effects at that level, anc cautionary recommendations concerning activity.

The system will be used to report on five major air pollutants: carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and particulates (dust and ash). The highest air pollution reading in a city would be used as the basis for deciding that city's air pollution rating..

The proposed regulation states that cities with a population of 500,000 or more must start making PSI reports by 1981, and cities of 200,000 or more by 1983.



Examples of possible PSI report for television



Fuel Switchers May Be Finec

As many as 15 percent of the owner of post-1974 cars have illegally use eaper leaded gasoline, the EPA has ported. EPA is considering four tions to curtail this switching, which dercuts the efficienty of pollution ntrol devices.

The four plans under consideration e:

- Make drivers, as well as gas ations, subject to fines for improper se of leaded gas.
- Fix the differential price between aded and unleaded gasoline—perhaps as low as zero or one cent. This ould remove the incentive to use the rtier leaded gas.
- Require automakers to sell mperproof gas tank filters. The esent devices on gas tanks can be sily removed to allow motorists to sert the leaded gasoline nozzles.
- Begin a nationwide and Inspection nd Maintenance program similar to ome state systems to gauge missions from autos.

n A Clear Day...

Visibility in the Northeast has eclined significantly during the past 5 years, according to a report issued y the EPA lab in Research Triangle ark, N.C. Research continues on the ause of this decline.

From 1953 to 1972, suburban and on-urban locations underwent eclines in visibility of between 10 and 0 percent, compared to metropolitan reas, 5 percent decline.

This study will be especially valuable o scientists in further research on ffects of atmosphere on health, and ossible causes of climatic changes.

Also associated with impaired isibility are lowered property values, oss of tourist trade in scenic areas, eduction in sunlight, and other esthetic and psychological costs.

For more information call: Public wareness, Research Triangle Park, 919)541-4577. Ask for EPA report 00/3-78-075 titled "Visibility in the ortheast."

ublic Health Wins

The EPA does not need to establish direct link between a toxic chemical nd cancer in humans before it rohibits discharge of that chemical nto the nation's waters, the U.S. ourt of Appeals has ruled.

"If regulation were withheld until the anger was demonstrated conlusively, untold injury to public health could result," the court said.

The decision stemmed from a suit brought against EPA by Westinghouse Electric Co. and the Electronic Industries Association's Ad Hoc PCB Committee. They opposed EPA's ban on the discharge of PCB's into waterways, arguing that EPA had not proved the toxic chemical dangerous.

EPA Studies Agent Orange

The EPA is conducting a study on the safety of a herbicide being used to clear brush along highways.

The herbicide (2,4,5-T) was widely used in Vietnam under the name Agent Orange. A chemical ingredient in it, called dioxin, has been found to be highly toxic to animals, causing birth defects, abortions, and death. Researchers suspect that cancer, miscarriages, and birth defects may result from exposure in humans.

Results of the study are due in the spring of 1979.

EPA Looks at Creosote

During October and November, the EPA has been accepting comments on the benefits of creosote from makers and users of the product. These benefits will then be weighed against the health risks before considering whether to restrict its use.

Creosote, used mainly to protect wood fence posts from deterioration, is the biggest-volume pesticide in the U.S. Annual production is estimated at one billion pounds. It is a suspected cancer-causing substance.

Other wood preservatives, including coal tar, coal tar neutral oil, inorganic arsenic, and pentachlorophenol (PCP), also are being studied for both benefits and health risks.

These substances are classified as pesticides because they control insects, fungi, and bacteria that damage wood.

Detroit Sewage Plant Faces Cleanup Action

The Michigan Attorney General's office and the EPA have filed suit against the Detroit Water and Sewage Department, claiming the level of some discharged contaminants is 4 times greater than the amount permitted under an agreement signed by the city last year.

The motion claims that new equipment to improve treatment has been poorly maintained, and that there is inadequate staffing—with nearly 100 vacancies.

Years of serious violations have made Detroit a major source of water pollution to Lake Erie.

Dave Stoltenberg/EPA

Award to New Auburn Plant

Shown above are (r to l) EPA Deputy Region V Administrator Valdas Adamkus, Mrs. Herman Knacke, Mayor Merlin Bergs and Barry Schade of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency at the recent ceremony for the New Auburn, MN wastewater treatment plant's award for excellence in operation and maintenance. The plant's outstanding performance was attributed to the late Herman Knacke, its sole employee for many years. It is the second plant in the Region to receive this EPA award. Under the program, begun this year, one plant from each State will be recognized by the end of this year.

Okay Endrin Restrictions

The EPA has tentatively approved continued restricted use of endrin, a pesticide linked to birth defects in laboratory animals. Preliminary evidence that endrin causes cancer in animals was not confirmed by further tests. Final approval is subject to review and comment.

The latest proposal states that endrin could be used only if precautions are taken to reduce risks to human health, fish, and wildlife.

EPA proposed banning its use for ornamental trees, against mice in apple orchards, in perch treatments to control pigeons and starlings, and in certain locations on cotton. The risks of using endrin were weighed against the benefits for each potential use.

Can NIPSCO's Scrubbers Work for Ohio?

by Nancy McKinney

(From l to r) Matt Miller, UMW political action director; Rex Spregue. of Ohio EPA; and coal miners Peter Lindsay and Bob Houston see a model of NIPSCO's scrubber explained by William Hunter of Allied Chemical, who designed the unit.

All photos on this page: Kent Kozina /EPA

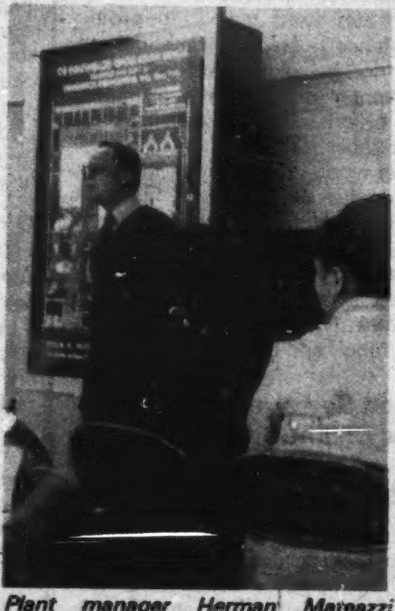
Niki Filicky' standing in front of the NIPSCO Scrubber. The emissions are only water vapor.

To anybody who remembered the highly emotional Ohio Valley hearing last August on coal, clean air and jobs, the faces were familiar: miners' wives, union officials, coal company operators, local political leaders.

This time they were gathered — 16 of them — in Northwest Indiana for an EPA seminar on scrubbers, a high technology device that may have to be installed on some Ohio power plants if high-sulfur local coal is to be burned and 13,500 miners' jobs are to be saved.

A final decision is due soon on whether to require burning of local coal, under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act.

Peggy Graham of St. Clairsville, who told the EPA at a public hearing that area residents would "rather feed their kids than breath clean air," decided at NIPSCO that she could have both. "Scrubbers are the only logical alternative," she added. "It's time utilities stopped blackmailing the Ohio Valley."



Plant manager Herman Mateazzi (standing) talks about the NIPSCO operation. Seated are (l to r) Carolyn Perkins and Nikki Filicky, miners' wives.

William Hunter of Allied Chemical (left)presents a souvenir shot glass of sulfer from the scrubber to Ohio State Senator Sam Speck, Robert Duprey, EPA Air Programs chief, is in background.

Touring the power plant with two NIPSCO employees are (l to r) Nikki Filicky, Carolyn Perkins, and Bob Houston.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

ILLINOIS

Applicant	Date	Amount
Breese	10-13	$10,275
West Point	10-31	375
Edgewood	10-31	3,000
Evergreen Park	10-16	24,000
Shannon	10-31	45,225
South Palos	10-31	12,375
Sterling	10-31	1,818,300

INDIANA

Connersville	10-18	$21,954
Muncie	10-24	66,075
Fall Creek	10-24	975
Indianapolis	10-23	75,300
Geneva	10-12	3,263
Elmwood	10-12	635,700
Fort Wayne	10-12	101,550

MINNESOTA

Brainerd	10-18	$7,170
Western Lake Superior	10-23	91,350

OHIO

Columbus	10-13	$271,500
Butler County	10-16	278,550
Frederickstown	10-30	277,125
Grand Rapids	10-12	104,400
Columbus	10-24	21,675
Eldorado	10-23	193,650
Pleasant Valley Sewer Dist.	10-26	4,575
Edgerton	10-19	1,113,150
Pioneer	10-23	890,850
Loveland	10-12	13,800

WISCONSIN

Dept. of Natural Resources	10-10	$1,754,000
Stevens Point	10-31	74,325
Galesville	10-13	3,600
Marshfield	10-23	43,125

MICHIGAN

Wayne County	10-18	$446,360
Detroit	10-12	2,414,850
Detroit	10-26	707,700
Homer	10-16	39,916
Battle Creek	10-12	110,550
Bay City	10-3	1,662,150
Gratiot County	10-18	437,850
Allegan County	10-25	677,725
Newaygo County	10-23	229,575
Park Township	10-23	2,743,950
Ottowa County	10-6	3,049,350
Grand Rapids	10-30	36,600
Portage	10-6	1,050
Detroit	10-30	1,415,925

PEOPLE

Daniel J. Goodwin has been named manager of the Air Pollution Control Division, Illinois EPA, effective November 16. Currently manager of Policy Planning and Analysis, Goodwin replaces **Paul Schmierbach**, who resigned to accept a position with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Robert H. Ehlert, for 14 years a Milwaukee County park and fiscal affairs supervisor, was named to the new position of director of finance and administration for the Metropolitan Sewerage District of Milwaukee. Ehlert will help steer the district's $2 billion pollution abatement program, Wisconsin's largest capital improvements project.

The Distinguished Career Award, EPA's highest honor, was presented to **Dr. A. F. Bartsch** in October. Dr. Bartsch, who recently retired as director of EPA's Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory, was commended for 31 years of dedicated and distinguished service to the Federal government.

1978 calendar

DECEMBER 4-6

Impact of the National Energy Act on utilities and industries due to the conversion to coal. Sponsored by the Universtiy of Texas, Hazardous Materials Control Research Institute, to be held in Houston, Texas. The Federal government's interpretation, role and implementation in the coal conversion sections of the NEA; reaction of utilities and industries; impacts on society, labor, transportation, money availability, and the nation's health will be covered. For information, contact Coal Conversion Conference, Information Transfer, Inc., Suite 202, 1160 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852 or call Beverly Walcoff (301)279-7969.

DECEMBER 10-13

Pesticides and Human Health. Sponsored by the Society for Occupational and Environmental Health, to be held in Washington, D.C. State-of-the-art with respect to toxicology, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and reproductive effects will be evaluated; the responsibilities of government and industry will be analyzed. Contact the Society for Occupational and Environmental Health, 1341 G Street, N.W., Suite 308, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 347-4550.

DECEMBER 11-21

Hearings will be held by the Ohio EPA on RACT regulations, the economic impact of RACT standards, inspection and maintenance, 1979 State Implementation Plan for TCMs in non-attainment areas, environmental assessment of TCMs through 1982. Eight hearings will be held throughout the State. Information gathered will be used for the Oxidant/carbon monoxide SIP submitted by January 1, 1979. Contact: Nancy Moore, Office of Air Pollution Control, Ohio EPA. Phone (614) 466-8565.

E I S COMMENTS

October 1, 1978 to November 8, 1978

Sponsoring Agency Project Number Type of EIS	Project Location	Description	Summary of Comments	Comment Date, Rating
Housing and Urban Development 78-056-1024 (Draft)	Woodlane Hills Woodbury, MN	Mortgage Insurance, Development Expansion	Insufficient assessment of traffic demands generated by increased development.	10-12-78 ER-2
Federal Aviation Administration 77-093-414 (Final)	Fergus Falls, MN	Municipal Airport Runway Construction	No objections; previous comments addressed re. wetlands.	10-16-78 (Draft LO-2 1-19-78)
Federal Highway Administration 78-062-426 (Draft)	Racine County, WI	Highway Improvements (STH 31, STH 20 to CTH "MM")	Insufficient analysis of noise and air pollution.	10-16-78 LO-2
Housing and Urban Development 78-067-1015 (Draft)	Sunnyview Farms Delaware, OH	Mortgage Insurance, Housing Development	Site may be considered a wetland. Discuss project's effect on STP's peak flow and 30-day average flow.	10-23-78 ER-2
Corps of Engineers 78-058-194 (Draft)	Rochester and Olmstead, MN.	South Fork Zumbo River, Flood Control Project	Project may encourage development within flood-plain. Suggest measures for protection of aquatic life.	10-24-78 LO-2

CODE: LO—Lack of objections or minor changes suggested.
ER—Environment reservations on certain aspects of project; suggest further study of modifications or alternatives.
2—Insufficient information; EPA cannot fully assess project but can make preliminary determination of impact.

NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

Each issue of ENVIRONMENT MIDWEST carries a list of "negative declarations" that EPA has issued in the recent past for sewage treatment projects to be funded within the Region by the Agency.

A negative declaration is a notification to the public, prior to the grant award, that EPA believes the project's environmental impacts are not significant and that, as a result, an Environmental Impact Statement is not needed.

If you have comments or questions regarding the above projects, contact Gene F. Wojcik, Chief, EIS Preparation Section, at the Region V offices in Chicago (312)353-2157.

Negative Declarations

Project Location	Estimated Project Cost	Potential EPA Share
Rochester, MN	Design $1,561,300 Construction $37,000,000	$1,170,975 $27,750,000
Detroit, MI	$23,000,000	$17,250,000
Taycheedah, WI	$3,143,720	$2,357,790
Elkhart, IN	$1,174,060	$880,545
Wadena, MN	Design $88,000 Construction $1,337,000	$66,000 $1,002,750
Browntown, IN	$499,000	$374,250

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